

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



\$6.50 per Year.
Single Copy, 15 Cents.

Baltimore, Md.,
NOVEMBER 6, 1919

ONE ANSWER OF COAL MINERS TO STRIKE ORDER

TELEGRAM.

Birmingham, Ala., November 1, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record,
Baltimore, Md.:

Our daily average production of coal for month of October was 2882 tons. The answer our miners gave to John Lewis' strike call today was a production of 4702 tons. Your editorials, which I have been reading to them, were largely responsible for this result.

ALABAMA FUEL & IRON CO.,
By Charles F. DeBardeleben,
Vice-President.

The patriotic labor men of America, and there are many thousands of them, only need to know the truth understandingly to respond as these Alabama miners have done. The world is hungry; millions in Europe are scantily supplied with food and clothing, and tens of millions are without fuel. Every ton of coal which our people fail to mine makes more certain the freezing to death of helpless women and children. Every pound of food which we could produce, but fail on account of strikes to produce, will increase the pangs of hunger even in the countries of our Allies, whose soldiers heroically died in defense of civilization and whose loved ones are suffering for the fuel and the food which none but America can supply.

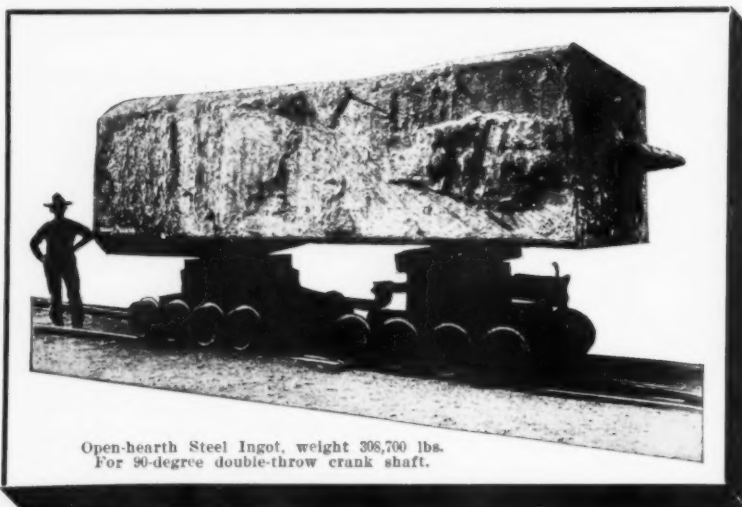
Our people have permitted the Bolsheviks to spread abroad their devil-devised propaganda and have done little to counteract it. But wherever men have earnestly, whole-heartedly worked to explain the whole situation, as Mr. DeBardeleben has done, good has resulted. The good seeds have not always yielded so large a harvest and so quickly, but the good word spoken and the good deed done never die without yielding fruit somewhere and some time.

These Alabama miners have rendered a service to the world, and thousands will yet call them blessed, for every ton of coal now mined means more employment, more prosperity and less freezing, even unto death, of helpless women and children.

While radicalism runs rampant, while Bolsheviks seek to destroy our Government, law and order must be maintained at all costs. Every man who wants to work must be protected in that divinely given privilege, and just now, more than ever before, a divinely ordained duty.

But while vigorously upholding this law, let us not be unmindful of the fact that the leaders in America must unstintedly spend their time and their money—and the latter counts for little as compared with the former—in bringing about a better understanding among all laboring people of the great issues which our country faces.

Bethlehem Forgings



Open-hearth Steel Ingot, weight 308,700 lbs.
For 90-degree double-throw crank shaft.

Hydraulic Pressed— Hammered—Dropped

No Forging too Large or too Small to entertain.

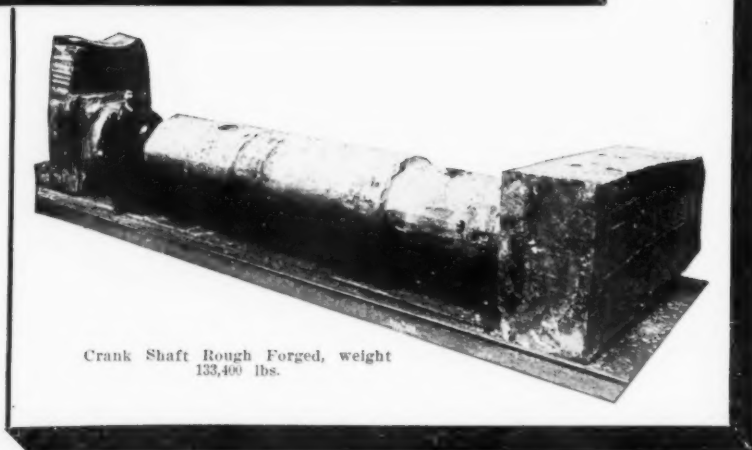
Made of Standard Grades or Special Steels.

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Solid or Hollow, Rough Machined or Finished.

Deliveries to meet Requirements.



Crank Shaft Rough Forged, weight 133,400 lbs.

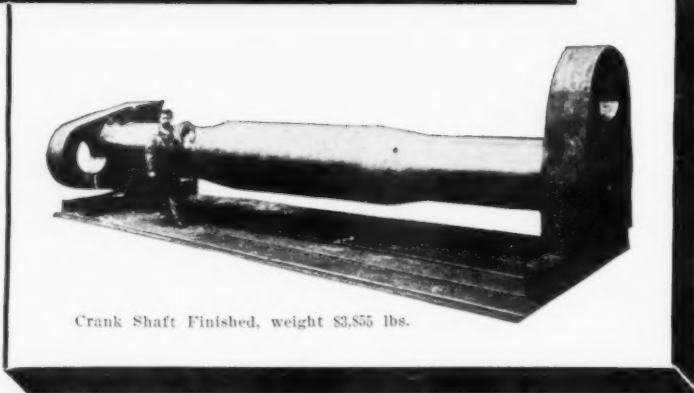
Bethlehem Steel Company

General Offices: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

BRANCH OFFICES:

Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston,
Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit,
New York, Philadelphia, Pitts-
burgh, St. Louis, San Francisco,
Washington.

Consolidated Steel Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York City, is the sole exporter of our commercial steel and iron products: Export inquiries for such products should be addressed to Consolidated Steel Corporation.



Crank Shaft Finished, weight 83,855 lbs.

, 1919.

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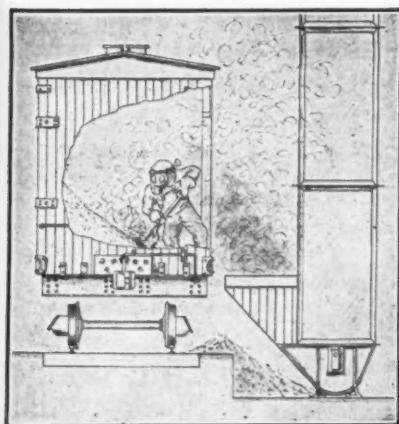
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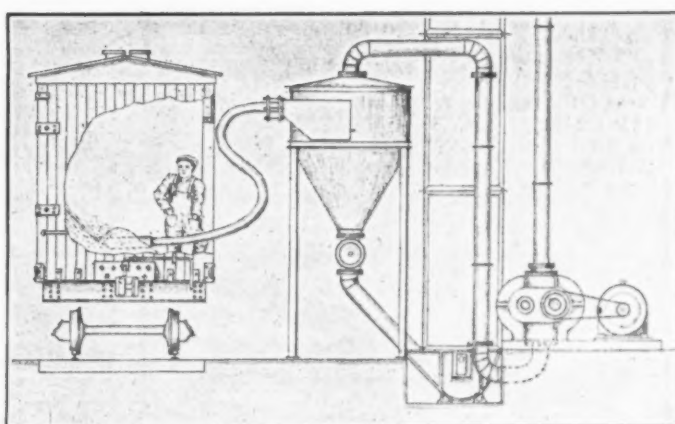
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This Pneumatic Car Unloader

Saves 35 Man-Power-Hours Per Car



This man, with gas mask and shovel, takes 40 hours to empty this car of soda ash; a slow, costly, unhealthy operation.



This man, with the Pneumatic Unloader, empties a car of soda ash in 5 hours; and he experiences no discomfort because there is no flying dust. Put your own value on the time, labor and delay saved—and you'll see how much a Pneumatic Unloader will save you.

Write for Bulletin 126

Guarantee Construction Co., Albany and West Sts., New York

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That's the motto of "Handy Andy." Never gets tired. Never strikes. Never lets up until you say so.

"Handy Andy," the practical, portable, adjustable elevator, is the strong-armed workman that lifts and conveys bags, boxes, bales and other packages without a complaint. Loads cars, loads wagons.



Light in weight. Sturdy in construction. Simple to operate. Saves money. There is another model of "Handy Andy" for handling material in bulk. Send for particulars.

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Louisville, Ky.

ROEBLING WIRE ROPE

THE
STANDARD
WIRE ROPE

JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS CO.
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY



"MACWHYTE"



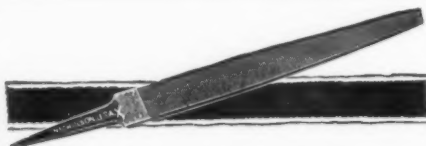
WIRE ROPE

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SUPERIOR QUALITY
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Made only by

MACOMBER & WHYTE ROPE CO.
KENOSHA, WIS.



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The Files that cut the Smoothest—a File for every purpose.

Send for File Philosophy—a fifty years' Education in Files and Filing in one hour.

NICHOLSON FILE CO.

Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.



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Manufacturers Record

EXPONENT OF AMERICA

Devoted to the Upbuilding of the Nation Through the Development
of the South and Southwest as the Nation's Greatest Material Asset

Trade-Name Registered in the U. S. Patent Office

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THE VISIT OF LEADING EUROPEAN MEN TO AMERICA AND THE BENEFITS THAT WILL FOLLOW.

GREAT good will inevitably come from the visit of distinguished business men and political economists of Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, in attendance upon the World's Cotton Conference at New Orleans, the international trade gathering at Atlantic City and from the tour which they are making throughout the country. They have brought many messages to the American people which we needed to hear. They have broadened and deepened our knowledge as to the terrific cost of the war in men and money and the hardships which the people in some of the countries are still enduring. At the same time they have made clear the fact that England and France and Italy and Belgium are sound to the core, and will rebuild their business interests and re-establish themselves on the wreck and ruin of the war.

On August 6, 1914, in its cover-page editorial referring to the opening of the war, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD said:

"Humanity may be staggered by the horrors of Europe's war, but civilization will not be destroyed. Millions of men and billions of treasure may be lost in this devilish work; thrones may totter, and new maps of Europe may be necessary before the end is reached; but mankind will, on the wreck of these ruins, build a better civilization—one in which the people, and not a few unscrupulous men who feel that they have been divinely appointed, will rule."

The prediction made at that time will be fulfilled. Despite all the turmoil and unrest and all the Bolshevistic agitation fomented from Germany and from hell itself, the allied countries will re-establish themselves and build a greater civilization than they ever enjoyed in the past. Out of the heroism born amid the struggles of the war will come a greater France, and a greater Italy, and a greater Belgium, and a greater Britain.

It is well that the foreign business leaders who have re-

cently been touring our country have come with their messages of inspiration and hope and enthusiasm. They have been perfectly frank in telling Americans of the hardships which their countries endured, but they have convinced every American who has heard them that their countries are sound financially and are worthy in every respect of the complete confidence of our people in the permanency of their governments, in the rebuilding activities of their people and in the great future which awaits them as they go forward in building on the wreck and ruin of war a higher and nobler civilization.

We have much to learn from them. Our losses financially were nothing, broadly speaking, for the increase in our wealth brought about by the business activity of the war has created wealth greater than all the wealth we expended in carrying on the war. We have simply shifted this wealth and represented it by Government bonds. We have no vacuum to fill such as that which Britain and France and Italy and Belgium must for years struggle to fill. We have a vacuum of lessened construction in dwellings, hotels and railroads and kindred activities, but this vacuum is not due to destruction as is the vast vacuum in the countries of our European Allies. They also ceased to build, except for war, and they suffered terrific destruction.

Especially is this true as to destruction in Italy, Belgium and France. Their losses were stupendous. Our increase in wealth has been stupendous. Glorious deeds were done by American soldiers, and each one lost on the battlefield or from disease was a priceless treasure to America and to their own loved ones. But in the aggregate the number was triflingly small as compared with the losses of our Allies, whose men died by the millions, while millions of others were wounded and invalidated in the great battle of civilization to save itself from overwhelming destruction by the vast hordes of barbarians which, like the barbarians of old, poured forth from Germany.

Acquaintanceship, closer, keener and more all-embracing than we have had in the past, should be the future relationship between our country and the Allies. Upon this ever-growing friendship and the closer intermingling of business the world's future will largely depend. We could have well afforded to tie ourselves, through this friendship and through stronger diplomatic ties with our Allies, each for the protection of the other and for the betterment of the world, without undertaking to subject ourselves in the proposed League of Nations to the absolute domination by Europe and Japan and other countries. The League of Nations is more likely to produce wars than friendship. It is a forced attempt to do what should have been done joyously and gladly, by mutual agreement, without any contract which would bind this country to be absolutely subservient to the dictates of other countries, for in that very fact lies a danger of tremendous moment. Free to do as we might please, free to throw our moral and financial and military power wherever we felt called upon to do so in defense of civilization, America would be in an infinitely stronger position to stand for peace and world progress

than can be brought about by forcing it into a League of Nations, unless the covenant of that League be so completely changed that we will still be free agents, and free from the domination of other countries whose votes at any time would compel us to do this or that, contrary to what might at that time be the wishes of our people.

Out of the visit of these leaders in the business interests of Britain and France and Belgium and Italy should come a full appreciation of our moral responsibility to co-operate to the utmost extent in helping them to finance their trade interests, for in doing this we are at the same time benefiting our own business development. Business should always be mutually profitable to the buyer and the seller. On any other basis than mutual profit its foundation is false, and so the mutual profit of helping France and Italy and Belgium, and perhaps even England in some respects, to rebuild their financial and industrial interests, to help to feed them, even though we may deny ourselves some of the extravagant use of food which now prevails, will bring blessings to us as well as blessings to them.

The Americans who have been responsible for inviting these visitors to special conventions and conferences, and who have assisted in giving them an insight into America and the opportunity of giving us an insight into their countries have rendered an international service which will largely help in working out the fulfilment of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD's prediction of 1914, that "mankind will on the wreck of these ruins build a better civilization—one in which the people, and not a few unscrupulous men who feel that they have been divinely appointed, will rule."

GENERAL GRANT BELIEVED THAT THE SOUTH MIGHT YET SAVE THE NATION.

To the Editor the Manufacturers Record,
Baltimore, Md.

Annapolis, Md., October 26, 1919.

Dear Sir—I enclose a clipping from your paper of September 18, 1919. It may interest you to know that I have heard my beloved father, several times, make this same remark. That was forty years ago and more.

Respectfully,

JESSE R. GRANT.

The foregoing from the son of General Grant was called forth by an editorial to which Mr. Grant refers in his letter. That editorial said:

"The time may come when the Anglo-Saxonism of the South will be the saving factor in curbing the Bolshevistic agitators of aliens and those dominated by aliens throughout much of the North and West. Those who have for years bemoaned the fact that the South did not share fairly in the great inrush of foreign population may yet rejoice that in the Providence of God this section does not have that problem to the same extent as the West and the North must endure."

An interesting letter on the same subject is from Mr. R. C. Hoffman, formerly president of the Seaboard Air Line. For half a century Mr. Hoffman was one of the foremost business men of Baltimore, and though now retired from active business, is a close student of national affairs. Writing from his home at Ruxton, Md., under date of November 3, to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD he said:

"As you well know, the Southern States were originally settled by emigrants from England and Scotland, and Louisiana by the French. In the early days it was almost entirely an agricultural population, with the negro as the laborer. This was the actual situation up to the sixties, and since that period the little immigration to the South has been largely from the New England States (English again), and in Texas and the Southwest from the Middle West, and of people descended from the better class of immigration to that part of the country who were

easily Americanized, and but little of the undesirable outpouring of Europe which has been allowed to enter the country in the last decade or two have gone into the South.

"As you well know, the work people in the mills and factories of that section are largely drawn from the hills and valleys of the mountain districts. And one may say the South is truly American and has no use for Bolsheviks, anarchists and such other disturbers of good order. I have always thought that some day the South would be the Savior of Constitutional Liberty, and Our Country."

\$12,000,000 MORE FOR MUSCLE SHOALS NITRATE PLANT.

THE War Department seeks an additional appropriation of \$12,000,000 for enlargement of the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals in order to equip it for extensive production of nitrate for use as fertilizer.

This was one of the fundamental reasons for establishing the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant, in that at Muscle Shoals it could in peace times be of enormous value in increasing the supply of nitrates for agriculture, while in war times it would be an unsurpassed location for the production of nitrates for explosives. The War Department is making a wise move.

A SUGGESTION TO BUSINESS MEN.

A PASTOR of a large church in the South, long a warm and enthusiastic reader of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, has felt the pressure of the high cost of living to such an extent that, greatly to his regret, he has been compelled to discontinue his subscription. This fact suggests the thought that every church of standing should have a "literary fund" for the express purpose of furnishing its pastor with a few business publications which would be interesting and valuable to him. The average salary of ministers will not permit them to indulge in the luxury of subscribing to such publications, and, therefore, they cannot possibly keep in touch with the great business questions of the day. If the churches will not do this work, individual members could well afford to make a present to their pastor of a year's subscription to a few of the leading business publications.

WANTED—AMERICAN LABORERS.

THE Newark Evening News recently carried the following advertisement from one of the business concerns of that city:

"LABORERS WANTED.

"Twenty-five good, husky American men wanted, willing to learn machine moulding in a foundry.

"We have been employing a bunch of Bolshevik aliens on this job, are heartily sick of them all, and are going to employ from now on men that can talk the English language.

"Come with your overalls, ready to start to work."

It is altogether probable that the action of this Newark concern in advertising for Americans in place of Bolshevistic aliens will become general throughout this country. A big Baltimore house employing hundreds of hands, many of whom are aliens, has recently stated that as rapidly as it can do so it will drop out all foreigners, even if naturalized, and seek to fill their places with genuine Americans.

The spirit is abroad in the land today to differentiate between Americans and aliens, and the labor leaders who are now seeking to use the aliens in this country for disrupting our business conditions and destroying our Government will soon find that Americans will have the pick of all jobs worth having, and that the alien will get only the jobs for which no American can be found.

A Letter to President Wilson

MANUFACTURERS RECORD, Baltimore.

October 31.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. President—Will you permit me to add one more letter of appreciation to the many thousands which I am sure you have received in commendation of the stand which you have taken guaranteeing to every man the right to work, unmolested by those who, refusing to work, have sought by intimidation and threats, and even by murder itself, to destroy independence of action?

The right of every man to work is one of the most sacred rights of humanity. To destroy this right by intimidation or by force, as unwise radical labor leaders have undertaken to do, would have destroyed human liberty itself.

While men not engaged in governmental and public service work have a right to unite in organizations for what they hope will be their mutual benefit, the moment these organizations, or the members of them, undertake to prevent other men from working, they become criminals and should be so regarded by everyone.

Your determination to protect these independent workers and those who assert their right to freedom of action is one of the most important movements made for many years in furtherance of the liberty of the individual man and of the liberty of this country. In taking this position you have rendered an inestimable service to humanity. You have given heart to the men who prefer to work untrammelled by the dictates of labor unions. You have asserted the right of every man to work and the right of this Government to be supreme over all Anarchistic, Bolshevistic elements which would gladly, if it were possible for them to do so, destroy this Government.

I am sure that your action will also give heart to the hundreds of thousands of patriotic Americans in labor unions who are opposed to the radicalism which would lead these unions to destruction. There must be many thousands of men in these unions who have longed for such a backing as you have now given to them and who will stand for the right and for America against radicalism as it rampantly seeks to ruin our country.

With an earnest hope and prayer for your speedy recovery to the fullest of health and strength, I am,

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,

Editor.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington.

November 1, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Edmonds:

In behalf of the President, permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st of October and to thank you warmly for your generous expressions of approval and good-will.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. TUMULTY,

Secretary to the President.

Mr. Richard H. Edmonds,
Manufacturers Record,
Baltimore, Md.

The foregoing is published merely to suggest that every man interested in the welfare of this country should make

known his views for or against Governmental action direct to Washington authorities. President Wilson cannot know the sentiment of the country on all the great issues of the day unless people in the country communicate directly with him. It is true that many of these letters may never reach him personally, but the substance of them will go to him and he will know what people are thinking, whether for or against any particular policy.

Every member of Congress should constantly receive from the public expressions of opinion for or against questions that are up for Congressional action. One great trouble with the American people is that after they have elected a man to Congress or to the presidency they do not continue to keep him thoroughly informed as to their own views. The man who holds an opinion in opposition to what the President or to what his representative in Congress may be doing should not hesitate for a moment to make his views known, for it is only through broad discussion of this kind that those who represent the nation in Washington can know what the nation is thinking.

SHUT OFF IMMIGRATION.

MR. PRESCOTT F. HALL, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Immigration Restriction League, Boston, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD writes:

"Allow me to heartily commend the editorial in your issue of October 16. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD was one of the first papers to come out strongly for restriction of immigration years ago, and thereby showed its far-sightedness at a time when most other papers were filled with a blind optimism which made them oblivious to the dangers of diluting our citizenship with masses having other ideals and a different previous history.

"I send you by this mail some of our recent publications. We do not feel that naturalization is a magic formula that in a few minutes can change a man's nature, for the ballot is only one way in which the immigrant affects our life. Therefore we should keep all undesirables entirely out of the country."

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has for years opposed unrestricted immigration into this country. It is more and more impressed with the justice of that position, and it believes that it is now incumbent upon the nation to absolutely cut off the incoming hordes of foreigners, even though this should bring about increased scarcity of labor. It would be infinitely better for us to halt our industrial development than it would be to flood the land with more of the hordes of Southern Europe from which we are now suffering. There are now 11,000,000 unnaturalized aliens in this country. That is at least 10,000,000 too many. To the total of 17,000,000 foreigners, of whom 11,000,000 are wholly aliens—alien in thought and in act to all that make for Americanism—there should be no increase added.

Mr. Hall is correct in saying that naturalization does not so completely change a man's moral nature as to make the naturalized immigrant a safe citizen. To a large extent it practically enlarges his powers for evil, because it gives a ballot to millions of men who should never be allowed to vote.

The American-born boy, raised and nurtured and educated in genuine American families and in our colleges and universities, must live until he is 21 years of age before he can vote, but aliens who are foreign in thought and word and act to everything that is American may quickly become American citizens and are given the ballot to our most serious disadvantage. No foreigner coming to this country should be allowed to vote until he has lived in America as long as the American-born boy, nor should any alien be allowed to become a member of any labor organization, or any other organization of any kind, which can be used for affecting our political life.

ONE LANGUAGE, ONE PEOPLE.

REV. W. W. STALEY, D.D., of Suffolk, Va., in a letter to the Christian Sun of Burlington, N. C., takes very strong ground against permitting the use of foreign languages in this country. Dr. Staley says that for many years he has held the opinion that the United States should require aliens who come to this country to reside to drop foreign languages and learn the English language; that we should not permit the publication of newspapers in alien languages nor should ministers be allowed to preach in a foreign tongue, for only in this way can we have "one country, one language, one flag."

"This conviction," says Dr. Staley, "grows upon me in the light of current events. There can be no coherent nation without the unity of language. European nations are groups of human language. People who speak the same language think in the same terms, are united in purpose and life."

In further discussing the subject, Dr. Staley says:

"In ancient Greece, where learning reached its climax, the nation was divided by dialects, and those dialects were always at war with one another. So vital is the matter of language in the unity of the race and the welfare of society, that degrees of education and character separate men into groups on the principle of 'birds of a feather flock together.' There are intellectual groups or clubs, moral and social groups or clubs, based on the language they use in ordinary conversation. University men and illiterates do not associate on intimate terms, though they speak the same language; all greater difference between people who speak a different language. Men of vulgar speech and men of chaste speech do not group; the language of character keeps them apart. Language is a divider or unifier. A democracy cannot exist in safety in the midst of divided language."

"America must maintain her own language or lose her own freedom. It is even folly to teach modern languages in the schools. It is a vulgar truckle to another language to put social cards and hotel menu cards in French. If our language is not good enough for our use, let us make it better or move to a foreign country."

"Patriotism is locked up in language. The man who does not love our English does not love our flag. We have the best flag on earth. We have the best language on earth. We have the best Government on earth. We have the best people on earth. But they could all be made better, if we had one language."

"Silence alien speech; beat out alien print; close alien schools; expel alien plots; unify the hundred million souls in the United States, then Christianize the hundred million souls, and it will be a nation invincible, a nation whose God is the Lord."

It is unquestionably true that we cannot amalgamate into one civilization the peoples in this country until they all think in the same language.

Every newspaper published in a foreign language, every sermon preached in a foreign language, only serves to continue the thought of the people who read the paper or hear the sermon, of their former country and identify them with that country rather than with this.

People who read and think in foreign languages cannot become Americanized.

It is vain to look for the Americanization in spirit and in act of people who do not know the American language and who think only in their own language, read only in their own language, and hear the Gospel preached, if preached at all, to them in their own language.

It is not a radical suggestion at all that Dr. Staley makes in taking the ground that no one should be permitted to preach in a foreign language, except it be for the definite purpose of reaching these foreigners until they have learned our language, nor would it be at all a far stretch of Governmental powers to forbid the publication of foreign papers. Every man who becomes a citizen should be compelled to use the English language, and every alien who comes here for the purpose of seeking employment should be required within a given time to learn the English language, or else return to the country from whence he came.

The assimilation of the millions of foreigners in this country and their amalgamation into a homogenous body of true-hearted Americans can never be brought about until all the people are required to learn the English language, to speak

it and to write it, and until the publication of foreign language papers is prohibited. The greatest possible work that can be done for the Americanization of this foreign element is to compel them to learn and speak and use the English language. All who are not willing to do this should be promptly deported to their own country. We want none such.

Dr. Staley's suggestions are worthy of very serious consideration on the part of the people who really desire to see all the dwellers under the American flag Americans in spirit and in deed.

WHAT IS NEEDED IS ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING LAWS.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

For the breach of every primary right, the courts of the land afford an adequate and speedy remedy, except the rights existing between the employer and employee. The relation existing between these two is contractual, but under our law, either can and does breach this right and the courts afford no relief. When a judgment is obtained in the State court of last resort between two citizens of the State, the sheriff is required to enforce the judgment, even if he has to call the militia of the State to his assistance; if a judgment is obtained in the Federal court of last resort, from this there is no appeal and in civil matters it is not subject to review or modification because there must be some end to all controversies, and when called upon to do so, the Marshal of the United States is required to enforce this final judgment or mandate of the court of last resort, and may call to his assistance the army of the United States. Then why may not the right and the breach thereof, which is civil, between employer or employee be adjudicated and determined in the same way? It may, and can, and it is not, on account of the cowardice of Congress; it is afraid of both contracting parties.

Strikes, lockouts and resultant evils can be stopped by Congress taking the matter in hand and establishing five Federal tribunals at different parts of the nation, with exclusive jurisdiction to try controversies between labor and capital, or more correctly speaking, between employee and employer, consisting of three judges each, with right of appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington from said courts, causes on appeal to have the right of way over all other causes, with a limit within which the court shall adjudicate the question on appeal.

Then when the question is finally adjudicated, let the judgment be enforced as all other judgments, and we will have an end to the labor trouble. Let adequate penalties be provided in the law, such as imprisonment in State or Federal penitentiary for refusal to comply with the mandates of the court, whether the judgment be against the employer or employee, putting both parties upon the same footing.

We have arrived at a point where legal rights of the citizens of the country have to be enforced at the point of the bayonet, and these rights should be determined by some tribunal authorized to adjudicate them, before they are enforced.

Members of these courts should be selected by some authority not subject to the influence of the labor element, the employer or a subsidized press.

We have arrived at a period in the history of our country when the refusal to hear, consider and adjust the complaints of labor must be stopped, a period when strikes and lockouts also must be stopped. Seventy per cent of the people of this country are not directly concerned, but are directly affected and are getting tired of it. It is true, these courts will cost the people something, but nothing in comparison with the losses entailed in consequence of the dissension between labor and capital or employee and employer.

N. W. HARDIN.

Mayor of Blacksburg, S. C.

October 25, 1919.

What the country needs is not more laws, but merely the enforcement of existing laws and the maintenance of law and order. If public officials will have the courage which Mr. Hardin demands of Congress and merely protect every man who desires to work from interference by men who wish to quit work, all troubles on this point will soon end.

ONE AND THE SAME.

HUNDREDS of men have regained both health and wealth in Florida.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

In regaining health they necessarily regained wealth, for health is itself the best of wealth.

THE RATTLESNAKE AND THE BOLSHEVIST.

WHEN a rattlesnake bed is found every wise man recognizes the necessity of immediately killing the reptiles in order that they may not continue to breed an increasing supply of these deadly enemies to mankind.

The rattlesnake at its worst, however, is harmless as compared with the alien Bolsheviks who are seeking to strike at the very life of this Government. The rattlesnake gives warning and then strikes at the individual man. The Bolshevik strikes at the life of a nation of 110,000,000 people; and the Bolshevik, permitted to breed malice and with his infernal activity keep on breeding it, is ever putting forth a new brood of poisoners of the nation's life.

Why should America permit the rattlesnake Bolsheviks to remain in this country, ever breeding more Bolshevik rattlesnakes, whose fangs are sinking deep into the life of the country? Pity or sympathy for such people would be akin to pity for Satan himself. They no more deserve the sympathy of men than does Satan. And yet we permit them to roam our country unmolested, to pour their poison into the fountains of national life and to strike wherever it is possible; and that, too, without the warning of the rattlesnake, and with a venom surpassing that of the deadly rattler. And the nation goes on its way apparently ignoring the fact that every rattlesnake Bolshevik menaces the life of our Government, and in menacing our Government menaces all human liberty.

These Bolsheviks should be sent back to the country from which they came or be imprisoned for life. Never again should they be permitted to put their foot on American soil. This country is not a home for anarchists and Bolsheviks, and all of that accursed breed. This is a land dedicated to human freedom, but not to the wild license of those who would destroy this freedom.

The rattlesnake is a lover of human kind as compared with the Bolshevik.

The rattlesnake in its deadliest anger is a friend of the man at whom it strikes its poisoned fangs as compared with the Bolshevik's hatred for all government, and especially for this Government; for if the Bolsheviks could destroy the American Government they would then largely dominate the world, and bring to all the world that reign of terror, of blood and of unspeakable crimes under which Russia has suffered.

We might as well undertake to deny the existence of the rattlesnake when we were looking at a bed of rattlesnakes, as to undertake to deny the danger of the Bolsheviks, permitted freely, as they are, to carry on their campaign for the disruption of our country.

No man who seeks the overthrow of this Government should be allowed to remain in America unless closely guarded in a prison. No sentimental idea that this is a great melting-pot should be permitted to prevail when dealing with a Bolshevik, or with any other man who would overturn and destroy our republic. Wherever Bolshevism raises its poisoned fangs it should be utterly destroyed, just as we would seek to destroy a bed of rattlesnakes; and the men responsible for the breeding of Bolshevism should be hunted down until the last one is in prison, or in the land from whence he came. We want none of them, either dead or alive; but if they are to remain here, infinitely better would it be for our country and for all the world's civilization for them to be dead than alive.

Aggressive action on the part of the Government, the hunting down with unceasing vigilance every anarchist and Bolshevik, and deporting or imprisoning them, should be the universal demand of all right-thinking people.

THE SPIRIT OF RADICALISM VOICED BY
PRESIDENT LEWIS OF UNITED MINE
WORKERS.

IN a telegram to Secretary of Labor Wilson, President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America attacked President Wilson in the following malicious and outrageous statements:

"Permit me to say to you, sir, the unprecedented and unwarranted action of Cabinet and President of the United States in issuing statement of Saturday last has done more to prevent satisfactory settlement of impending strike and working out of wage agreement than any other element, which has entered into the situation. The President's statement is a fiercely partisan document because it attacks the intention of the mine workers without even suggesting that mine operators may have brought about this unhappy situation, and, further, because threat is made to exercise full force of Government to prevent stoppage of work without corresponding threat to exert full force of Government to enforce fair working conditions and a living wage.

"It is indeed a sad commentary upon principles of square dealing when the President of the United States and his Cabinet by unanimous vote ally themselves with sinister financial interests which seek to deny justice to labor and precipitate our country into industrial turmoil. The President states: 'The mine workers' projected strike is not only unjustifiable, but unlawful.' In other words, the President says it is a crime for the miners to strike and threatens punishment for the crime.

"The President of the United States is the servant and not the master of the Constitution. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. In the interpretation and application of the Constitution, the decisions of the Supreme Court are final authority.

"The President's statement of October 25, 1919, threatens invasion of Constitutional and inalienable rights of American citizens. It is the climax of long series of attempted usurpations of executive power.

"The Presidential statement announced as its excuse for threatening invasion of Constitutional rights 'that the war itself is still a fact.' Two days later, however, in a veto message to Congress, the President refused to approve of enforcement of an act which he said 'was passed by reason of the emergency of war and whose objects have been satisfied in the demobilization of the army and navy.' If the President was right on Monday, I submit, sir, that he was wrong on Saturday.

"It is difficult to believe that the President would have issued such a document had he been physically capable of obtaining first hand information and of exercising his own uninfluenced intelligence in this most important problem."

Other men have criticized the judgment of President Wilson and all other Presidents, but we do not believe that any one else has ever so viciously attacked the honor and the integrity of the President of the United States.

It is probably well that Lewis has thus frankly expressed his own views in regard to President Wilson, for in doing so he has given the public the opportunity of seeing exactly how he stands. It is better that these views should be known by the country, because the people are now the better able to understand the character of the men who are seeking to subvert our Government through its domination by such leadership as that of Lewis.

MY OWN WORK.

This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Let me do my work from day to day
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the only one by whom
The work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

THE MIGHT OF FORCE SHALL NOT SUBSTITUTE THE RIGHT OF LAW.

SPEAKING recently of the Boston police strike, Governor Coolidge said:

"A policeman is a public officer. He is the outward symbol of the law. He represents the authority of the people. It is a high crime to interfere with him in any way in the discharge of his duties. On him depends the peace and order of the State. He is a judicial officer. Well might he remember the words of Grover Cleveland, that 'a public office is a public trust.' They are not employees. They are not holders of a job. No private concern is trying to make a profit out of their efforts."

Sketching the causes of the strike and the main features connected with it, Governor Coolidge emphasized the fact that the policemen who abandoned their posts did not do so because of any grievance. They said their pay was small, their hours long, and their quarters bad. That is not why they left. They left because they were determined not to obey the law as expressed in the rule of their department. They determined to substitute their will and their welfare for the will and the welfare of all the people. Unless those in authority would willingly permit this, they were to be forced to permit it by turning over Boston to terrorism. Force was to be substituted for law.

This is the attitude of radical labor agitators in every strike. They care not for law or the public's welfare. Theirs is the right of might. Germany staked its all that might was right. Is union labor riding to Germany's fall? They should profit from Germany's mistake, for surely the American union man should see that the present unrest is the fruit of Germany's false propaganda to create the idea during the war that capitalists forced our entrance into the war, and the class hatred then taught was for the express purpose of creating the very disturbances which are now evident.

Governor Coolidge stated that an adroit attempt had been made to enlist organized labor against law and order. That has failed and will continue to fail. At first men organized for the purpose of improving their condition. All that their worst enemy could wish is that they would array themselves against the peace and good order of the whole people to secure some fancied benefit for themselves.

Patriotic labor men will refuse now to antagonize the Government, for if the organization of Government fails the organization of labor fails; all values fail, all opportunity for employment ends, all rights of property and of persons end. Force and terror would reign.

Organized labor when rightly directed must be on the side of law and order and for the support of the Government. Continuing, Governor Coolidge said:

"It is of the utmost importance that this question be thoroughly understood. It is not a question between employer and employee. It has absolutely nothing to do with wages or conditions of labor. These questions can be compromised, they can be arbitrated. We cannot arbitrate the supremacy of the law, we cannot arbitrate the duty of all persons to be obedient to the law. When that is done, government ceases to exist. The will of all the people ends and the arbitrary will of some class, some dictator, begins. That is revolution. That is disorder. That is anarchy. That is destruction. Disaster, distress and universal poverty would follow in their wake.

"I am for a government of all the people, founded on right, and truth, and justice. I am against a government of force or terrorism, of group, or class, or selfish interest, but most of all, I am against the attempt at a government founded on organized mendacity. The terror of force has failed. The terror of falsehood is failing.

"But the people must remember this is their government. If it is saved they must save it. No party can do it. It requires the united efforts of all the people if their cause is to prevail. I have presented but most briefly the dangers. The remedy lies in action. The press of the Commonwealth, and the nation, without regard to party, is unanimous in the support of this issue. I appeal to all the people to rise and stamp out terrorism in every form, that there may continue to be a reign of law and ordered liberty."

BASIC RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

CAMERON MORRISON of Charlotte, speaking before the Textile Association, said that employees have a right to organize and strike if they do not like their employment, and to do all the things in private business which individuals can do unorganized. But, on the other hand, he pointed out that the employer is surrounded by and as fully protected in his rights as the employee. Continuing, he stated that "the employer has a legal right and it is basic, to refuse to contract with any union or individual he may see fit to refuse to contract with. This right must be freely recognized by the Government of North Carolina, and all law-abiding citizens must respect the exercise of this fundamental exercise of individual liberty. The employer owes no man an apology or excuse for the exercise of all the freedom guaranteed him by the organic and basic law of the land. If labor and employer cannot agree, and labor exercises its undoubted right to strike, it has broken no law. But, after it has struck, the only right it has is that of free and fair argument and persuasion; it has a right to peaceably and respectfully try to persuade those willing to take its place not to do so.

"But strikers have no right to menace and insult their former employer or his assistants. They have no right to threaten or intimidate those who are willing to take their places; they, of course, have no right to use force by display of numbers or threat of violence or other conduct which endangers the peace of the State. If such conduct is resorted to by employees, regardless of numbers, the State or some subdivision thereof should stand forth and fearlessly stop it if there is sufficient power in the State to do so. No man or set of men has a right to use force and violence to accomplish any act in this State, except to protect their persons or property from illegal assault. * * *

"Good men on both sides must know and understand that the State is just, and with impartial solicitude respects the basic rights of every citizen of the State, from the poorest and the weakest to the richest and the strongest. There will be an end of all government in this stage when the basic principles of human liberty are yielded to the corruption or the force and threats of any class."

Mr. Morrison further asserted that the basic principle of freedom was founded in the right to freely and independently run our own business without Government direction or control, except as to such police laws as the good of society required. North Carolina has the power, and must exercise it, to protect every employer and investor of capital in the exercise of every right, justly his, under the basic principles of Anglo-Saxon freedom; that it has the power, and will exercise it, to see to it that labor, organized or unorganized, should not be deprived of any liberty to which it was entitled under the organic law of the land. Mr. Morrison closed his address with the appeal to all men to beat back the tendency to think in terms of class selfishness, and to think and act as patriots and brother Christians.

LIARS, ALL.

A LAWYER representing the I. W. W. describes himself as an anarchist syndicalist. Wonder how he got by the oath to support the Constitution of the United States when he was admitted to the bar?—Jacksonville Times-Union.

Oaths do not count with such men. They lie when it suits them without any compunction of conscience. Indeed, they have no more conscience than Germany has honor. They came from the father of lies, and their journey back to their birthplace should be hastened by the vigorous action of this Government.

Some More Bolshevik Propaganda

THERE is an organization which denominates itself the Association Opposed to National Prohibition. It is very liberal with its publicity, which emanates from the office of one Peter Michelson, 35 Wyatt Building, Washington.

Following the President's veto of the enforcement act, Senator Frelinghuysen gave out a statement in which he said:

"We are facing one of the greatest crises in our history. The radical elements in our population are almost on the point of revolt, and this has created a serious situation for the Government. If there ever was a time in the history of this country when we needed sobriety of every kind we need it now in the next six to eight months for the protection of our families and our homes."

Taking this statement as its text, the Michelson propaganda bureau announces that it must make public the results of an investigation made by the Association Opposed to National Prohibition in eleven of the States "where conditions of Bolshevism and radical unrest are most pronounced." The conclusions are seven in number, and purport to show that all I. W. W. leaders favor prohibition, as it is "driving into the radical groups many men who in normal times were law-abiding labor unionists"; that laboring men everywhere first demand beer and then take out red cards of membership; that prohibition has put a premium on hair oil and dangerous chemicals; that a new kind of disaster has been added to the police lists on account of the large number of deaths due to the drinking of wood alcohol; that crime and drug addicts are increasing; that politics is becoming more corrupt, and that everybody out West is brewing his own beer or making his own wine, during the moments, presumably, when not preaching Bolshevism.

What the Association Opposed to National Prohibition is trying to prove is that industrial tranquillity and drunkenness go hand in hand. "Peace drunk or hell sober" is their ultimatum.

By far the greater part of this nation, both in territory and in population, was dry long before America entered the war. National Prohibition did not make the map much whiter. There were only a few black spaces to be covered. Strange that Bolshevism did not appear long ago, is it not?

There are those who imagine that the causes of social and industrial unrest are the chaos into which the world was plunged for four long years, the vast consumption of wealth, the drawing from the fields of millions of producers, the breaking down of standards and traditions by the ponderous war machine, the cataclysm which turned the whole world upside down and drove humanity into such sloughs of despond, so shocking its nerves, that it is a marvel any sanity was left or any sobriety, either of judgment or of appetite.

But these things, the Michelson incubator tells us, were really of trifling importance. What is overwhelming society is the fact that it cannot get booze. Turn the rum demon loose again and all will be well. Homeopathic treatment is prescribed; if the country is insane, cure it by further doses of insanity, given in the form of alcohol. That is the great preservative.

For shame that any men should issue such asinine proposals! Must there be preached now a gospel of repudiation, the dragging of the law in the mire, an intensive program of mockery of the statutes?

The solicitude of these gentlemen for the curtailing of I. W. W.-ism might command more respect were it not predicated inherently on defiance of law. The Bolshevism of the rum advocates is the most vocal Bolshevism in the country right now, perhaps.

The President vetoed the Prohibition Enforcement Act. He intimated then, on Monday, that the war was over. On the

previous Saturday he had declared that the war was not over, in a formal notice to the coal miners. The President was not called on to decide whether the wartime prohibition itself was a good law or a bad law. It was a law, and the legislation was simply devised to give him machinery with which to enforce it. He declined to accept that machinery. He gave notice that, in his opinion, the law was a dead letter. If it stayed on the statute books, let it rot there. He would do nothing to give it life.

There were men in Washington who have been "wet" all their lives who would not accept that doctrine. They voted to pass the law over the President's veto because they knew that the issue, the only issue, was the enforcement of the law.

What is provoking Bolshevism? Not the prohibition law, for prohibition everywhere is measuring up to the most extravagant claims its advocates ever made for it. No, the provokers of Bolshevism are the men who preach non-enforcement, who conspire to violate the law, who teach that it ought to be violated and who were able to persuade a sick President that their course was a good one.

You cannot enforce one law and wink at the enforcement of another. You cannot publicly advocate nullification and stand anywhere but on a Bolshevik platform. And nullification itself is no more dead than is the damnable era of alcoholic indulgence in this country. Both died hard, but both died. And there are no tears on the memorials erected to either.

No long-haired fanatics made prohibition inevitable. The humming wheels of industry were the bells that tolled rum's doom.

If there are any American citizens who love their booze more than they love their country, it will not make much difference whether they join the I. W. W. organization or not. Their allegiance in any case would be too tenuous to be relied on.

An editor of the Iron Age made a personal investigation as to the effect of prohibition in the strike regions of Pennsylvania, and here is the result:

"In my first-hand study at Pittsburgh, McKeesport, Wheeling and Weirton I talked with many people regarding the part prohibition is playing in the present steel strike.

"Steel mill officials, mayors, sheriffs; State, city and town police; soldiers recently returned from the other side; Americans employed in and on strike at the mills; railroad employes, chamber of commerce members; clothing, furniture, boot and shoe and other tradesmen; restaurant proprietors, as well as priests and ministers, all agreed that prohibition is a blessing.

"Not all of them believe in prohibition. In fact, most of them do not believe in it. But they nevertheless feel that at this particular time it is fortunate that prohibition is in force.

"Even a dispenser of near-beer, while engaged in wiping off his McKeesport bar, admitted that the town under conditions existing is far better off without its whisky and other strong drinks. He regretted the loss of revenue from the sale of 'the hard stuff' and the lack of life accompanying its consumption, but he appeared willing to forego both so long as the place remains quiet and his wife, children and home are safe. He added: 'I haven't had to throw a man out of here since July 1'—a coincidence that appeared significant.

"Liquor interests elsewhere feel that the people of the country are losing a personal liberty in not being allowed to purchase liquor, the prohibition question with them being a national rather than a local one, strike or no strike. They appear to have a little interest in the welfare of the strikers or the people in their immediate vicinity, their views being narrow and selfish ones.

"In McKeesport I found an Austrian on strike, who considered the lack of whisky a part of the steel mill plan to defeat labor, and a second man of the same birth, living in another street, who entertained much the same attitude. These two men are not American citizens and distinctly of the Red type. Questioned further, they appeared out of sympathy with everything in our country, from President Wilson down to their neighbor, who has gone back to work in the tube mill.

"Strike leaders and their lieutenants are inclined to sidetrack

the issue. When pegged down to a plain yes or no answer they admit the value of prohibition at this time, although at heart they feel 'the strike would go better with whisky.' So, possibly, their statements are based on a fear that to sanction the sale of whisky, gin, etc., will link their names with the doctrine of the Reds, which is just the impression the labor leaders do not want people to get.

"One cannot help being impressed, no matter what sections of the strike zones are visited, with the efforts being made by the authorities to suppress the sale of liquor. Such efforts, and those directed against large gatherings of strikers, have resulted in remarkably few disorders.

"The present steel strike will go down in history as one of the greatest struggles between labor and capital the world has ever witnessed. It also will go down in history as lacking in much of the violence usually attending such conflicts because of the enforcement of the national war-time prohibition act.

"Tradespeople in those centers where the strike temporarily resulted in the closing of mills say the bottom fell out of business for a spell, but that it has begun to pick up again. Even in Pittsburgh, where most of the mills have remained in operation throughout the trouble, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker all have more or less felt the effect of the uncertainty of these times. Almost every tradesman with whom I talked told me he felt reasonably certain that without prohibition he would have been obliged to close his establishment to safeguard his goods in stock, and therefore would have suffered in a business way much more seriously than he has.

"It is easy to understand, therefore, why the dealers in clothing, furniture, boots and shoes, the butcher, the grocer and others, are thankful for prohibition at this time.

"At Weirton, a man coming down the road with a washboiler stopped long enough to explain that he was on his way home to do his woman's washing. Certainly a peaceful occupation, as are the others mentioned. Naturally the labor leaders have had difficulty in interesting the men intent on starting a small chicken farm or doing their wife's washing, etc.

"Were saloons wide open, and whisky, gin and other strong drink sold over the bar and easy to obtain in the country places, it would be another story."

THE RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS TO DEVOTE TWO YEARS TO WINNING THE FARMER VOTE FOR THEIR SCHEME.

AND so the railroad brotherhoods, having seen a new light, think that if they can postpone the return of the railroads to their owners for two years, they will within that time be able to win the farmers of the country over to their side in favor of looting the country in order to give the railroads to the railroad employees.

That is a very interesting game. Our information is to the effect that for the next two years the railroad brotherhoods, through their attorneys and agents, will keep on the trail of the farmers, and attend every farmers' congress or convention held in any part of the country, and plead with the farmers to insist upon joining with the railroad men in demanding that the country shall purchase the railroads and give them, for that is about what it means, to the railroad brotherhoods.

In these days of loose and mushy thinking, when the neurotic sentiments of humanity seem to be largely dominating the situation, no one need be surprised at the demand of the railroad brotherhoods, nor at the effrontery of these people in demanding that the Government shall buy the roads and turn them over to the management, and practically to the ownership, of the railroad employees.

But are the farmers quite so mushy in their thinking as would be indicated by their acceptance of this proposition? Suppose all the tenant farmers and all the farm laborers in the country should demand of the Government that all the property which they now work be turned over to them? And the reasons for their doing this and for the Government accepting this demand are certainly as great as are the reasons put forth by the railroad men in behalf of their project. And after the farm laborers and tenant farmers have taken possession of all the land which they now work, and after all the factory hands of the country have made the Government

buy all industrial plants for their benefit, and after all the clerks have compelled the Government to buy all the institutions by which they are employed and turn these interests over to them, we will have reached the natural and inevitable outcome of a victory by the railroad brotherhoods, if the railroad brotherhoods could win the victory for which they are fighting.

Bolshevism run wild, distorted thinking, mental strabismus, moral vacuity or moral obtuseness, all seem to be the order of the day. Surely the hour has come when the American people need to awaken every ounce of latent patriotism, to crush out Bolshevism and anarchy and all the ills associated with their doctrines, and to stand firm for the protection of the liberty wherewith we have been made free.

The scheme of the brotherhoods to postpone a strike, put forth as though it was a plan of patriotism, but which has back of it the effort to enlist the co-operation of the farmers in their plan, has not, we believe, heretofore been given. This, we think, and the story which comes from our Washington correspondent on the subject, is probably the first announcement thereof.

ORGANIZING BIG COTTON BANK IN GEORGIA

AT a meeting of cotton growers held last week in the hall of the House of Representatives at Atlanta, Ga., pursuant to the call of Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, plans were begun to organize a great bank to be owned by the cotton growers of that State and to be operated in connection with the financing, warehousing, marketing and exporting of cotton. It is to be called Georgia Cotton Bank & Trust Corporation, and its initial capital stock will be \$2,100,000, which may be increased later on. The surplus will be \$525,000, and is to be paid in at the beginning. The stock of the institution is to be pro-rated among the counties of the State according to their production of cotton and the State will be divided into seven districts, each of which will elect two directors. The officers will be elected by this board.

It is stated that more than 25 county allotments of stock were subscribed for after the meeting, the plans having been described by Governor Dorsey, Hollins Randolph of Atlanta, counsel for the Federal Reserve Bank there; R. C. Neely, cotton grower and banker of Waynesboro; Samuel Tate of Pickens County, Ga., and others. The bank will be located at Atlanta and as soon as the stock is all subscribed application will be made to the Secretary of State for a charter.

The incorporators are Hugh M. Dorsey of Fulton County, S. J. Slate of Muscogee County, R. C. Neely of Burke County and C. B. Lewis of Bibb County. The officers are to consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee.

It was stated that the bank would not in any way interfere with the work of the American Cotton Association in its efforts to benefit the cotton farmers.

GERMANY BUYING COTTON HEAVILY.

ACCORDING to the New York Times, German cotton men have been aggressive buyers of cotton in Texas and in other parts of the South during the last few weeks. The Times states that cotton-trade people in New York estimate that more than 500,000 bales of choice grades have been bought by Germans or German agents since the first of August—some of it at very high prices as compared with the open market quotations. Germany, it is said, has been a very much heavier buyer of cotton during the last two months than any other foreign country, except England. Of course, the shipments of cotton do not as yet represent the purchases made, for much of the cotton which has been bought during the last four or five weeks has not yet been exported.

A RINGING VOICE FOR AMERICANISM FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

THROUGH the leadership of some broad-minded men in that community, Scotland Neck, N. C., is showing its full appreciation of how people of the whole country must make their voices heard against Bolshevism as it today rampantly seeks, through radical labor elements and the millions of aliens who cannot speak or understand a word of English, to overturn this Government and destroy our homes. This is a definite, determined effort aimed at the destruction of the American Government, and millions of labor men are being misled by radicals in a campaign organized by Bolsheviks and carried on by Bolshevistic agitators and Bolshevistic money.

Scotland Neck people, seeing the situation, decided on a campaign to offset this work by sending North Carolina Congressmen telegrams from dozens of men in the community urging that Congress should stand for the protection of American interests as against Bolshevism. What Scotland Neck has done in this respect should be done in every community in the country.

The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer wired that paper: "The offices of Senator Simmons and Representative Claude Kitchin were almost flooded this afternoon when a storm of telegrams from citizens of Scotland Neck began pouring in protesting the demands of labor and appealing for consideration to the public."

The Commonwealth of Scotland Neck, in giving an account of the action of that community, headed its reports in big type with the following statements:

[The Commonwealth, October 28, 1919.]

LOCAL CITIZENS STIRRED OVER REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA

Leaders Wire Congressman Claude Kitchin to Use His Utmost to Check Strike Movement.

WANT ANTI-STRIKE LAWS PASSED.

[The Commonwealth, October 29, 1919.]

PEOPLE WILL MAKE CONGRESS HEED THE NECESSITY OF ACTION

Bolshevism, or Radicalism, Is Repugnant to the American Race, and Must Be Eradicated.

Among the letters that followed the telegrams was one from Mr. J. H. Alexander, Jr., cashier of the Scotland Neck Bank, to Hon. Claude Kitchin. It was as follows:

"I feel that I must write you concerning the present labor situation. As I see it, we are leading to Bolshevism, unless a prompt and firm stand is taken by the leaders of society and the Government, and it behooves all of us who hold in reverence the laws and traditions of our country, as well as any regard for individual energy and thrift, to take a determined stand for right and liberty.

"The idea of a foreigner, to whom the law denies the right to vote, having a voice in telling us for whom we shall work, where we shall work and how long we shall work! Too, the idea of any man asking the world for a decent living and paying 30 hours a week for it! There happens to be 168 hours in a week, and any man who asks a living of society and who offers only 30 hours' service in return is a drone and a sluggard, and this liberty-loving country should purge itself by throwing him out. Show me a man who has ever amounted to anything, either materially or morally, and you will show me a man who has labored more

than 10 hours a day; yes, and most often more than 15 hours a day. God didn't intend that a man should make a living by working 30 hours out of each 168. When He drove Adam from the Garden of Eden he told him, 'out of the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy living,' and later, 'six days shalt thou labor,' not 30 hours.

"I truly think the people who are lovers of personal liberty and individual effort will uphold the representatives in whatever effort they may take in crushing this monster, this devil, now, and not some future day, when perhaps it may be too late.

"The same restrictions that were necessary to restrain capital are now necessary in the restraint of labor. The idea of any organization being in position to throw the entire country in chaos at the order of some man who at heart is against all order and society!

"The PEOPLE are with you, to whom we have entrusted the laws of this country. Call on us if you need us"

Now, let every community, every thoughtful man in this country, awaken to the necessity of active, not merely passive, resistance to the demands of the radical element which is seeking to dominate the country. Let the voice of these people be heard in Congress and in public gatherings, and let the newspapers of the entire country join in the campaign for the enlightenment of the nation as to the dangers which it faces.

THE TWO GREAT ISSUES BEFORE OUR COUNTRY.

"Automatic" Sprinkler Company of America,
Contractors for Fire Protection.
Plant: Youngstown, Ohio.

S. CALHOON NOLAND,
Atlanta Department Manager.

Candler Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga., October 25, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We wish to compliment you on the supplement of your October 23 issue pertaining to the World Cotton Conference. This is the sort of stuff that we subscribers need, and not so much advice as to the League of Nations and criticisms of President Wilson.

We think so much of the supplement that we would appreciate two additional copies sent to the Atlanta office and one additional copy sent to Mr. James S. Dodge, care the "Automatic" Sprinkler Co. of America, 123 William Street, New York. If there are any charges for these additional supplements, we will be pleased to pay same.

S. C. NOLAND,

The League of Nations is infinitely more important than all the cotton conferences that can be held from now until doomsday. Cotton production and consumption deal primarily with material things, and liberty could exist even if there were no cotton conferences. But the League of Nations is the most momentous proposition ever submitted to mankind, and whether an intelligent man favors it or opposes, he ought, for the sake of civilization, be eager to see it fully discussed in every publication he reads. President Wilson has well said that it is only through public discussion that we can reach the truth, and so the League of Nations should be discussed from every angle, and the man who is unwilling to study both sides of this question, regardless of his own preconceived notions, has but little conception of the stupendous importance to America of this League.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD believes that the adoption of the League as proposed would be an overwhelming disaster to this country. It would, therefore, oppose it if in doing so it lost every subscriber and every advertiser it had. But we rejoice that the longer the subject is discussed the more the people of the country are coming to realize the tremendous danger of adopting the League as first proposed, without reservations or amendments.

Nevertheless, we are glad Mr. Noland found the Cotton Conference supplement of such interest. We wonder if he is not equally as much interested in the facts given in every issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in regard to whether Americanism or Bolshevism shall rule this country?

HEAVY INCREASE IN IMPORTS CONTRASTED WITH OUR EXPORTS.

DETAILS of foreign trade for September, which are now available, show that the import values of \$435,384,667, for September, is a gain of \$174,000,000 over September, 1918. This enormous increase indicates the rapidity with which the world is beginning to pile its products upon us, and shows what we may look for on an ever-increasing scale. There was a sudden jump in imports from Europe from \$22,671,000 in September, 1918, to \$89,915,689 in September, 1919. Imports from North America showed a gain of \$23,000,000; from South America \$42,000,000, from Asia \$32,000,000 and from Africa \$12,000,000, while the only decrease was from Oceania, in which there was a decline of \$2,400,000.

Studying the details by countries, it is seen that France jumped its exports to the United States from less than \$5,000,000 in September, 1918, to \$15,647,000; while Italy increased its shipments to this country over \$8,000,000, and the Netherlands made a gain from \$470,000 in September, 1918, to \$9,992,000. Spain sent us over \$4,000,000 worth of its products as compared with \$353,000 in September a year ago. Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Argentina, Brazil, China and Japan also showed great gains, while Egypt, which in September, 1918, exported to the United States only \$24,829 worth of its products, jumped its shipments to the United States in September, 1919, up to \$9,758,000. We took less from Canada last September than in September a year ago, and a little less from Mexico, but we took \$25,000,000 more from Cuba and nearly \$20,000,000 more from Argentina. The imports from Brazil increased by over \$22,000,000, while the imports from Chile showed a decrease of \$9,400,000.

A comparison of imports for September of the two years, 1919 and 1918, and for the nine months of each year ended with September, gives the following interesting details:

IMPORTS BY GRAND DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES.

Imports from:	Month of Sept.,		9 months ended Sept.,	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Grand Divisions:				
Europe	89,915,689	22,671,586	452,457,550	249,848,084
North America	106,735,375	83,733,471	863,584,994	745,071,263
South America	94,086,478	52,045,797	481,412,454	450,424,314
Asia	115,789,665	83,957,763	697,377,632	682,145,062
Oceania	11,498,379	13,863,753	116,772,028	129,831,107
Africa	17,359,981	5,396,274	85,368,573	65,239,430
Totals.....	435,384,667	261,968,644	2,696,973,261	2,322,553,250
Principal Countries:				
Austria-Hungary	401,423	50,688	1,132,748	50,878
Belgium	1,139,190	4,945	2,901,644	12,924
France	15,647,764	4,996,894	73,283,556	48,084,494
Germany	1,586,963	39	2,157,179	15,663
Italy	11,473,149	3,369,471	33,669,456	21,124,443
Netherlands	9,992,399	470,218	62,080,393	6,391,651
Norway	1,487,124	96,719	4,451,930	1,032,438
Russia in Europe	132,218	14,889	2,843,145	5,319,830
Spain	4,039,165	353,442	34,663,197	11,184,026
Sweden	1,483,655	241,665	6,975,142	4,587,627
Switzerland	2,589,185	1,525,169	16,727,076	11,866,203
United Kingdom	34,706,677	9,999,888	177,619,687	119,349,134
Canada	42,643,583	45,315,954	338,559,256	324,646,573
Mexico	13,113,621	15,834,532	106,872,562	113,426,166
Cuba	42,389,736	17,176,516	349,455,813	237,812,949
Argentina	38,478,759	19,076,522	132,182,467	165,220,880
Brazil	31,676,167	9,216,913	160,781,764	78,598,808
Chile	7,729,089	17,183,697	58,897,562	124,231,637
China	18,014,769	9,963,738	106,565,155	90,747,327
British East Indies	25,680,258	25,592,068	219,578,575	245,311,173
Japan	56,155,797	33,707,557	272,350,098	227,106,384
Australia and New Zealand	6,779,365	5,644,478	62,144,695	65,796,519
Philippine Islands	4,901,039	7,169,627	48,532,243	57,986,728
Egypt	9,738,834	24,829	28,529,132	24,769,086

Turning to exports, it is seen that there was an increase as compared with September, 1918, of only \$46,000,000, as against the increase in imports of \$174,000,000. Germany came into the market with exports from this country of \$8,836,000 for September last, and Austria \$3,320,000. During the last nine months, and of course nearly all of this has been during the last two or three months, Austria and Germany have taken from the United States products to the extent of \$57,800,000. Diplomatically, we are still at war with Germany and Austria,

but they are beginning to ship heavily to us and to buy still more freely from us.

Our exports to Belgium heavily increased during the month and for the nine months, and also to Denmark, but exports to France for the month showed a decrease of \$33,000,000, to Italy \$14,000,000, to Spain \$4,800,000, to the United Kingdom \$34,000,000, to Canada \$12,000,000 and to Chile \$5,000,000. As against these decreases to France, Italy, the United Kingdom and a few other countries, there were some striking gains to other countries, including, for the month, Belgium \$15,000,000, Denmark \$13,000,000, Germany and Austria \$57,800,000, as previously stated; Sweden \$11,000,000, Argentina \$8,000,000, China \$8,000,000 and Japan \$9,000,000.

A very large proportion of our imports is coming in free of duty, a larger quantity indeed than ever before in the history of the country. We may count with absolute certainty that the time is not far distant when Europe and the rest of the world will be shipping their products on an ever-increasing scale and American business interests will need to watch this situation. We have been exporting too much in proportion to our imports, but the tide may soon turn the other way. The details of exports by countries was as follows:

EXPORTS BY GRAND DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES.

Exports to:	Month of Sept.,		9 months ended Sept.,	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Grand divisions:				
Europe	361,515,159	348,532,328	3,858,886,403	2,883,727,645
North America	125,958,447	128,497,248	911,171,051	970,881,789
South America	32,401,060	24,792,475	337,746,237	226,279,462
Asia	67,542,229	32,041,008	631,512,794	327,532,235
Oceania	12,514,865	13,632,420	158,482,545	114,874,236
Africa	6,568,091	2,900,515	71,848,511	35,808,232
Total.....	596,499,341	550,395,994	5,869,647,541	4,559,104,229
Principal countries:				
Austria-Hungary	3,320,889		26,069,208	
Belgium	23,639,647	8,533,632	233,437,898	96,429,746
Denmark	13,973,356	1,050	128,922,496	673,262
France	51,379,911	84,573,248	689,897,022	727,762,402
Germany	8,836,693		31,756,574	
Greece	4,205,080	1,441,829	29,029,113	3,762,216
Italy	32,888,882	46,699,464	334,366,312	357,114,023
Netherlands	31,941,961	1,285,892	176,980,094	4,588,181
Norway	6,060,160	4,357,816	99,327,925	23,975,798
Russia in Europe	470,998	2,337,664	12,549,264	8,334,410
Spain	2,679,964	9,533,121	74,119,744	44,631,914
Sweden	11,391,306	281,555	108,334,437	6,689,891
United Kingdom	153,666,556	187,439,779	1,702,723,506	1,562,827,688
Canada	77,980,468	37,317,982	519,620,001	644,612,580
Central America	5,660,392	2,340,510	39,902,141	30,360,943
Mexico	10,226,720	11,462,064	96,431,981	72,121,804
Cuba	22,274,315	18,264,312	187,232,582	170,825,110
Argentina	13,714,681	5,593,927	117,751,364	76,061,421
Brazil	5,732,319	3,784,237	89,298,677	48,931,838
Chile	3,165,521	8,284,560	43,502,921	48,081,474
China	12,792,752	4,349,400	83,190,690	37,956,414
British East Indies	6,479,067	2,895,437	63,560,267	36,146,100
Japan	29,065,317	20,360,957	269,560,887	208,821,906
Russia in Asia	2,990,763	43,083	39,657,378	4,483,627
Australia and New Zealand	7,534,582	9,200,988	99,957,166	73,401,037
Philippine Islands	4,799,474	4,355,248	56,907,790	39,566,354
British Africa	4,286,632	1,419,465	46,246,980	26,477,877

DOES PERSHING KNOW ANYTHING?

IT is my opinion that if we had been prepared adequately we would never have been called upon to defend our rights.—General John J. Pershing, before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

For two years the MANUFACTURERS RECORD unceasingly urged preparedness to save the danger of our soldiers being cold-bloodedly murdered by their country's unpreparedness. We warned the nation that upon the head of the pacifists and the advocates of unpreparedness would rest the blood of many a soldier killed because of our unpreparedness. General Pershing, whose judgment should be good, states the case clearly. Germany believed we would not fight, and had good cause to believe it, for did not millions of Americans vote merely to the tune, "He kept us out of war"? Every man who made that the reason for his vote is responsible for much of the sorrow and suffering of millions of our soldiers. This is a bitter pill to swallow, but it should purge the nation of the poison which very nearly killed its soul and its body alike.

TO WHAT IS DUE THE DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK ON THE FARMS?

SMITH & MORGAN, a real estate firm of Dothan, Ala., which has taken active interest in the development of that section, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD write:

"We enclose you herewith copy of a circular-letter which we have had the papers of Southeast Alabama to copy, and we are also distributing by circulars.

"We call your special attention to this letter beginning at the second paragraph. A year ago the packers bought hogs from the Southern farmers at sacrifice prices, without a shade of difference in the price of the dressed meat products; in other words, they got the hogs of the South at a half or two-thirds of what they paid the Western farmers for hogs, and sold the manufactured products at the same price. Now, purely and entirely by artificial manipulations and arbitrary use of their centralized control of the meat markets, they have reduced the price of hogs to about half of what they were two or three months ago, and this in spite of the fact that meat products, canned goods, hams, etc., are selling at the same price they have been, and also in view of the fact that there is still a world shortage of livestock.

"We are advocating the individual use of small packing-houses or curing plants. If the farmers, either individually, or on a community basis, would put up these little individual packing-houses, which are very simple and inexpensive, and, properly equipped, cure the meat just like the big packing-houses do, the farmers can market their meat products at prevailing prices for cured meats.

"It seems to us that this is a matter that the Southern papers and journals should give immediate and urgent attention to."

The paragraph in the circular enclosed to which Smith & Morgan invited our particular attention is as follows:

"The main purpose of this message at this time, however, is to bring before the farmers of our section a certain proposition with reference to the livestock industry, and especially hogs. We all know that peanuts and hogs will be a large factor in our agricultural regime in the future, and at the present time it is of the utmost importance that our hog crop brings its full value. We have all been reading of the Government's charges against the big packing establishments, charging them with market manipulations, profiteering, etc., and whether true or not, the packers seem to be retaliating by doing their best to depress the price of livestock. There is no uncertainty about the supply of meat. We know there is not only not a surplus of meat, but there is a great shortage, and millions of people are only half-fed today, and there is not a particle of reason or excuse for a reduction in the price of hogs such as has taken place in the last few weeks. It is purely artificial, and for the present is working to the farmers' loss."

With a view to getting at the other side of this proposition we submitted the matter to Corkran, Hill & Co., leading hog packers of Baltimore, and also to several of the Western packers, thinking that in this way some light might be thrown on the subject by general discussion. Messrs. Corkran, Hill & Co. in their reply, dated October 18, said:

"Your favor of the 16th inst., enclosing a copy of a letter from Smith & Morgan of Dothan, Ala., addressed to you, and also a copy of their letter to the farmers, received. It is regrettable that such a letter was spread broadcast throughout the State of Alabama when the actual facts are so easily obtainable.

"The South is cognizant of the fact that peanuts and other nuts fed to hogs produce soft or oily meat, for which there is a very limited demand, and that comes only from points south of Baltimore.

"The first necessity of a pork-packing house is to have a sufficient number of hogs to operate, and the next to have those hogs produce such quality of meat as the trade demands; therefore, the packer is interested in seeing, first, that the producer receives sufficiently high price to induce production, and of such quality as will find ready demand.

"It is contrary to the facts to say that the meat from these hogs is sold for the same price as meat for corn-fed hogs, and our own prices show from one to ten cents per pound difference, according to cuts. Also, during the past two or three months, our prices on hams, etc., have been reduced 10 cents a pound.

"It is really like adding insult to injury for the packer to suffer the enormous losses which he has during the past few months and then be accused of retaliating on the farmer by depressing the price of livestock. Surely, no sane packer would take a loss of 10 cents per pound on his stock, and still continue to pay the ex-

tremely high prices for his livestock. Government charges, to which your correspondent refers, are certainly being challenged and contradicted frequently, and similar charges have been made against the big packers for 25 years, during which time they have not succeeded in finding them guilty; therefore, we propose to await the findings of the present Federal Grand Jury in Chicago before placing any credence in the above charges.

"We stated our position quite fully to a delegation of Southern bankers, railroad men and others interested in stock-growing in the South some months ago, when they called on us for our views regarding the industry, and we told them that as long as they produced soft or oily hogs they would be sold at a discount under the price of corn-fed hogs, and the greater the supply of good hogs in this country, the more neglected would the soft hogs become. We can assure you that the same quality of hogs in the South would bring equally high price as in any market in the country, allowing, of course, for the difference in freight.

"It is our opinion that Messrs. Smith & Morgan should obtain the exact facts regarding this great industry, and after doing so, see that they were published as widely as their circular-letter."

From Mr. R. D. MacManus of the Publicity Bureau of Armour & Co., Chicago, under date of October 25, we have the following:

"Mr. Armour has directed me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 16, and to thank you for calling our attention to the injurious misstatements of facts being put out by Smith & Morgan.

"It is positively untrue that Armour & Co., or any other responsible firm, so far as we know, have made a practice of buying Southern hogs at prices lower than was justified by their salability in the pork market.

"It is also positively untrue that the recent drop in hog prices is attributable in the slightest degree to the wish or whim of responsible meat packers. Quite the contrary is true. Armour & Co. alone have suffered a loss running into many millions of dollars by reason of the slump in prices. Our cellars contain millions of pounds of pork put there when we were purchasing hogs at from 18 to 23 cents a pound, and we are compelled to sell that pork now on the basis of the 14 and 15-cent hogs, that being approximately the market price now.

"Smith & Morgan's statement that 'meat products, canned goods, hams, etc., are selling at the same price they have been' is a plain falsehood, indicating complete ignorance of market prices and conditions. With the exception of pork loins (a very small per cent of the animal), wholesale pork products have taken a remarkable slump in the last few weeks. Hams are selling at wholesale for 12 cents a pound less than was received in August. Lard is off 6½ cents a pound. Sweet pickled bellies are off from 6 to 7 cents, as are also dry salt bellies, and sides have dropped as much. And these various cuts and portions represent practically the whole hog.

"How anyone can hope to misstate facts as have Smith & Morgan, and get away with it, is more than I can see, unless they count on their audience being densely ignorant of facts. We are very grateful to you for having given us opportunity to show how wrong they are in their statement.

"As to their pet plan of having the producers do their own slaughtering, we have only this to say: They might as well advocate the setting up of a printing press on each farm, so as to avoid having to do business with a big firm like yours. It is utterly ridiculous to expect such little packing plants to prove profitable in this day of big volume and small margin and the utmost efficiency."

It is unquestionably true that there has been a large decline in the price paid to the farmers for hogs and cattle, but this is in exact accordance with what the Government has been aggressively seeking to bring about ever since it took up its campaign against the high cost of living. When this campaign was inaugurated the MANUFACTURERS RECORD said that it must inevitably, if at all effective, be effective through driving down the price of farm products on the farms, and the farmers would be the first ones to suffer by being forced to sell at a lower figure, but that ultimately consumers would be the sufferers, since lower prices on the farm would bring about a decreased production of foodstuffs, and thus later on there would be a serious scarcity, possibly a desperate scarcity of foodstuffs obtainable at any price within the limits of the purchasing power of the people.

The Government has secured its desired aim in beating down the price of farm products to the extent of a large decline in the prices that are paid for livestock and hogs. The packers have had to write off a very heavy loss on the stocks

in hand packed out of high-price livestock. The retailer, slower to move than the wholesaler, has not so quickly cut down the retail price in keeping with the decline in the wholesale price and lower prices to the farmers. Indeed, before the retail price is fully adjusted to the lower prices for farm products the pendulum may swing the other way, for any serious decline in the price of farm products will inevitably lead to a decline in the output, and thus lead on to an increase in price.

The Government has gone at the matter in the wrong way. The only way to bring about a permanent decrease in the price of foodstuffs is by enlarged production, which would gradually fill up the vacuum in the world's supply, and thus become subject to the law of supply and demand which the Government has sought to ignore since the beginning of the war.

It is unquestionably true, as claimed by Corkran, Hill & Co., that what are known as the soft or oily hogs of certain portions of the South do not bring the same price as corn-fed hogs, but the South can raise corn-fed hogs, and it should do so. Not that it should wholly abandon its present system of feeding, but the hogs should be fattened on corn, and this would mean larger corn crops and better prices for the hogs.

We are giving this correspondence in full because everything which bears on the increased supply of food products and the prices on the farm and in the retail stores becomes vitally important to the civilization of the country.

In a second letter from Smith & Morgan they write:

"There is no question but what the price of livestock, especially hogs, in this section is entirely too low, and entirely out of proportion to the retail price of meats, and out of proportion considering the world demand for meat products. This is going to be mighty hard on the Southern farmer, especially this year, owing to the fact that the cotton crop is so short, many of them banking heavily on their hogs.

"With reference to the Government campaign to beat down the price of foodstuffs, that brings up another phase of the matter that is hard to discuss at the present time. There is no doubt but that political expediency is directing every move, and just as political expediency hampered us in the first two or three years of the war, bringing untold disaster as a consequence, it is now injecting itself in the business and commercial situation with the same disastrous consequences. The writer almost feels hopeless sometimes, thinking about this politico-expedient (if you will excuse the coinage of a new word) in connection with the Government of this United States.

"Going back, however, to this hog matter, wherever the fault lies, it is going to work a great hardship on the Southern farmer this present year, and wherever the blame may rest, it should be located."

In Texas the cattle-raisers are greatly disturbed by the heavy slump in the price of cattle, and they, too, are blaming the packers, but perchance they must also turn to the widely-heralded campaign of the Government which is being aggressively pushed to beat down the high price of all farm products. The despair of the producers in these lower prices is matched by the joy of the consumers, but the MANUFACTURERS RECORD confesses that its first sympathy, because we believe it is based on justice, is with the farmers, who up to a year or two ago had never received a fair return for their work.

THE ARMISTICE WAS THE BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.

SENATOR HENDERSON of Nevada has introduced in the Senate a resolution to declare November 11 a legal holiday, to be known as Armistice Day.

It will be no great misfortune if the Senate is too busy to vote on the proposal. It is not clear yet whether the armistice will go down into history as a day of joy, to be looked back to always with reverent gratitude by civilized men everywhere, or as the blackest of all days on the calendar of human affairs, to be looked back on with weeping and anguish by generations

yet unborn as the day when the supreme triumph in the offing was sacrificed for the incomplete victory that resulted.

If the Allies had marched to Berlin, as they should have done, the dull red line of ruin that has worked its way with the persistence of the plague into the industrial structure of the entire Allied world would not have had enough life in it to have survived a block's progress in Berlin.

There was an armistice signed in the field, and it saved the blonde beast from the ruin that was about to engulf him, but there has not been any armistice signed in the mines and factories of the nations that lavished their blood in defense of civilization.

The Allies took the sword from the Hun hand, but put a fountain pen in its place—propaganda.

The armistice was the beginning of trouble.

HOW THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COULD FORCE THE UNITED STATES INTO WAR.

Atlanta, Ga., October 28.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In mine of October 7 I called your attention to the fact that your "reply" of October 2 to my letter of August 30 did not in any way answer the question put therein. In your issue of October 16, you give two pages more of comment by various parties on various points in connection with the treaty, in no part of which is my question answered or even definitely referred to.

What I want is information as to the *modus operandi* by which the United States can be forced by action of the League Council (in which the vote must be unanimous and the United States has one of the votes) to enter into war on account of its obligation under Article 10.

You have now made two strikes without hitting the ball. Try once more—and, remember, that three strikes is out.

JOHN C. MARSHALL.

Our correspondent's earnest solicitude entitles him to a reply. He has already had two, but as he is not satisfied we will give him the third. The point was very well covered in the White House conference between the President and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, before the President's Western tour, when the President admitted the obligation, but averred that it was merely a moral one. There has been great controversy on the point, some statesmen taking the position that the obligation undertaken is simply a "scrap of paper."

Article 10 is as follows:

"The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

It will be noted that the second sentence definitely refers to the first sentence as creating "an obligation." It will be admitted, therefore, that there is an obligation "to preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League."

The second sentence states that when such aggression occurs, or there is a threat of it, the Council "shall," not "may" advise upon the means to preserve said territorial integrity and political independence.

Our correspondent's contention appears to be that when a flagrant instance of such aggression occurs and the Council takes note of it, the United States can simply veto any action by taking this position: "Yes, the conditions have arisen which make the obligation operative, but under our power to advise, we recommend economic pressure. If that fails, we refuse to do anything. Our advice is to fulfill the obligation by not doing anything at all."

The United States has not been accustomed to repudiating its undertakings and its obligations. Neither have mandamus proceedings been necessary to force it to make good its word.

If our correspondent's position is that the United States can sneak out of its obligation, solemnly entered into by treaty, he is probably correct. The nation is doubtless strong enough to repudiate any engagements, and, in the vernacular, "get away with it" temporarily.

But, happily, the President himself has spoken. He has proposed a special alliance with France, under the terms of which the United States and Great Britain explicitly obligate themselves to give immediate military aid to France in case Germany attacks French territory. In urging the ratification of this special treaty the President has declared that it is really of very little importance in that it merely undertakes to do specifically what the United States is already pledged to do generally under Article 10.

Of course, however, there is no way in which France could compel the United States to live up to this special treaty, were it ratified and did occasion arise. The United States could simply decline to send troops.

Article 10 is to be read in connection with Articles 11, 12, 13 and 15. These articles provide that if any difference arises between members of the League, such "as to the existence of any fact which is established would constitute a breach of any international obligation," it shall be submitted to arbitration; and if a dispute likely to lead to a rupture is not submitted to arbitration it shall be submitted to the Council, etc., etc. Then Article 16 declares that "Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15 it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League" and "It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League." It does not recommend whether they shall contribute or not, but "what" they shall contribute. The act of war is declared to have been committed "ipso facto."

If there is still any doubt in our correspondent's mind, as to a state of war being automatically entered into, in the circumstances stated, by the United States, the fact may be additionally emphasized by the comments of David Hunter Miller and Mr. Gordon Auchincloss, acting as international law advisers to the American Peace Commission, on the point at issue, as officially given to the commission during the period of negotiation, and printed on page 1194 of the volume containing the complete hearings on the treaty before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Substantially the article is identical with Article 16 in the final covenant.

Their comment was:

"This article provides by way of sanction for the breach of any covenant under the preceding article, for an ipso facto war by all other members of the League upon the covenant-breaking state. * * * A substantial objection to such a provision is that it would be void if contained in a treaty of the United States, as Congress under the Constitution has the power to declare war. A war automatically arising upon a condition subsequent, pursuant to a treaty provision, is not a war declared by Congress. It is not doubted that by treaty the United States could agree to declare war under certain circumstances. If the circumstances arose, the failure of Congress to declare war would be a breach of the treaty; provisions of such nature are frequently found in treaties of alliance, which are within the treaty-making clause of the Constitution."

The American Commission has seen to it that the final article was so worded as to meet the Constitutional difficulty, but at the same time to put the country in the position of a treaty-breaker if Congress failed to declare war.

It was a clever achievement by indirection, but is being taken care of in the Senate reservations.

There happen to be going on in Europe now some score or more of wars, more than one of which is in direct violation of Articles 12, 13 or 15, and more than one of which would

make Article 10 operative. That the United States Government does not have much doubt about its obligations in the premises is shown by the fact that although the Senate has not yet ratified the treaty, American armed forces were recently landed on the Dalmatian Coast.

They will be landed on lots of other coasts, without Congress having a word to say about it, if the Senate reservations are not adopted.

WHEREIN A NORTH CAROLINA READER MAKES A BAD MISTAKE.

KEMP P. LEWIS,

Durham, N. C., October 31.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have read with much admiration many of your learned editorials. I have followed your fight against the radical element of labor, and cannot, for the life of me, understand with these sentiments, fighting as you are for the welfare of this country, why you cling to the hope that the Peace Treaty will be rejected—a possibility which will bring with absolute certainty, in my opinion, a chaos and radical ideas which you are fighting so hard to protect the country from.

During the war the New York Times published an editorial suggesting that some plea of Austria's should be entertained, which editorial was universally condemned. You said at the time that the New York Times had the greatest opportunity in journalism, and that if they would publish the telegrams of protests that were sent them and admit that they were in error, it would firmly establish them in the good opinion of everybody. Why Don't You Do The Same Thing Now?

Yours very truly,

K. P. LEWIS.

We do. Every letter received by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in favor of the League of Nations or in opposition to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD's position is published, so Mr. Lewis' position on that point is as groundless as we believe is his position on the League of Nations.

The League of Nations in the form proposed will not, in our opinion, cause any lessening whatever of radicalism; rather would it increase the world's turmoil and involve us in endless troubles. Had we not made the monumental blunder of forcing an armistice when we should have gone "On to Berlin," there would have been no such turmoil as we now see in Europe and America. Had we not wasted priceless time in insisting that a League of Nations should be formed and that America must accept it without a single change, even to the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," there would have been no opportunity for the development of this present turmoil.

Not only does the MANUFACTURERS RECORD publish all letters received in favor of the League of Nations, but it constantly rejects exceedingly strong letters against the League when the writers attack President Wilson. Some of the ablest letters we have received against the League contained bitter criticisms against the President, and these we have uniformly refused to publish. Where the writers merely criticised the President's views without any attack upon his honor or his good intentions we have accepted them, but no one has been allowed, even in our letter columns, to assail the President's honor and integrity, however much we may differ from his judgment.

MR. HOOVER NOT A SAFE PREDICTER.

IN the summer of 1917 in a public meeting in Washington Mr. Hoover predicted a decline in the price of corn and hog products. His prediction was not fulfilled, as the whole country can testify. The writer took issue with him then, and we again take issue with his late prediction of decreased food costs. There will be here and there temporary fluctuations and declines, but any serious decline would bring about lessened production and ultimately much higher prices.

LET COTTON STAND ON ITS OWN BOTTOM.

"HIS friends always calling upon the Government to come to his rescue in a situation where he should stand up and fight his own battles like a thoroughbred has been the bane of the cotton grower's life since immemorial times. This constant appealing for help has been enervating, demoralizing and humiliating, and has had a tendency to bring the cotton producers as a class into the contempt of every red-blooded American. This has been due almost entirely to pernicious politics and the pernicious activity of politicians, from whom cotton and cotton growers have suffered more than any other commodity or any other class of business men in this country."

That is what W. W. Morrison of New Orleans says, and it is true, every word of it.

There have been towns so busy trying to get pap for their navy-yards that they have forgotten all about building up their own great industries. Cotton growers have been told so often that getting a high price for cotton was simply a question of electing Tom, Dick or Harry to Congress that they have come to believe it. The scheme has failed so often that it has achieved the tradition of success.

The Government never makes an industry prosperous, but industry makes the Government prosperous. The cardinal need of the hour is for the Government to keep its hands off business.

The cotton grower has been begging for help too long. He needs to straighten up and attend to his own business. He knows more about it and he can handle it better than the Government can.

In Preparedness Is Our Safety From Threatened Dangers.

The Industrial Workers of the World are organizing a revolution to take America away from the Americans; to overturn our Government; to scrap our laws; to loot our homes; to trample our free institutions in the dust.

The I. W. W. has enlisted the aid of anarchists, Bolsheviks, left-wing and right-wing Socialists, Communists, and all domestic as well as alien radicals.

The I. W. W. is planning to use trades-unionism as an unwilling ally in the fight to capture our America. They seek to pry our country away from us. The One Big Union is to be the lever and the trades-unions the fulcrum upon which the lever rests.

The One Big Union means the sympathetic strike. The sympathetic strike means the universal strike. The universal strike means the capture of all the necessities of life and the establishment of Soviet government under the control of an American Bolshevik.

It may well be that this widespread plot against free America and her citizens will fail in the end. But consider what the now imminent revolutionary moves will cost, not in money, but in human suffering.

What would you do if a universal sympathetic strike was engineered in your city by the I. W. W.? What would you do if the street cars stopped at 11 o'clock this morning? If the mails stopped? If the telephones were silent? If the firemen left their posts? If the water-works were shut down? If the docks and railway stations were blockaded? If gasoline was prohibited? If the gas and electric-light plants were put out of service? If all the delivery trucks and wagons were stopped? If all the wholesale warehouses and retail stores were boarded up? If newspapers closed down and the local government ceased to function?

This sounds like a bad dream, and yet it happened this very year on this continent.

What would you do if in your city all the means of supply, transportation and communication were stopped by strikers, as they were a few months ago in Winnipeg, a city of over 250,000 people?

What would you do if you could not get food or coal or water for your family at home or for the sick in your hospitals, if you listened to the crying of hungry babies and could not get them milk, if the eating-houses were without supplies and the threat of fire and famine found you helpless?

You may not come to this pass, though active men are working

to bring it about, and with but little organized opposition; but if you do, you and your fellow-citizens will do one of two things.

Either you will gather in angry mobs and with such weapons as you have at hand fight it out with the strikers of the One Big Union in bloody civil war, or you will all unite under an orderly organization, man with volunteers the public utilities, the water-works, the street cars, the milk wagons and all the activities necessary for human life. Organize a defense force to patrol every block in the city, to guard every important industry, and, avoiding active conflict with the revolutionists, bring them to justice by overwhelming force. You will be fortunate if this be accomplished with only a minimum suffering and a minimum of bloodshed.

This is but one view of the menacing prospect which the American Defense Society calls to your earnest attention.

It is the policy of the I. W. W. to plant their spies, their agents and their co-conspirators not only in labor unions, but in public offices, in churches and newspapers, in all sorts of positions of influence, great and small, in the same painstaking way that Germany planted her emissaries all over the world.

The I. W. W. has deliberately planted its adherents in our city governments. In Winnipeg, the ringleaders of the plot included aldermen, educators and ministers. The I. W. W. has planted its spies in our State government. It has planted them in our Federal Government.

In case of a universal strike by the One Big Union, we would be betrayed by those whom we deemed were our defenders.

It is common knowledge that this is so, and it will continue to be so until the great mass of law-abiding, industrious, patriotic citizens in every city and in every community make their protest heard, not in words alone, but by action.

Hundreds of mayors in the larger American cities have been warned by the American Defense Society to provide against unionization of the police, and many have done so. Now it is time for the voting citizens to investigate their local conditions and to seek out and throw out the traitors planted by the I. W. W.

Our governing bodies should also take warning, for if they are weak and conciliatory to these revolutionists theirs will be the responsibility for the violence of the defense to which honest people will be driven.

The revolutionary minority preaches direct action; this means direct action undertaken to short-cut governmental action. But honest and loyal direct action is open to the majority, the law-abiding citizens, also. They can organize in every community. The local authorities on proper request will help in such organization. They can volunteer; as they volunteered to bear arms against a foreign enemy, so they can volunteer to bear arms against the domestic enemy. They can do this lawfully. They can provide a volunteer police auxiliary. They can provide a volunteer labor squadron to undertake the functions necessary to keep the community going—the distribution of water, of fuel, of food, the continuity of necessities like light and communication, because this is common sense preparedness for necessity. Nor will the majority of citizens be slackers in this task. Let it be done in every city and in every town in the land, and done now.

Now Paying the Penalty for Surrender Three Years Ago.

Alabama Power Co.,
Guntersville Operations.

Guntersville, Ala., October 25.

The good Americanism of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD appeals to me so strongly that I want to add my word of congratulation and encouragement to the many others you receive.

Your fearless statement of facts is especially refreshing to a citizen of the South.

The intelligent man who has studied conditions for the past few years and is honest enough to admit his convictions must acknowledge that the greatest blow to Americanism in history was the weak-kneed, spineless surrender to the Railroad Brotherhoods three years ago.

People of the South need the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

R. B. THOMAS, Superintendent.

With Washington's Backbone Rigid the Nation Breathes More Freely

UNIONS SEEKING TO CAPTURE THE FARMER VOTE FOR THE PLUMB PLAN.

By P. H. WHALEY.

Washington, D. C., November 3.

The Department of Justice is the treasury of industrial stability. It is the right arm of order. All laws are useless unless it enforces them, and the Constitutional guarantees dwindle into mere academic phrases unless the majesty of Government translates them into fact through the instrumentality of the Department of Justice.

This is true at all times, but most of all is it true in days such as these, when the appetite of organized labor is intolerant of restraint and insubordination has become fashionable.

What Americans were asking themselves all last week in Washington was whether or not the Department of Justice would exhibit that flabbiness which has characterized so many of the other Departments; whether it would meet the issue with clean hands and a strong heart and enforce the law as it found it or succumb to the calamitous policy of concession which too often in recent years has made the Government the plaything of organized radical labor.

Attorney-General Palmer, on the night of October 29, answered the universal query. His arraignment of the projected coal strike as an unlawful conspiracy was important, in the immediate situation. But by far the most important thing he said, the thing that cheered the hearts of lovers of law and order everywhere, the most significant statement, indeed, that has come out of Washington in many weary, dreary months, was this:

"I AM HEARING FROM MANY SOURCES THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF MINERS THEMSELVES DO NOT WISH TO QUIT WORK AND WILL NOT DO SO IF ASSURED OF THE PROTECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT, OF WHICH THEY PROPERLY FEEL THEMSELVES A PART. IT IS PROBABLY UNNECESSARY FOR ME TO SAY THAT SUCH PROTECTION WILL EVERYWHERE BE GIVEN, SO THAT MEN MAY EXERCISE THEIR UNDOUBTED RIGHT OF CONTINUING TO WORK UNDER SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THEY SHALL SEE FIT."

That statement was a blow squarely between the eyes to those leaders who broke up the recent Industrial Conference in Washington by attempting to maneuver it into an endorsement of the principles that no man has a right to work except when and if permitted to do so by a labor union. The Industrial Conference had been asked to establish an autocracy of organized labor, a supreme governing board to which every person in America who labored with his hands must pay allegiance and money, riveting around his own neck an unbreakable collar and putting himself, his wife and his family inescapably under the domination of an irresponsible organization.

The right to work is fundamental. It is guaranteed not only by the Constitution and the established law, but it was guaranteed by natural law long before written law came into being.

Yet men everywhere may rejoice that the Department of Justice at this time, when the processes of thought have been so often prostituted to the sophistries of propaganda, has hit the bull's eye with its unequivocal declaration that this ancient right is still a right, to the enforcement of which every power and instrumentality of the Government shall be dedicated, not only in the coal strike but also in every other emergency which may arise.

The principle thus restated with emphasis is the Magna Charta for the millions of American citizens who had begun to fear lest the paralysis of Washington would drive them under the yoke of Gompers and the things for which Gompers stands.

There will be no industrial chaos in America so long as the Government guarantees to all men "their undoubted right of continuing to work under such terms and conditions as they shall see fit."

The Democratic party has always been nervous about the injunction. It is the one great conservatory writ known to the law. It constitutes, as it were, the machinery for the prevention of fire, whereas law for the most part is concerned with compensatory decisions after the fact.

It was apparent to the Attorney-General that unless he could use the injunction to protect the public against wanton aggression on the part of the miners' leaders, the enforcement of the rights of the public would be impossible. None, save those present, presumably, knows what takes place in a Cabinet meeting, but even the walls have ears. It is whispered that there were members of the Cabinet who were dubious of the political wisdom of resorting to the injunction, particularly some of the gentlemen with Presidential bees in their hats. But the Attorney-General is a great persuader. He finally obtained permission to present his plan to the President direct, and to the bedside of Woodrow Wilson, so the story goes, he went. When he came out he had the President's approval of his program of law enforcement. It had become Administrative policy.

On Friday the Gompersites conferred with the Attorney-General. They attempted to frighten him into the use of milder measures, or no measures at all. They pointed out to him the political possibilities involved in the employment of the injunction, with much subtlety, but they never moved him an inch. True, it was the understanding that the writ should be resorted to only in cases where the rights of the public were endangered, and never to protect private interests, but in such cases, the decision of the Government was immutable and fixed. When Mr. Gompers left he had no doubt about where the Department of Justice stood.

The representatives of the railroad brotherhoods preferred to talk with Mr. Palmer with Mr. Gompers absent. They were quite in agreement with the wily president of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the injunction, but in some other respects they and he had nothing in common.

It is not known exactly what these gentlemen said to Mr. Palmer, but it may be asserted with confidence that they gave him absolute assurances that there would be no sympathetic railroad strike, and that they would support the Government. They did not say that they would not strike later on their own account, but with a sympathetic strike they would have nothing to do.

They asserted their anxiety to bring about an agreement in the coal strike, and the Advisory Board of Locomotive Engineers followed this up this morning by urging in a public statement the early convening in Washington of an industrial commission "that is not pledged to oppose collective bargaining."

It is important to understand the reasons back of the attitude of the railroad employees. The general counsel of the brotherhoods is Glenn Plumb, originator of the Plumb plan for handling the railroad question.

There are two Plumb plans; one is that proposed in a bill

now before Congress, and the other is his plan for making that first plan the law of the land.

Some weeks ago the Plumb adherents began to approach the representatives of agricultural interests in Washington. They began to have close intercourse with officers of the National Board of Farm Organizations and to talk also with visiting agriculturists. They discovered that the farmers in general appeared to be quite sympathetic toward a retention of the railroads by the Government, but most emphatically antagonistic to the radicalism of labor, as evidenced by strikes and threats of strikes.

"We are good Americans," said the farmers, in effect, "and there is not flowing in our blood any alien protoplasm that makes us see red. We believe that our system of government is the best ever devised. We think it is so good that it can handle the railroads better than any private interests can. We have heard of the Plumb plan; we want to hear more. Maybe we'll support it and fight for it. But we cannot have any dealings with snorting hybrids and wild-eyed miscreants who preach revolution or want to make this Government their private mistress. When you talk to us, you want to use a vocabulary that a patriotic citizen can understand. In our little red schoolhouses there were no lexicons of revolution."

The more Mr. Plumb and his associates talked the more brilliantly did the vision of capturing the farmer vote manifest itself.

To gain an advance in wages would be the maximum to be expected from a strike; to gain the railroads themselves would be the possible prize in case the farmers were won over!

The tactics of the brotherhoods changed. They would go after the greater prize. At Hagerstown they put the great farmers' convention on record in favor of retention of the roads by the Government for two more years. They have tabulated every assemblage of farmers that is to be held from now on and every one will be solicited to endorse the two-year program, if not the Plumb plan directly. Moreover, it is said, Commissioner Woolley of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been persuaded to deliver a few addresses in different parts of the country in favor of the retention of Government control.

The Plumb people hope to get definite farmer support soon enough to secure a reaction in the form of votes in Congress, where the agriculturists have a dominating influence, if they care to exercise it. Already, it is certain, the House has been brought to an attitude of opposition to the incorporation in railroad legislation of any anti-strike provision, although the Senate Committee has stood resolutely for the retention of such a clause in the Cummins bill. The House attitude is the important thing, of course, since it is generally realized that the final legislation will follow the wishes of the House, and the Cummins bill will be discarded.

One impression which has gone about the country is that the passage by the Senate of the Thomas resolution promising support to the Administration in its strike program was a tremendous victory for law and order. It really amounted to very little, for Senator Thomas was compelled to accept the amendments of Senator Borah striking out the entire preamble, which was the life of the resolution. Without it, the measure became simply a statement that Congress would support the Government when the Government acted lawfully. What had really happened was that the labor elements had conferred with Senator Borah, and he departed from that conference to go to the Senate and see to it that no resolution passed which even had the appearance of judging the situation adversely to the miners. Mr. Borah simply refused to have the resolution indicate in any way that it was "a question of whether Lewis will run the Government or the Government will run Lewis."

The situation in the Senate was really of prime importance,

because it showed that the labor leaders have support there which is possibly sufficiently strong to prevent the enactment at the present short session of any legislation inimical to the labor demands.

The fact is that the Administration is relying largely on the Lever Control Act, which is the basis of its whole program. But the Lever act automatically ceases to exist with the declaration of peace. Mr. Palmer has asked that it be extended for six months after peace is declared. If the present exigency continues, Congress may grant that request, in spite of its overwhelming opposition to the continuance of any of the war boards; but, on the other hand, the opposition in the Senate may be strong enough to prevent a vote on the bill at this session.

The Administration's sword may be snapped off at the hilt by a formal announcement of peace.

It is pointed out, however, that the President might postpone such an announcement pending his negotiations with foreign nations in regard to their acceptance of the Senate reservations. That, however, would not meet with the approval of the "wets," who seem to be very strong with the Administration. They have been working too hard to shove the treaty through to let so trivial a thing, in comparison, as the tie-up of the industries of the nation get in the way of a "wet Christmas."

Washington is more hopeful today in regard to general industrial conditions than it has been in a long, long time. This is due entirely to the fact that the Administration has shown signs of possessing a spine.

Men have known for some time that there is no industrial bankruptcy likely so long as Washington is a vertebrate. The raucous shouts of the revolutionists; the insipid doctrines of the international egotists who find an outlet for their madness in the pedantic periodicals which have been springing up like mushrooms all over the country; the Sovietism which has been masquerading as the millennium, and all the isms, theorems, dreams, visions and fancies which have characterized and do characterize the period of tension through which the nation is now passing, cannot stand for a night against an American Government that is brave enough, or sensible enough, to put into motion its vast powers for the conservation of industry, the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of American civilization. Agitation simply melts before "direct action"—by the Government.

An industrial commission can sit in Washington and accomplish something when there are no threats uttered in the chamber and the functioning of law is unimpeded in the antechamber.

Washington, therefore, is more hopeful because Washington believes that Government has waked from its hibernation and has begun to function.

Additional Vessels for Port of Baltimore.

Several additional cargo-carrying vessels are to be operated from Baltimore to foreign ports, according to recent announcement of the United States Shipping Board. Shipping at this port has shown continued improvement for several weeks, and a still further increase is expected. At this time there are 15 Shipping Board vessels at the yards of the Baltimore Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Co. alone. These will receive alterations and repairs and in some cases reconditioning.

Georgia Fuller's Earth to Be Developed.

Georgia fuller's earth deposits, near Lumpkin, will be developed by the Lumpkin Mining Co., which has been organized with D. W. Bailey of Hastings, Fla., as president. This company will erect \$100,000 fireproof buildings and install machinery to include boilers, grinders, bolters, conveyors, pumps, sacking equipment and steam shovel. Its daily output will be 100 tons. Proposals are wanted for the equipment of machinery.

\$633,000,000 for Modern Highways in 1920

NOT LESS THAN 125,000,000 TONS OF MATERIALS WILL BE NEEDED, MAKING IT IMPERATIVE, IN ORDER TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION, THAT CONTRACTS BE AWARDED PROMPTLY—THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION IN LETTING CONTRACTS AND IN PREPARING TO HANDLE HIGHWAY BUILDING IN 1920, INVOLVING THE EXPENDITURE OF FIVE TIMES THE AMOUNT SPENT FOR ROAD BUILDING IN 1919.

The following letter, addressed by Thos. H. MacDonald, Chief of the Office of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, to State highway officials throughout the country, should command the immediate attention not only of these officials, but also of railroads, contracting firms and those who supply the materials and machinery used in highway construction:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,
Washington, D. C., October 27.

To the State Highway Departments:

It is a matter in which the State highway departments may take a large measure of satisfaction that road building is the one big public activity which got under way early in 1919, which opened a large field for unemployed labor, which offered a market for construction materials, and which has continued to increase in volume as the months have passed. It is too early to have definite figures available for this year's production of roads and total expenditures, but it is estimated that the expenditures during 1919 for hard-surfaced highways, exclusive of sand-clay and similar types, will total approximately \$138,000,000. The largest previous year's total expenditures for like purposes, that of 1916, was \$136,000,000.

But the test of the road-building organizations is ahead. The estimated summary of the funds which will be available for highway work during 1920 for the construction of surfaced highways is as follows:

Brought forward from unfinished work 1919 contracts.	\$165,000,000
Funds available from State and county taxes and	
Federal aid,	273,000,000
One-fifth State and county bond issues not before	
available,	50,000,000
One-third of the unexpended balance of State and	
county bond issues previously available,	45,000,000
Available from new bond issues to be voted on the	
fall of 1919 and spring of 1920,	100,000,000
Total,	\$633,000,000

This large total is more than four times the amount of money that has been expended during any previous year for like purposes. To accomplish the physical undertaking of putting into actual road construction this sum or anywhere near this sum is tremendous. It is so much greater than any program that has heretofore been attempted that a great increase in the principal factors controlling the actual production of highways is absolutely essential. These principal factors are material supplies, shipping facilities, labor supply and contractors' organization. The acute deficiency of open-top cars demands that our first attention be directed toward increasing shipping facilities for road materials. These facilities may be increased by two methods: first, by the more efficient use of open-top car equipment, and second, by a large increase in the supply of new cars. During frequent conferences with the Railroad Administration it has become apparent that a more efficient use may be made of the present open-top car equipment by starting the shipping season earlier than has been the general practice in the past. It has been customary to wait until contractors' organizations were ready to begin work before starting the shipment of materials. Under these conditions many thousands of open-top cars lie idle during the latter part of February, all of March and the earlier part of April. In the spring of 1919 the number of open-top cars that were idle totaled more than 250,000. As the season advanced and road contracts were actually under way, the car shortage manifested itself here and there almost continuously, but at three different times complaints received at this office were general.

We must recognize that if a strike threatens the railroads, road

material will not be moved, because it is not perishable. If the movement of coal demands the cars, there will be a shortage of cars for the movement of road materials. The importance of the movement of road materials must be impressed upon the public and the railroads, and for the present the road builders must correlate their calls for service so far as possible with the situation which exists, that at any critical moment when shipping facilities are involved, road materials will be the first to suffer.

Therefore, everything possible must be done to facilitate transportation of road material under these handicaps. Railroad transportation has become too important a factor in the amount of work that can be accomplished to allow it longer to be regarded as incidental. It has become the biggest item in road production. Contracts should be awarded as early as possible, that the contractors may know the amount of materials they will require at different points, and they should be encouraged to place their orders for the materials requiring rail transportation as long in advance of the time they will be actually required as possible. The placing of materials in storage piles involves some expense, but this expense is small in comparison to the loss occasioned by lack of materials when the contractors' organization is waiting.

From the experience this year, and in view of the greatly increased program for next year, it seems apparent that contracts which are not awarded during the winter months will have little opportunity of being supplied with materials which require rail hauling. Again, contracts should be awarded early, and contractors should be encouraged to place their orders so that the material producers will operate their plants during all seasonable weather. In the past, too many contracts have been held until later in the year and material supplies have not been started moving during the period when the car supply is at its maximum. Also, contract prices have usually been lower for work awarded early in the season, and the State departments and the Federal bureau must recognize and respond to the public confidence which has been shown by the appropriations of large sums for highway improvements, by adopting every method that will help to secure the lowest prices and the most efficient expenditure of these funds.

In view of the greatly enlarged program of road construction and the large amount of unfinished contracts which will have to go over because of lack of road materials, it would seem necessary to further accent the need for taking advantage of the supply of open-top car equipment in February, March and April.

It is apparent that many contractors who have not before been so engaged are looking to the highway field, and that the contractors' organizations will be expanded. The labor shortage may in part be met by improved machinery and equipment, but the transportation and the supply of materials cannot be so readily or quickly expanded to take care of the greatly increased needs. Unless a forward-looking policy recognizing these conditions is adopted at once, it is not apparent that a greatly increased production of road will be possible next year over the miles constructed this year, yet the public is demanding of road-building organizations a greatly increased production.

Every official in an administrative capacity in the road-building organizations knows that it is common for the public to demand great activity and immediate production of roads as soon as bonds have been voted. The fact that more than four times as much money is available for roads next year than has been true heretofore means that these demands will become intensified, and it will be a difficult task to impress upon the public the fact that the production of roads is controlled by factors largely outside of the control of the highway officials.

The only possible relief is to use the present transportation and materials production agencies in the most efficient manner possible, and at the same time bend our efforts to obtain an increased

car supply and an increased production of road materials. But these policies, to be effective, must be adopted by the State departments and the Federal bureau, individually and collectively, at once, and the first step is to place under contract during December and January as great a mileage of roads as possible. In doing this the bureau wishes to co-operate with and aid the States in every way possible.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Chief of Bureau.

The amount given in Mr. MacDonald's letter of \$633,000,000 as representing the funds available for highway construction is in reality a very conservative figure, and from a close observation of the tremendous activities noted in practically every State in the Union for better highways, it would not be beyond conservatism to place the final amount as high as \$750,000,000 for 1920. This statement is based upon some figures that were compiled, showing funds already authorized and those proposed in the various States of the Union.

A study of these figures, however, based upon a knowledge of conditions existing in many of the States in relation to future road-building work, indicates that the figures are wholly incomplete. In showing the aggregate of bonds to be voted upon next year, of a total of \$772,000,000, this amount is more likely to exceed a final total of \$1,000,000,000. This same compilation shows the volume of funds so far authorized as nearly \$495,000,000, which, of course, will be materially increased between now and next spring.

In the light of these observations it is not, therefore, beyond expectation and conservative statement to place the final figures for work already authorized and that proposed at a grand total of over \$1,500,000,000. This tremendous sum is indeed a complete answer to the question as to whether the people of America have fully realized the economic advantages of highway transportation.

Nothing, perhaps, stimulated more an appreciation of the possibilities for a broader use of our highways than conditions which faced us during the war period, when railway transportation was congested beyond ability to meet the demands placed upon it. At that time the Government, business houses of all kinds, farmers, and, in fact, all those having transportation problems resorted to every means possible to move their goods and supplies. The motor truck, operating over highways, proved beyond question the great future of this method of transportation and freight movement, and its possibilities were so thoroughly impressed upon the business men and farmers of this country that they have so continuously expanded this service since that today there is in every section of America a wide and increasing development in the use of motor trucks in highway transportation.

The most needful thing for economic operation is, of course, modern highways that will stand up under this traffic, and the providing of these tremendous sums and building such modern highways reflects the determination of the people in every State of the Union to see to it that such transportation can be carried on. There is no question but that the year 1920 will be but a beginning in the continuation of annual expenditures of huge sums for extending our highway systems, modernly constructed and properly maintained, throughout every section of the land, so that it will be possible for those engaged in every line of activity to use these highways with facility and economy.

In analyzing the expenditure outlined by Mr. MacDonald of \$633,000,000 for road building next year and placing the average cost at \$20,000 per mile and allowing but 4000 tons of material per mile, there will be required to carry out this construction next year not less than 125,000,000 tons of materials. This represents five to six times the quantity of materials that have been needed in any year heretofore for road building. Everyone connected with this work will at once realize the huge and unusual demand that will be created for materials, machinery and supplies for this work, coupled with a very large increase in the capacities of those furnishing such materials to meet the demands of the contractors.

It was, therefore, with these thoughts in mind that Mr. MacDonald urged upon the State highway officials the imperative necessity of getting their contracts awarded as early as possible, preferably not later than December or January, so that contractors can arrange their organizations and for their purchase of materials, and, in turn, those who supply these materials can enlarge their facilities so they can meet the demand when it comes to them. Awarding the contracts early will also enable the con-

tractors to arrange for the purchase of the machinery and equipment they will need, and give the manufacturers of these time enough to make them and ship them to the contractors.

The early awarding of contracts, therefore, will not only accomplish the desirable results of enabling the contractors to perfect their organizations and to assemble their materials and equipment at the best time of the year possible, but it would also enable the use of a large number of open-top cars that usually lie idle every year in the latter part of February, all of March and in the early part of April. As pointed out by Mr. MacDonald in his letter, in 1919 more than 250,000 of these open-top cars were idle. These are the very cars that are most needed for transporting road-building materials, and the early awarding of contracts would tend to keep every one of these cars busy all during the months of next year, when under conditions similar to those in previous years such cars would be idle.

Road-building work heretofore has always been looked upon as being of a spasmodic character. It was not carried on with sufficient regularity as to volume to cause it to be a part of the fixed program of transportation operation and labor supply. This condition now has changed, and there can be no doubt but that every year from now on there will be spent huge sums for carrying forward new highway construction and maintaining roads already built, and we can count upon a steady volume of this work with constant regularity.

Railroad officials, therefore, have before them a very definite problem for the use of a definite number of cars of a type that is needed to transport highway materials. They can lay their plans to provide these cars for this work and to order new cars with every assurance that there will be a constant and steady need for them year in and year out in road-building work. Efforts, of course, will be made both before the Railroad Administration and before the railroad executives to acquaint them with these facts so they will thoroughly appreciate that highway construction and maintenance in this country has reached the point where it is to be one of the big permanent things that are done every year, and it will be incumbent upon transportation interests to provide the necessary means to enable this work to be carried forward without interruption.

The permanency of this work is also going to have a very wholesome effect upon the labor supply, because men can engage in the work of road building as conducted today with the feeling that such labor will be in demand constantly, instead of being of the fluctuating character as it was heretofore. It should be possible, therefore, to build up a large and efficient army of men thoroughly grounded in the principles and knowledge of modern road construction.

With these important questions of labor and transportation thoroughly recognized and acknowledged, one of the most difficult problems in carrying forward highway improvements will have been solved. Highway transportation undoubtedly has become a needful part of our whole transportation system, and it can from now on take its place properly and efficiently by the side of railroad and waterway transportation.

All of these points have been brought out with unusual strength and clearness in Mr. MacDonald's letter to the highway officials, and it is most imperative that those having to do with road-building work throughout the country, as well as those who make and transport the materials, equipment and supplies, should heed this timely advice and so arrange their plans and award contracts that the work can be carried forward along the lines that will permit the fullest possible construction of the vast volume of road building planned for 1920.

American Electrochemical Society to Discuss Electrically-Produced Alloys.

The annual convention of the American Electrochemical Society will be held in Boston, Mass., April 7 to 10, 1920. On April 9 the society meets jointly with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to discuss the live topic, "Electrically-Produced Alloys." Those wishing to participate in the discussion are requested to communicate with the secretary, Prof. Joseph W. Richards, Bethlehem, Pa.

The subject is of particular interest to electrometallurgical industries in the South, which are producing alloys in the electric furnace and shipping them to all parts of the world.

Big Revival of South's Iron Trade—Great Demand at Advancing Prices.

[Telegram to Manufacturers Record.]

Cincinnati, O., November 3.

When the armistice came so unexpectedly, a year ago, it precipitated a grave crisis in the affairs of the Southern furnaces. They had their order-books filled, but within three weeks of the armistice these orders, which virtually all were for war work, were either canceled or shipments were held up, and as a result of the increasing cost of labor.

The cost of making iron in the South had risen to a point where it was costing, ton for ton, more to make iron than it cost in the North. The result was a wholesale shutting down of Southern furnaces. A few of the Alabama stacks owned by large companies kept going, but in the State of Tennessee there was not a stack but what was blown out.

It almost seemed in May of this year as if the Southern iron industry could never come back, but since August stack after stack has resumed operations. There are two reasons for this: First, a demand that permits the South to obtain a living price for iron, and, second, labor has become more productive and economies have been introduced.

During the war the Government fixed prices with one hand that were below the cost of production, and with the other hand it raised wages so that the South was caught between the upper and lower millstones. But today the Southern furnaces are on a competitive basis, the foundry trade is on a boom and the foundry irons from the South are necessary to the country's industrial welfare.

JAMES A. GREEN,

President the Matthew Addy Company.

800 Bales of Cotton Sold at 75 Cents Per Pound.

[Telegram to Manufacturers Record.]

New Orleans, La., November 3.

Sold October 30, 800 bales middling and better—average about strict middling, inch and five-sixteenths staple—at 75 cents per pound. Sale was made to local buyer, who states that it will be shipped to an American mill.

JNO. M. PARKER CO.

Germany Gets Fifty Thousand Bales of Cotton from Savannah in 3 Weeks, and Another Ship Loading.

[Telegram to Manufacturers Record.]

Savannah, Ga., November 3.

Approximately 50,000 bales of cotton shipped from Savannah to Bremen on four vessels during past three weeks. Another now in port, which will load part cargo of cotton for Bremen. Strachan & Co. are shippers' agents for all the vessels handled thus far.

Germany Has Taken 100,000 Bales of Cotton from Galveston, and 5 More Cotton Ships to Sail This Month.

[Telegram to Manufacturers Record.]

Galveston, Tex., November 3.

Two steamship lines are now in operation between Galveston and Germany, with semi-monthly sailings. One of these goes to Hamburg, the other to Bremen. Although there have been no sailings during the past few weeks, six vessels have gone from here to Germany since the acceptance of peace terms by the Germans. These cargoes have consisted of cotton or cotton products, part of which has been destined for Czecho-Slovakia. The Shipping Board steamer Saguache is now taking on cotton for Hamburg. In addition, four other ships are scheduled to take on cotton this month for Germany, two for Hamburg and two for Bremen. Total shipments so far aggregate about 100,000 bales of cotton.

The Good Influence of Prohibition in the Strike Regions.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 1—[Special.]—Just before the date set for the iron and steel strike nearly all the leading stores in Pittsburgh, and many of the smaller stores, took out "riot insurance." A regular business was done, the usual period of insurance being six months. There have, however, been no riots of any consequence, and nothing whatever of that nature in Pittsburgh. Was there no reason for expecting riots, the payment of premium for riot insurance would be a foolish expenditure?

The explanation probably is that storekeepers judged the prospects in the light of what had occurred in past years in connection with small strikes, and reasoning by proportion judged that the iron and steel strike that had been called might possibly produce riots of major proportions, the possibility being sufficient to justify the payment of the insurance premium.

The one great reason why there has been so little disorder in the strike is national prohibition. Of this all manufacturers feel certain. Repeatedly they have congratulated themselves and each other that the strike occurred in a time of national prohibition. There is practically no doubt that if the saloons had been open in Pennsylvania and Ohio, for instance, there would have been much violence. There has been wholesale intimidation of workers by strikers; if the strikers had been inflamed by liquor they would undoubtedly have gone much farther. Many men are made pugnacious by liquor, chiefly through their judgment of the consequences of their acts being impaired.

The case is so plain that it need not be argued, that the absence of liquor had a great deal to do in preventing violence and the spread of the strike. On the other hand it might be difficult to prove that with liquor the strike would have been stronger at the outset than it was. Men who have had personal contact with many of the strikers find that the absence of liquor was an influence in making them dissatisfied. Many of the strikers have testified to their having this feeling of dissatisfaction, and many others probably felt uncomfortable, and more disposed to strike, without reasoning the matter out. It could not of course be argued for a moment in the long run the strike would have been more of a failure with liquor than it has been without, but the dissatisfaction of many workmen, particularly the foreign born, with prohibition is a fact that it is of no advantage to ignore.

The experience in dry West Virginia several years ago was all on the one side, that the change was for the benefit of both employers and employees. The present writer had the matter put to him very plainly at the time by a large manufacturer in West Virginia. This manufacturer was no partisan of total abstinence as a personal matter, as he mentioned frankly that he had stocked his cellar liberally, but he asserted that in his own works the men did better work and held to their jobs better, whereby both the workman and the employer made more money. He expressed the belief that if the matter of doing away with prohibition were submitted to a vote of all large manufacturers in West Virginia there would not be a vote in favor of the State going back to liquor.

Would Reduce the National Waste.

"The Wisdom of Solomon" is an attractive little book recently published by the Pneumatic Scale Corporation, Ltd., manufacturers of packaging machinery, Norfolk Downs, Massachusetts. It deals with the subject of conservation in its numerous phases and points out how large savings might be accomplished by prompt Congressional action and general co-operation throughout the country, with the result of hastening economic readjustments and restoring normal conditions in finance, commerce and industry. The subtitle of the book, "Certain Views as Conceived and Expressed by Mr. Solomon Baker, Storekeeper, Hatch's Harbor," suggests the vein in which the volume deals with its subject, and makes its appeal "in the hope that it may be of interest, inspiration and help" and thus tend to check "the great and growing national evil of waste." One of the greatest items of waste is the loss caused by destruction of thousands of goods containers of wood, etc., and stress is placed upon the advantages of using light but strong steel containers that may be used over and over again, as milk bottles are used by the dairies. Other opportunities for conservation are also described. There are many quotations from various publications about the need for conservation, including one from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD about the better packing campaign of the expressmen.

Are Red Labor Agitators Beating the Country Through Its Failure to Counteract Their Campaign?*

HOW BUSINESS CAN UNITE TO DEVELOP AN ANTI-STRIKE SPIRIT.

By FRANK D. WEBB, Advertising Manager of the Baltimore News.

I attended a dinner of The Sphinx Club, given at the Waldorf, in New York, two weeks ago last night. This was the one hundred and sixty-third Sphinx Club dinner in something like 23 years, and since the Sphinx Club functions very largely through dinners, it may be considered something of an expert on giving dinners and in the selection of after-dinner speakers.

There were but three speakers at this one hundred and sixty-third affair. These, however, set each other off in brilliant contrast. The first was the Honorable Bainbridge Colby, who talked, rather than delivered a speech, in a vein so serious that he seldom smiled, and yet from start to finish held the absorbed interest of his audience.

Among other things, he characterized certain types of strikes as criminal. Throughout he was as intense as the present hour in American industrial life.

Following him, in a vein of humor as light and lilting as a song, came Mr. Frank Crownshield, editor of Vanity Fair, who almost lisped out one of the wittiest after-dinner speeches that a New York audience ever enjoyed.

It was comedy as subtle, in contrast with the first speaker and still more sharply in contrast with what was to come, as the porter scene after the murder of Duncan in Macbeth. He described his early experiences as an advertising man, but in the occasional serious moments of his address laid considerable emphasis on the high character of the advertising and publication business of this country and its wonderful opportunities for educational work, opportunities enjoyed to the same extent by probably no other nation today.

The third speaker was Mr. Sherman Rogers, who appears to be something of a free lance on labor, and who opened his remarks by a statement that he felt out of place, the tuxedo which he stated he wore for the first time that night apparently completing his discomfort.

Rogers had the large knuckles of a man who has worked hard with his hands. And his face, from time to time as he talked, fairly writhed with the intensity of his feelings and his efforts to express them. But he gave the keynote to his views on the labor situation by expressing the opinion that when the railway men, to use his words, went to Washington two years ago and figuratively presented a pistol to the head of the Government, saying, "we demand this and that, or we'll strike," they should have been told to strike.

Rogers stated his convictions that a great deal of preventable labor trouble originated right there, and has been going on and growing ever since through radicals having obtained at that time a false idea of what they can really do.

Rogers began then to outline his own experiences as a laboring man. First, going into what happened to him among the lumber camps in the Pacific Northwest just previous to the Seattle strike, at which time he was foreman of a gang of lumber jacks. "These men," he said, "are mostly I. W. W.'s now, but as fine a bunch of men at heart as ever drew the breath of life. They were thoroughly contented and happy; better off with the \$6 a day they were making than ever before in their lives. And suddenly," he said, "the whole situation changed in a night. A band of agitators swept through the country and the next morning the men were out of hand." He questioned his own particular gang. "What is the matter with you?" he asked. "Aren't you satisfied, aren't you making big wages?" "Yes," they sneered back, "we are, we are making \$6 a day, and the lumber companies are making \$60 a day out of each one of us." There was no holding them. They went down to Seattle and took part in the strike.

"This statement," Rogers said, "that the lumber companies were making from \$60 to \$100 a day per man out of its workers was untrue. They were actually on the verge of bankruptcy, but the men did not know this. They had been told to the contrary,

and they believed it." No effort was made, apparently, to set them right.

In Chicago, before the stockyard strike; in Pennsylvania, before the steel strike; in New York, along the waterfront; wherever he has been and had the opportunity to investigate, according to Rogers, the same general type of statements are made to the workers. "Yes, you are making so much, but your employers are making ten times as much per day out of your efforts." These statements, he claims, have invariably been untrue, but he makes the point that a lie is as bad as the truth if the men believe it. He states, too, that literally tons of literature in their own language are going into the homes of these men preaching the same false doctrine, with never a word of the truth finding its way to them. The public is apathetic and indifferent. The American Federation of Labor, with the rank and file sound at heart, seems scarcely more alert.

Two to 5 per cent of the rotten apples are ruining the whole barrel. He quoted Foster and other labor agitators time and again from their various published utterances, in which they urged the I. W. W. and the direct action groups to sink their own identity, to disintegrate, but to join the American Federation of Labor and smash it from within.

The Literary Digest for October 25 quotes Sherman Rogers from the New York World as follows:

"Approximately 300 strikes are now in effect in the United States and Canada. The most peculiar phase of the situation is the fact that nine-tenths of the present strikes are outlaw walk-outs, and as a result, the conservative leaders of the American Federation of Labor are greatly concerned over their loss of authority."

Mr. Rogers summarized the results of his investigations as follows:

"1. The present unrest is not caused by economic disturbances.
"2. Workingmen, generally speaking, are saving more money than at any time in the period of American history. And in proportion to the cost of living, are receiving the highest wages ever paid in this country.

"3. Nine-tenths of the present epidemic of strikes is the result of a widespread campaign, headed by a skillfully conducted, methodically organized body of revolutionary leaders, whose sole object is the disruption of the present social system. Their campaign of slanderous misrepresentation, intended to cause suspicion and class hatred, is being vigorously waged throughout every city, village and hamlet throughout the United States.

"4. Conditions will rapidly regain normality as soon as there is a concerted movement among loyal Americans to acquaint workingmen with the truth in the same manner that the radicals reach them with gross misrepresentation."

Apparently, the American Federation of Labor is largely like the public, and is being swept along by the radical 5, or 4, or 3 per cent or less, which is rapidly gaining control; which, in fact, has already apparently gained control to such an extent that the leaders can no longer govern their men, and are yielding to radicalism more and more in the effort to hold what influence they still have.

All the while nothing is being done to meet the advertising drive of radical agitators, to save decent labor, as well as ourselves, from what they are driving us toward.

A lot of us, apparently, have felt that this thing is a disease; that the country is sick; that there isn't anything special that we can do about it; that we must just wait until the country gets over it.

As I listened to this speaker at the Sphinx Club dinner, however, I came more and more to believe that this thing isn't a disease except to the extent that a very small, noisy, poisonous minority of men, who gain, and expect to gain more by it, are vigorously engaged in spreading disease germs.

They are using advertising for this purpose, very bad advertising, because it is generally so untrue. But it is getting results

*Address before the Advertising Club of Baltimore.

and we are letting them get away with it. Instead of letting them make money out of it, because they are so successful, let's see that they don't make money out of it because they are so unsuccessful. Instead of its being an occupation paying better than any possible honest work could pay, let us educate the masses of American labor through advertising until this business of being an agitator becomes one of extreme peril at the hands of the would-be dupes, alongside of which, almost any honest occupation, no matter how moderate its pay, will look good by comparison.

Rogers mentioned a number of Cleveland firms, in which locality there has been a good deal of labor trouble, and which banded together for the purpose of putting the facts before their employees. This group included, among others, I believe he said, the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co. Instead of hand-picking their labor and keeping those out who were apt to make trouble, they invited them in. The more radical they were, the more the companies wanted them. And free speech and meetings were encouraged, the only stipulation being that whenever such meetings were held the plant manager, statistician or owner, or some such authority, was on hand to speak at the same time agitators spoke and to see that the men got facts. Not a strike, according to Rogers, has taken place in a single one of the plants in this association since that time. And even in the steel strike, employees of the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co. did not go out. Strikers marched down past the plant with a brass band at their head, but not a man left his bench.

In expressing his confidence that the great masses of the men are honest at heart, Rogers says that he has even had several talks with Big Bill Haywood, and believes that he has almost converted him, simply by proving facts Haywood heretofore doubted.

If this man is anywhere near right, let us get in the game, too. If the truth put squarely before them will get the results he feels it will, and there are other incidents from other sources which would seem to prove the same thing, for the love of Heaven let us give them the truth.

It's the business of every one of us here, as individuals, as a part of this organization, and as a unit in the national organization, to see that misunderstandings are met in a spirit of conciliation and in genuine wanting to get together. Where we are not indifferent there is too much fighting spirit among us, now that we haven't got a war on with a foreign enemy. We appear a good deal like the Irish—a lot of us, apparently, would a little rather fight than eat. Both classes are alike in this, employers and employees, the fighting spirit having had something of an impetus from overseas during the last year or so.

There is a tendency in all of us to hear one side of a case, to see the injustice in it, and, without waiting to hear anything further, decide immediately to fight. But let's bring all sides of a dispute, while in the embryo, together in the spotlight of publicity. Let's make sure that each side gets even the shading of the other side's point of view. Advertising raised Liberty Loans, brought solidarity which made winning the war possible. It was perhaps the largest single factor next to the actual fighting and getting the men trained and overseas which made for our success. The crisis, if anything, is more acute right now than it was any time during the war, and it is generally agreed that where there were a few hundred paid agitators making money out of it two years ago, there are now thousands in this country.

As a club let us inspire the creation of a fund for advertising against the present rising tide. Don't let us wait until troubles come to a strike head. The strike from one angle is a medium of advertising. Under some circumstances it may be an absolute necessity to get fundamental justice. But economically the strike is indefensible, and as an advertising medium it is so rotten in comparison with every recognized form of advertising that it is a reflection on every advertising man that one can be called in this country until every other known resort has failed.

Did it ever occur to you that the strike is an advertising medium? In the transportation strike, for example, a movement affecting the public so vitally that it will be aroused from its indifference, take notice of the conditions between men and companies and decide which is right, which shall yield and what is possible to concede or compromise. Isn't that precisely the same sort of a reaching out for certain individuals or firms through the public which we see every time a manufacturer takes up an advertising campaign with his first object in view to get dealers to

stock his goods? The principle of the two propositions is precisely alike—to influence a third party through the public. Can't we accomplish everything a strike can achieve through full-page advertisements in the newspapers, stating both sides of the case fully and completely, answering the whispered lies, admitting facts which are not right, having speakers address meetings, as the agitators do, forming committees to represent both sides in the attempt to try reconciling the point of difference?

Sherman Rogers spoke of one strike which was called in which he heard the grievances of the employees and the answer of the employers, who were stating these facts to the strike leaders. "Why don't you tell the men these things?" he asked. "The leaders are paid to call strikes and to win strikes, not to call them off. You are telling your facts where they can do no possible good."

The Rev. H. P. Molyneux, pastor of St. Brendan's Catholic Church, Braddock, Pa., is quoted by Iron Age as having said, in the course of a sermon several weeks ago, that the steel strike is not being brought about by intelligent or English-speaking workmen, but by men who have no interest in the community and who do not have the welfare of the men at heart. He said that in the previous two weeks he had talked with at least 200 mill-workers with regard to the strike; all intelligent English-speaking workmen, some from his own parish, some from outside. "I could not find one instance," he said, "where the men wanted to go out on strike. They all stated positively and clearly, on the other hand, that they were well treated and satisfied with conditions."

"There is one thing I have noticed about these strike leaders," continued Father Molyneux, "and that is that with very few exceptions they never had on a workman's blouse in their lives, never went into a mill in a pair of overalls. These men were never seen with the honest sweat of toil on their brows, the tan of brawn is not on their hands. They are a lot of smooth, oily-tongued talkers with a kind of sympathetic whine appealing to you. They are royal gentlemen of leisure; they always wear fine clothes. A strike should be the last resort for redress of a grievance and all other means should be exhausted before men resort to a strike."

The point is those strike agitators make money out of it. Therefore the folly of the men who argue, "Let's fight this thing out right now and settle it once and for all." Can the man who refuses to buy goods from your salesmen in this room settle it once and for all by refusing to buy? Not so you can notice it. That is your business, and you keep right on at your business. This is the strike agitator's business, and we don't settle them once and for all. They will keep at it as long as they make money out of it.

Further than that, every strike stirs up bitterness and increases class hatred, more, perhaps, if it fails than if it wins. The strike in the packing plants, for example, here in Baltimore is unquestionably failing. Ex-soldiers are going into the plants and taking the place of men who have gone out. They are a fine lot, and the packers like them. It is doubtful if in a few days there will be a single position left in any of the plants for the men who went out. But the packers, while telling you this, comment with concern on the growing ugliness of the strikers. "They are bad, they are wicked," they say. "They stoned the women leaving the plant" only the day before. Winning a strike is like winning a war. Everyone admits that war leaves bitterness and hatred that always sooner or later creates other wars. A strike is war, with all of war's rotten aftermath.

Let's advertise so well that the strike agitator, who comes into a community, will run up against workingmen who know the truth in advance of his coming. Let's do the work so thoroughly that in time we won't be put in the position of having to answer lies, but will have told the truth to labor so well that they will detect the lies when they hear them first recited. And crooked agitators, when that state of affairs comes to pass, will address falsehoods to enlightened workingmen in peril of their lives. Let a few of them get beaten to a jelly by men angry at being lied to. Let a few of them get the medicine which is now administered by strikers to decent men, only asking to be let alone and allowed to go on with their work, and strikes won't be so popular and strike-leading so popular and lucrative a calling.

But let's throw our whole weight into advertising. This is the greatest work that ever came before the Advertising Club, work

most directly in line with our individual callings, and the purpose for which our organization was formed.

More and better advertising was the slogan on which we were founded. There will be more and better advertising of American goods all over the civilized world if we can once get full steam ahead and every plant in the land on a 24-hour-a-day quantity production basis.

John T. Frey, executive officer of the International Molders' Union, and editor of its official journal, tells an absorbingly interesting story in November Metropolitan on what can be done merely through employers and employees getting together.

Every movement of that sort is worth while, and the proper sort of a foundation on which to build advertising. Firms should know the address of every employee, the language spoken in each home, the personnel of every family group, etc., so that just as the radicals—the I. W. W. and the various direct-action groups—appeal to them with radicalism, with false doctrines, etc., in their own tongue, we can appeal to them with the truth in their own tongue.

If a strike is threatened, and we have gotten in possession of all the facts—not merely the surface bunk which the agitators put out to influence public opinion—but the real thing with which the agitators are filling the minds of the most ignorant, is the strike so likely to be called, do you think, if in addition to full-page statements of all the facts in newspapers, appeals based on the facts are directed at the women in the homes in their own language? Put the justice of the situation up to them. Will they stand for the misery and discomfort to them of an unjust strike, or one that can be avoided? Hardly. The strike agitator will go up against a balance-wheel, if we can get the truth to the women, which will make his efforts four times as difficult.

"But this plan is too much trouble—or too expensive!"

Is it a patching to the trouble, the mounting expense of everything that comes into our daily lives, the largest single factor in which is steadily decreasing production? Is anything too much to undertake to avert the downright desperate danger into which we are so steadily running and at such high speed? At that, the trouble and expense isn't greater than that met and surmounted daily by the average well-organized advertising department of any large concern.

This is simply a new advertising proposition, or rather a slightly varied phase of the same old one. We want to sell our own proposition to our own forces. We have been so busy selling it to everybody else that we haven't bothered with our own employees. Let's tell the truth to both public and employees at the same time.

There is opportunity for every one of us in this drive as individuals and organizations. Any trouble any of us see developing in our various industries, at the time when it is no bigger than a man's hand, we should immediately investigate, at the earliest possible moment bringing advertising to bear on the situation. And at the same time we should report it to the club, so that the organization can work to prevent growth by removing cause.

The men who raised the Liberty Loan funds would certainly undertake the raising of an advertising fund to meet this situation. And it could be used in much the same manner, firms in difficulty inserting their own full pages, as the firms and individuals paid for and signed their own Liberty Loan advertisements. Copy could be prepared with a main central theme, but with special copy written to meet specific cases.

We could tell the facts on both sides fully and fairly. Possibly the labor organizations would come in and subscribe to the movement. The individuals in these organizations pay high when they buy space in the medium called strikes. The idea is practical, sound and economical, and above all, most emphatically, more our business than anyone else's. Don't let us sit back and wait for George, in the shape of the United States Government, to do it.

The Government will surely have to handle some of the big strikes which have grown to such proportions that they will, perhaps, have to be fought out to a finish sooner or later. But don't forget that the big strikes are based on a multitude of little strikes that are taking place all over the country all the time, now that we have allowed the agitators to beat us out at our own game and stir the country up into such violent upheaval of unrest that strikes are commonplace, the regular thing, the new established order—God save the mark!

They are the fashion everywhere; men strike for anything.

In some localities they strike first and announce what they're striking for afterwards. Let's substitute real advertising for the advertising medium of the strike. In 60 to 90 days, if we do our part and spread this idea broadcast at the same time (as no one should know better how than advertising men) the whole face of things should change. A new idea could be driven into the heads of American people.

It should be possible to kill the idea that strikes are the only possible way of getting differences adjusted in less time than that, and with the various communities all over the country thinking peace instead of internal war, as at present, with a spirit of get-together, instead of fight-it-out, universally abroad in the land, calling these big stand-and-deliver monstrosities would be impossible because the great mass of labor would have been won away from false radicals, and instead of following blindly toward ruin for themselves and everyone concerned, would be fighting to achieve the wonderful possibilities which are now open before this country as never before in the history of the world—if we can once get together. And with advertising we can get together.

It Is Time for a Roll Call of Patriots.

By B. F. HARRIS, Champaign, Ill.

The soft coal miners' strike, arbitrary and criminal as it is, will, if it wakes us up, serve a twofold purpose; first, to bring home to us that it is only one of numberless similar efforts on the part of radicals, reds and irresponsible revolutionary labor leaders to anarchize and Bolshevize America; second, that present-day organized labor methods have run their course and are beyond control of its sane membership. Organized labor leaders daily demonstrate that they do not want peace and understanding or the American square deal, and would overrun and overturn the country in their greed. The moment anything like peace and understanding is reached between employer and employee the necessity for paying union dues and supporting union labor leaders and walking delegates vanishes; so the well-paid union leaders and delegates, like the petty, grafting officeholder and the Devil, must continue their agitation to hold their jobs. Organized labor's whole effort of late is to keep employer and employee apart. The loudest wail one ever hears from a union labor leader is when some employer installs some human and progressive and helpful plan for his workmen.

Note, for instance, four of the resolutions adopted last week in Peoria at the annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor:

1. Calling on our Government to recognize the Soviet Government of Russia.
2. Planning a closer alliance or the "One Big Union" of all trades-unions.
3. Asking Congress to adopt the Plumb plan of turning the railroads over to the workers, or Soviet.
4. Calling for a cancellation of the order of the United States Director-General that Government railroad employees cannot engage in politics.

The spirit and purpose of these resolutions is antagonistic and in direct opposition to all our ideals of Government. These resolutions constitute the Soviet program. Is it not time for a roll call of the patriots?

To Exhibit Products and Resources of Mississippi Valley.

The Mississippi Valley Exposition is to be held in St. Louis, March 1-13, 1920. Its purpose is to assemble annually at some important city in the Mississippi Valley the manufactured products and resources of the valley and to attract the attention of foreign buyers, particularly Latin America, and to provide a place for the exhibit of their products in order that reciprocal trade relationship may be established.

Big Label Factory for Virginia.

A daily capacity of 1,500,000 lithographed labels is proposed for a factory which the Piedmont Label Co. will build at Bedford, Va. This company has organized with \$150,000 capital, and its officers are: President, J. W. Gillespie; vice-president, John Bower; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Fitzpatrick. Its building will be a three-story 100x75-foot brick structure, equipped with machinery to employ 100 operatives.

The Industrial Situation

[Nothing else is of such vast importance to the country at present as a full awakening of our people to the menace of Bolshevism and anarchy and the dangers which confront us by reason of the forces which are now at work. No personal interest or friendship can possibly stand in the way, in the minds of any patriotic American, of a full discussion of these questions. All the light that can be thrown upon the subject must be brought into play, for upon a right understanding and a right settlement of the problems which we now face depends the future of America, and that means the future of civilization.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

By B. F. HARRIS, Champaign, Ill.

The issue before this nation today is the "closed shop," meaning a closed nation or Soviet. The "closed shop" means you must join organized labor, now overridden by Reds, if you wish to work in industry, and you can have no voice in a Bolshevized government unless you are an organized laborer.

The issue this night is the Russian Soviet form of labor government versus American representative democracy.

Americanism versus syndicalism, sabotage, and the I. W. W.

This issue confronts not one locality, but every locality in the nation where industry centers.

It is only localized in the sense that it focuses in organized labor between its more conservative and constructive forces, and the minor but essentially anti-American and revolutionary forces having at this moment the upper and directing hand. If this element, "boring from within," conquers and leads union labor, then this country is near social revolution.

It is up to the responsible and American leadership in labor to purge itself of traitors, and to all of us, and to this Government to see that it is done.

Don't be deceived for a moment in realizing that revolution is the issue, and nothing less. Just as revolution was behind the so-called strikes attempted in Seattle, Winnipeg, Cleveland and elsewhere, so, on a larger, far-flung plan, it is clearly exposed in the present steel strike, so called. One of their numerous Bolshevik propaganda documents calls for "the American worker to fix a day not later than January 1, 1920, to call a general strike."

If I were to take a text tonight it would be Victor Hugo's "Nothing is so imminent as the impossible; what must always be foreseen is the unforeseen."

That terribly mistaken and misleading phrase, "Make the world safe for democracy," has worked havoc, especially when we consider that every day many of us are making or permitting democracy to be made less safe for us—the only type of democracy that was safe for the but 20 per cent of the world's population for whom any type of democracy is thinkable.

Anything to Fear.

Have we "anything to fear"? Yes, and chiefest of all from the moral cowardice of public officials; from private citizens and publications, who, though 100 per cent American at heart, are afraid to call things and men by their right names, and do what duty dictates.

The success of our democracy, of our republic—yes, its very life—depends not alone on the extent to which every citizen does his duty to uphold government by law, but upon the character of our leadership, all the way from the township to the Capitol, and in the varied organizations of men and women in civic, trade, labor and business activities.

The great and fundamental American issue today is not the keeping out of war and preventing future wars, but of keeping out of civil and class strife and division in our own country.

Important though a sane and sound international league or code may be, a general appreciation of and adherence and return to the principles of our Government is the issue of all issues.

Some Un-American Quotations.

We are going to "compel" the Government to take over the railroads, says Samuel Gompers: "we are going to socialize the basic industries of the United States—this is the beginning of the fight," says John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the American Federation of Labor's committee organizing the steel workers. He quotes President Wilson as "promising this socialization," while Ex-Senator Lewis recently stated that he was "convinced this was the President's intention," and differentiated "socialization"

from Socialism chiefly in that "socialization" paid the owners for the properties taken and turned over to the workers.

Speaking to 1000 unionists in Chicago, October 6, Fitzpatrick said: "I must acknowledge that public sentiment is with the Steel Corporation. But we must husband our energy and fight the strike out. Either Gary and his institutions must go or the labor movement must go."

It was this same Fitzpatrick who said that they had "ferretted out and fired" the members responsible for the New York State Federation of Labor's patriotic resolution, calling for an armistice on wage strikes for six months until the country could adjust itself.

W. Z. Foster, organizer of the striking steel workers, whose plan as an I. W. W. was to get into the labor organization and "bore from within," has worked, lived, preached and written in anarchistic lines as recently as 1915, yet Mr. Gompers tells the Senate committee that they were "the mistakes of youth, and that Foster does not hold these views now, any more than President Wilson holds now his labor views of 1909."

T. J. Vind, general organizer of A. F. of L. in the Chicago district, declares: "The strike won't stop until the steel workers become the lawmakers at Washington."

The Socialist New York Call writes that "organized labor enters upon what may be the last battle with the industrial overlords of America," and they expect to win.

The Allentown (Pa.) Labor Herald predicts an outbreak of sympathetic strikes, with millions of employees "facing a small bunch of bankers who insist upon retaining the 12-hour day and company-controlled collective bargaining for the purpose of making industrial slaves of their employees. And further, that "about that time the thought might enter the heads of these millions of employees that these bankers are as unnecessary to production in the United States as they were in Russia, and we may get the idea at the same time to get rid of them completely and run the basic industries for the benefit of those who labor."

That is, the less than 3 per cent working in basic industry should get all the benefit without reference to the 97 per cent for whom they labor and by whom they are paid.

The New Majority of Chicago, organ of the Labor party, charges Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation with "high treason," and, in spite of all these anti-American, inflammatory, anarchistic and uneconomic sentiments just quoted, only a half dozen of thousands from 350 radical publications in our mails, claims they are "denied their Constitutional rights of free speech, press and assemblage." This claim is evidently made with the knowledge that the spirit of our law denies the right of such public utterance.

Government by Fear.

It is on such sentiments as these that we permit the labor of this country to be fed up and worked up.

These sentiments and the situation growing out of them in the present steel strike are, in effect, a crime against the Government, against the public, against the sane and patriotic element in labor, increasing the cost of living, decreasing the earnings and efficiency of labor, and all humanity pays the price.

Others have noted, and it seems that we are experiencing a season of government by fear; that is, in addition to such statements as above we are being told by not a few, including some of our lawful leaders, that if we do not do certain things they have in mind, if we do not trust them rather than our Constitution and the other co-ordinate branches of government, we are to be overcome any moment by Bolshevism, cost of living, chaos and what-not.

As a matter of fact, the very failure and fear of some of these men to stand four-square and speak up decisively for and defend

*Address of B. F. Harris of Champaign, Ill., before the Knife and Fork Club of Kansas City, at dinner, Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Thursday night, October 9.

us and our laws is the real menace that confronts us and makes us fearful beyond words.

On the contrary, a decided disposition is shown to create, appeal and submit to a class feeling and dictation with a cowardice that is appalling and demoralizing. Remember that the citizen, even the native-born, who arouses a malignant class hatred; who is alien in word and act to our American ideals and ideas of government, is the worst of all, for his citizenship makes him a traitor as well.

Even some members and friends of union labor are bringing these facts to public attention.

We don't even treat these matters with "verbal massage," much less meet these issues half way, when we should seize and throttle them under the swiftest and surest statute in our State or Federal codes. The "pen" or deportation is scarcely fit for these enemies of the democracy that we fear to make safe for ourselves.

The Public Ledger's amazing story of "the three hundred alien anarchists who have been adjudged ripe for deportation by the Government's own Labor Department, but left in the country because Congress would not vote the pittance required to send them home, brings up the case of Jacob Margolis of Pittsburgh, an avowed anarchist, who frequently addresses anarchist meetings, and who has put up United States Liberty Bonds to a total of \$20,000 as guarantee for 20 of these men, who are now at liberty in Pittsburgh to teach anarchy and revolution. Mr. Margolis might fairly be asked why he takes \$20,000 worth of interest in social opinion in the steel metropolis pending and during a steel strike. He is not a steel worker or a steel operator.

Judge Gary's Great Service.

When the situation comes to such a pass we can appreciate the necessity for and the inestimable public service Judge Gary renders in meeting the issue and in refusing to treat with such as Fitzpatrick and Foster.

Remember, that these men announced in advance that they were going to require the steel corporation to require their men to abolish all organizations of their own; such, for instance, as the Rockefeller plan in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., so successful since 1913; the Bethlehem and Midvale plans, and others working to solve the problems in real American fashion. That they would require the steel corporation to hold out of every man's pay his union dues, and turn them over to the walking delegate. That is an industry which requires physically fit men, the steel company must abandon all physical examination of its men—though the war showed that half our men are not physically fit for a soldier's duties.

Of all their twelve demands, little stress was laid on wages, for this strike was not to be a wage strike, but one to control the steel industry, and then the country, through the "Big Union."

Remember, too, that Judge Gary is not hostile to unionism, but is unequivocally for the American "open shop," and believes, to quote him, "in allowing a man to work where he pleases, whether he belongs to the union or not, and of allowing an employer to employ whom he pleases, whether he belongs to a union or not."

Remember, also, that Judge Gary is fighting the fight of every employer and independent worker in the nation: the fight that thousands of small employers and independent workers are helpless to make; that if un-American methods are successfully forced on Judge Gary's concern, they will immediately force their way into every other concern. It is the fight of and for every American; it is your fight and mine, of every man on the street, if he and we but knew.

Our Responsibility.

The responsibility to save this situation and to guide this republic rests on the spiritually and intellectually, the humanly and practically minded men and women, who have brotherly love, faith and courage plus—not in themselves more than in the people rightly led and advised.

Are you helping as an American, as a far-sighted employer, as a part of a human program, to organize the thought and hearts and patriotic spirit of your employees and co-workers, or are you letting someone else, with sinister and antagonistic motive, do it for you?

Pitilessly we must analyze our economic, administrative and po-

litical weaknesses and personnel; the forces that are not alone to factor our future, but to make a future possible. The nation's goal is not private gain, but social well-being, national strength and eternal life. In my neighbor's prosperity lies my security. The social, economic and spiritual well-being of all—hand and brain workers alike, to the last man, woman and child—concerns all of us intimately.

Optimistic.

Friends, I am a practical optimist, as are most Americans, and we can get away with it if we anticipate and prepare against the pessimistic possibilities. There is no status quo; life and civilization are one moving tide.

It must not be forgotten for a moment that America is essentially and congenitally a nation of progressives, and that we must be progressive in order to be conservative. I am of those who feel that our greatest danger lies not in too much, but in too little nationalism; not in too little, but in too much democracy; that in a restrained, rational, disciplined American democracy lies our hope, and the hope of and our greatest service to mankind.

We insure and vaccinate and fumigate against fire and disease and infection, and yet if we are wise we do not fail also to provide every protection against that for which we have also insured and immunized. We have chiefly ourselves to fear, for, while idly scoffing or standing pat, others will do for us, when we might actively be, as in reality we are, makers of our own destiny, as well as in truth our brother's brother rather than his keeper.

Keeping this in mind, never fear lest we make good the real meaning of our institutions; never doubt but that our ideals will be realized. But "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must be that offenses come; but woe unto that man by whom the offense cometh."

The time for the United States to take its place in the world's markets and finance is here, but will our Government and people be equal to it?

The Struggle.

For years, almost as a matter of human nature, there have been ruthless groups among employers as well as among employees—men who represented neither their class nor the best interests of either or all.

The struggle was largely between the two sides, neither thinking of the public, and the public giving the matter no concern. With our amazing industrial growth the problems of employment, of social and industrial justice, forced themselves upon us, and union and organized labor pressed the issue.

Dr. W. J. Tucker, president of Dartmouth College, wrote in 1915 of "The Progress of the Social Conscience," which, he said, had apparently sprung into action "to resist the encroachments of monopolistic wealth upon the liberties of the people." He spoke of the "sudden" increase and concentration of wealth, declaring that "Socialism is near at hand" if Andrew Carnegie was right in saying "The present economic system must inevitably give wealth to the few."

Labor and Politics.

Union labor organizations had grown steadily. Labor had persistently refused elective political office to its chiefs, and its best leaders were trying to keep it free from political parties. On the other hand, it had begun its work in legislatures and Congress, and while it then, as now, showed feebleness and disunity at the polls, it frightened many timid office holders and seekers into doing its will by threatening a support or vengeance it could not deliver at the polls.

All the while the deeper and fundamental questions of justice were coming into view. Louis D. Brandeis, who had been the friend and advocate of organized labor, urged, before he went upon the Supreme Bench, that unions make themselves responsible by incorporation and useful by encouraging individual excellence. He probably expressed the general neutral attitude when he said: "Our employers can no more afford to be absolute masters of their employees than they can afford to submit to the mastery of their employees; than the individual employer can afford to have their own abilities or aspirations hampered by the limitations of their fellows." This, then, was the status of affairs at the beginning of the present Administration.

The so-called "Gompers Rider," preventing judiciary appropriations being used to prosecute labor's law infractions, was approved by the President early in 1913, though he called it an "indefensible clause." In the same manner he claimed "adherence

to the principles of arbitration" in the same document wherein he waived "arbitration" in signing the Adamson bill.

The outrageous and treasonable way in which Congress and the President were intimidated and coerced in the passage of the Adamson law is the most revolutionary transaction in all our Constitutional history. It was from this transaction, emboldening the Railroad Brotherhoods, together with the advantage that organized labor early took in the war situation, encouraged by Government control, that the great labor aggressions date.

From this time on a close and intimate relationship grew up between Wilson and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, such as has not existed between the President and the head of any other national organization of men.

It was but a short time and step till, through the President, arrangements were made to turn over the entire National Federation of Postoffice Employees to affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. As a matter of fact, both organizations now maintain their offices in the same building, the labor and not the Government's building. The Railway, Mail and Letter Carriers are likewise affiliated. Organized labor had long wished and quietly worked for this, but never before was, nor now should, such arrangement be permitted.

The same argument applies to the organization and affiliation of city police and fire departments with the American Federation of Labor, the results of which we have just witnessed in Boston. The public service must be on a high plane, above reproach, and neutral and aloof from any connection or affiliation with outside organizations.

Debauching Labor Employment Service.

Then followed tremendous appropriations to the United States Employment Service, under Union Labor Director Densmore, under the union labor member, Secretary of Labor Wilson. This became a high-handed and notorious effort to force union labor throughout the country.

Democratic Congressman Thomas L. Blanton of Texas and others have recently exposed this situation and largely defeated its extension and retention, for it was making union labor membership a prerequisite everywhere, as well as in every phase of Government work it could reach.

Democratic Senator Thomas of Colorado just recently made plain the League of Nations provision for an International Council and plan which, if the league were adopted, would make us a party to the insane and uneconomic and unjust plan of attempting to bring all labor everywhere to a standard.

In other words, just as union labor here levels men down to the standard of the poorer workers, this international plan would attempt to do the same thing world 'round, meaning our men would have to pay or carry the burden of lifting the rest of the world, which, of course, means the burden passed to the public.

The New Freedom, Socialism, Etc.

In the meantime the President had written and talked of "The New Freedom": had encouraged many socialistic ideas to such an extent, for instance, that his friend, the free-lover-socialist Herron had said and written into his books that "as compared with Woodrow Wilson there are Socialist spokesmen who are Bourbon in their understanding and sympathy. As contrasted with America's President, the parliamentary leaders of German Socialism are mediaeval reactionaries."

Then the President urged relief or release of murderer Mooney; leniency for Hillstrom, the Utah murderer-anarchist, and pardoned dynamiter Ryan. This general record, the appointment of Frank P. Walsh, Lincoln Stephens, and others of their stripe, could leave but one impression on most minds, including Dr. Herron's.

"The People in the Saddle to Have Their Will."

When first the President returned from France he told us in Boston, often repeated in socialistic and similar papers since, that "the peoples of the world are in the saddle, and they are going to see to it that, if the present Governments do not do their will, some other Governments shall." "Prophetic words," replies a Socialist editor.

Chickens Home to Roost.

Just here it is interesting to recall, as a matter of politics and psychology, as well as of consistency, that, with all the extreme distance the President has gone with organized labor and his socialistic friends, he should have gone a pole-width distance with himself.

To the graduating class at Princeton in 1919 he said: "You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades-unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum.

"I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable and invariable loss.

"The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

At a Waldorf Hotel dinner, March 18, 1907, he remarked: "We speak too exclusively of the capitalistic class. There is another, as formidable an enemy to equality and betterment of opportunity as it is, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of the country."

While in January, 1909, when asked to speak at an anti-strike banquet, he wrote: "I am a fierce partisan of the open shop and of everything that makes for individual liberty, and I should like to contribute anything that might be possible for me to contribute to the clarification of thinking and the formation of right purposes in matters of this kind." The President recently asked for "the clarification of thinking and the formation of right purposes." He will make an enormous contribution in that direction if he will reiterate these former statements.

Democratize Industry Means What?

In a recent message to Congress he tells us we must "democratize industry." Just what does that phrase mean?

The Russian Bolsheviks say they are "nationalizing industry." The Minnesota Socialist platform calls it "Democratic management."

It "aims to establish the collective and public ownership of the means of production, transportation and distribution; to complete the overthrow of the present capitalistic order and the establishment of an industrial system based upon the collective ownership and democratic management and control of the sources and machinery of wealth production."

No Stress on Efficiency and Production.

When Congress recently convened our President cabled that he "hesitated to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States . . . but . . . the question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor."

Then he said: "By the question of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations," etc. "I mean that much greater and more vital question—how are the man and woman who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances?"

There is no debate on the question that "daily labor," which should mean labor on the farm as well as in the mine, in the factory, everywhere, must have "progressive improvement," not alone "in the conditions of their labor," but in all social and living conditions as well.

However, we cannot consider labor or capital conditions at any time, and particularly at a time when costs are so high, except in connection with efficiency and production. The higher the wage the hand or brain gets the higher the efficiency and production in return. Or, rather, put it the other way 'round. The wage or salary is absolutely of secondary importance if it brings efficiency—results.

So long as we are free, independent and aspiring men and women, and not Socialists, we must never permit efficiency and reward to be separated. Our Lord made that clear in the parable of the talents, and His teachings held only because they stand the economics of the ages.

The Pennsylvania Railroad people tell us that the 1919

shop efficiency is just 60 per cent of what it was in 1917; that it takes ten men to do what six did two years ago, and that other industries show even more decline.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, one of the leaders of the Labor party in England, and a member of Parliament by their votes, in a recent speech said: "Scarcity of commodities is the opportunity of the profiteer. Scarcity may cause inconvenience to the rich, but it causes real and continued privation to the masses of the people whose purchasing power is limited. Some forms of profiteering can be punished by law, but workmen who deliberately restrict output or fail to accept any form of development which can make their labor more productive are punishing their own class without knowing it, and are imitating the profiteer, who thinks only of himself."

The leading German Socialist organ, Vorwaerts, is quoted as laying down in a recent editorial these proposals: "That workmen be paid according to the actual work done by them: that workmen must be made to understand that good pay is only obtainable in return for good work, and that capable workers must have the opportunity to earn, by greater application to work, more than the amount represented by a fixed scale."

These are the days to remember that nothing stands except on that same hard, cold, practical basis. Economics call for the square deal.

This is a long story, but it points some direct and indirect contributing sources for all results.

The results are coming; in fact, they are here. While we, or rather, our Government, was giving all its thought to foreign affairs, profiteers of all kinds and classes sprung up, and the resulting boost in the cost of living has given additional impetus to some of the phrases and teachings.

No One Class to Dominate.

In the natural order of things, no matter how pure their purpose, we cannot leave educational methods entirely to the teachers, banking bodily to the bankers, big business problems solely to the corporations, not even religion to the clergy, any more than we can leave government to politicians.

When any one of these classes, or labor, or farmers, or any set of men, takes entire charge of its activity or reaches out to dominate a whole industry or people, then we have destroyed not alone our ideals, but all else.

There is no question at all but that an overwhelming and increasing majority of the people are against any further extension of public ownership. The public has been thoroughly disgusted with its experience with such ownership and operation during the war, and realizes that at best it is really political ownership or possession.

The great objection that comes up from all sides just now to the Kenyon and Kendrick bills, which have some merit and attempt much-needed improvement, grows out of a fear of more governmental domination and inefficiency.

On the other hand, there is no question at all but that the railroad unions, making up quite a fraction of union labor, will do all they can to secure Government ownership, because they feel that they can control the Government, and they have had not a little reason to believe that.

Now come the great Railroad Brotherhoods, the best organized and paid of any labor organizations, telling us that they "are in no mood to brook return of the railroads to their former owners." But they go further and say that the roads must be purchased by the Government, but not run by the Government, with all of us and all citizens as stockholders.

Railroad Union's "Plumb Plan."

No, they are not even as fair as that, or as the Socialists would be, but they insist, under their "Plumb Plan," that, after satisfactory wages are paid them, together with all other expense, then the surplus, if any, will be given half to them (the 2,200,000 railroad employees) and the other half to the 108,000,000 of the rest of us. If their share should be more than a good percentage of the total gross (not net) receipts, then the public can have a reduction in rates. The community directly benefitted would also have to pay all cost of new-road extensions, etc., not the broad-gauge policy of having public development as in other lines.

One is stupefied at the audacity and narrow selfishness of such a proposal; amazed that 2 per cent of our population should ask the other 98 per cent of us to listen to such a scheme.

If such a plan was to be followed with the railroads, why not

as fairly with the even greater necessities of food, fuel, and all else?

These fathers of the Adamson law method of legislation claim that the 3 per cent of our population enrolled in organized labor has endorsed this plan, that even on its face isn't as square a deal as the out-and-out Socialistic scheme. I can't imagine that organized labor as a whole will do any such thing.

Union Labor Would "Compel" Us.

Yet, President Gompers is quoted in a recent interview as saying: "American railway workers intend not only to compel the Government to take over the railroads, but will demand, as the logical next step, that labor shall be granted a permanent equal voice in railway administration." Americans only know the word "compel" in connection with law enforcement, and Mr. Gompers should take notice.

W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers, recently told the Congressional committee that: "There is a growing belief that capital is not entitled to a return on its investment. Capital has saved up profits that should have gone to the workers." Bear in mind that this comes from the head of an otherwise highly respected body of men, but such talk can have but one purpose and one end.

Taxation.

It is of interest here to refer to the fact that seven-eighths of our national income goes to those whose income is under \$5000. Also, that England's maximum income tax is 51½ per cent; that the tax starts with \$650 folks, and that they are three or four times harder on the under \$5000 folks than are we.

Our tax runs up to 80 per cent, and 64 per cent, or \$323,000, is taken from the \$500,000 income. About 80 per cent of all private industrial gross income goes to labor, and 10 per cent each to taxes and dividends.

A few years ago these men, who very properly criticised a prominent railroad executive who said "The public be damned," are now expressing the same sentiments and want his position of ownership without a cent of investment or risk.

Human nature is the same always, even more so—that's why one set of us can never be trusted to run the whole works—and a republican form of government can be made to prevent and will prevent any such suicidal transactions. We want and will tolerate no tyranny of the minority in any line of work or government. Yet we call attention to union labor's conscious effort to set up special privileges for themselves under the pretense of destroying another set of special privileges.

We can and must all agree with Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle, that: "The labor unions must now cleanse themselves of their anarchistic element, or the labor unions must fall. They are on trial before the people of this country. I take the position that our duty as citizens stands ahead of the demand of any organization on the face of the earth. The union men, the business men, the church men, must first of all be citizens. Any man who owes a higher allegiance to any organization than he does to the Government should be sent to a Federal prison or deported."

Irresponsible Leadership and Worse.

Understand perfectly that the large majority of the rank and file of union labor is all-American, and would not ask, much less demand, unreasonable or unfair advantage of the rest of us. Some of our best friends, as well as some of the nation's worst enemies, are in the unions.

But, unfortunately, and all too frequently, the fine, the safe and sane element does not assert itself, and a radical and scheming minority dominates. Just as in our politics and public affairs, labor is rarely well or wisely led, just so it is up to the American stalwarts in labor unions, as it is up to us and to all-Americans everywhere, to clean out the "watchful waiting," wobbly and weak, the personal machine and profiteering brand, as well as the dangerous radical and Red leaders.

"Closed Shop" Menace.

The very union labor leaders who properly insist on "equality of opportunity" under our Constitution are the very men who, in the same breath, are making every effort to defeat that vital

American principle by demanding the "closed shop." Their strenuous and superhuman effort is to be able to say to every American that, no matter how fit or efficient he may be, he cannot work in certain or any industries, or particular or all shops and factories, unless first he pays dues and makes oath to stand by the labor union, and usually at any and all events and costs.

No matter how inefficient, how un-American or otherwise undesirable he may be, he may step into all the rights and privileges of an American to work, if he submits to their class regulations and domination.

This closed shop, this repudiation of the rights of every American citizen, is the most despicable menace in all of union labor's un-American and uneconomic demands and encroachments.

Up to Organized Labor.

It is up to organized labor to rid itself of "Reds" and all anti and un-American taint. It must write production, efficiency and firm adherence to representative democracy into its tenets.

Concentrated labor, like concentrated capital, must come under supervision and control against wrong. Organized labor of late is losing the kindly feeling formerly held toward it when it fought more honestly and squarely to better conditions and raise shop and living standards without attempting to abuse its influence and infringe individual and public rights.

Union Labor Does Not Want Peace.

For many reasons it is impossible to have peace between labor leaders and employers. The moment there is a better or a real understanding, the necessity for paying union dues and supporting union leaders vanishes, so the well-paid union leader and delegate, like the petty, grafting office-holder, must hold his job by agitating.

The loudest wail one ever hears from a union leader is when some manufacturer installs a profit-sharing or pension plan. The labor leader brands it at once as a scheme for coaxing the men away from the unions.

Collective bargaining is a makeshift, a perpetual war with side arrayed against side. The real solution will be when workers and management deal direct.

The questions of compulsory arbitration and strike—necessary and fundamental as is arbitration; unnecessary generally, and uneconomic always, as is the strike—are difficult to adjust. The least we could require would be compulsory investigation and publicity before any strike is declared, with the idea that the pressure of public opinion will bring a settlement with or without arbitration. Employer and employee cannot be permitted to arbitrarily force hardships on the public.

Intimidation, violence and crime through picketing by labor organizations is being met and enforced by various State statutes and city ordinances.

The petty politician hunting for votes would be surprised to find, as the all-American believer in representative democracy is delighted to know, that in numberless and most election campaigns labor lost when it tried "to punish its enemies and reward its friends," as President Gompers found not long since in stumping Indiana.

The same is true in dozens of States and Congressional districts we could name. In the recent New York Constitutional Convention election, Messrs. Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and James Lynch, all national labor leaders, were defeated for membership, Mr. Gompers running 23,697 behind high man on his ticket.

These facts are stated as an indication that organized labor's attitude is frequently such that it cannot even control its own relatively insignificant numbers, nor win the public favor for its unfair demands.

The Public Welfare.

On the other hand, there is vital human, economic and political necessity for sympathy, breadth of view and the square deal in the approach to and working out of this tremendous problem.

The public welfare is first and last the end to be served. What is best for all is and must remain best for each.

That means also that any type of agriculture or industry that does not result in first-class social and living conditions with a proper margin for growth and progressive improvement cannot be permitted. It means that all workers in America must be

aided, given or safeguarded, as the case may be, in the nine great factors of industrial success, namely, health, education, character, ambition, equipment, environment and reward.

Boyd Cable tells us that "Half the labor troubles could be cut out if employers laid themselves out systematically to 'tell the workers.' Let the employers, whenever they have a labor dispute or trouble on their hands, take immediate steps to publish the facts, make them known through the press to the public and to the workers. And, better still, let them take any and every opportunity of meeting the workers and telling them face to face what the facts are and what are the objections to any unreasonable demands they may be making.

"Where the demands are not unreasonable, the sooner the employers admit the fact and bring about a fair system of working, the better for themselves.

"Call the workers together and talk to them face to face; let any of them ask questions, and answer them frankly. There could be no better example of how good and quick may be the results so obtained than the recent prompt settlement of the police unrest by one straight talk from the head to a big meeting of all ranks."

Hope Is in Individual Organization.

We can see no real hope for any even temporary peace between employer and employee through organized labor, but every hope for peace, production, profit and prosperity for all when the union of each for all, and all for each, is formed within the shop, by and for it and its workers and their customers, on any one of the many plans now satisfactorily operating in many sections of the nation.

Big wages of themselves do not make for better conditions; the rate of pay has little to do with the standard of living in many instances, and so we have to provide for and teach better living as well as saving and thrift.

Even the eight-hour laws are rarely observed by workers, but only mark the time when overtime begins, and is usually the excuse for that purpose alone. No Saturday afternoon work, but all night and Sundays always permitted by all trades-unions.

"A Spade a Spade."

We must "call a spade a spade," when it is digging a pit for us. There is more at stake for us this night than there was on the western front in France.

The greatest danger in America today is in the lack of the right kind of leadership among hand and brain workers; in the lack of courage and 100 per cent American leadership on the part of our public officials, and on the part of men like us.

Without intelligent, all-American leadership the masses will not merely right some wrongs; they will themselves commit wrongs. Without wise, firm leadership the masses will not merely cleanse the temple of the money-changers; they will pull down the temple upon themselves and all of us.

The issue today is the "Soviet versus Americanism." Morality, efficiency, control, discipline, liberty are merely matters of intelligence—and we call ourselves intelligent.

In love of principle, veracity of mind and word and purpose, in facing fundamental facts, lies our only safety. Largely by failure to follow this truth, those who at present hold power have risked, in irresponsible fashion, the heritage and future of this fair land.

Our Goal.

The stability of our Government; the redemption of American business and business life from sheer commercialism; the consecration of riches; the inspiration of labor, must be the final and early contribution of American citizenship to the kingdom of God on earth when it shall be established. If that is to be our great goal, then we must pray:

"Give me the power to labor for mankind;
Make me the mouth of such as cannot speak;
Eyes let me be to groping men and blind;
A conscience to the base; and to the weak
Let me be hands and feet; and to the foolish, mind;
And lead still further on, such as Thy kingdom seek."

How France Turned from Peaceful Production of Iron and Steel to War Activities*

RELATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

By EUGENE SCHNEIDER of the Creusot Works, France.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to thank the chairman for the kind words he has just said about me. And above all, I wish to thank the directors and the Institute for the honor they have bestowed upon me in electing me to honorary membership. As honorary president of the "Comite des Forges" in France and president of "The Iron and Steel Institute" in Great Britain, and now, through your courtesy, one of yourselves, it is gratifying for me, though my modesty grows alarmed at the thought, to think that, in my triple capacity, my participation in your banquet tonight is a symbol of the alliance between America, England and France, which is the best guaranty of peace in the world.

I have never yet, since my arrival in the United States, been able to realize that I was in a country not my own. The hospitality I have met and the cordiality of the welcome given to me have removed the distance in the ocean. I get the impression that I am with my nearest neighbors, with very old and very tried friends, and I can hardly imagine how it was possible for me to wait so long before coming to shake you by the hand.

This evening, in seeing my excellent friend, Judge Gary, seated near me, a still closer and more delicate sentiment pervades me. I seem to be entering the still more intimate circle of my own family.

An ironmaster myself, I find myself among other ironmasters. The ties of the same profession draw men closer to one another. But in particular does the art of dominating fire, and forcing nature to give up to man that noble metal upon which most all human construction is based, create among those who practice the art an even closer tie, a most binding kind of solidarity. I feel as though we were joined by the rites of the same religion.

My personal relations with the United States go very far back. My father took part in the creation of the armor-plate industry in certain American plants. Since that time we have maintained most cordial relations. During the war, aside from obtaining steel from you, my workers were in collaboration with yours. We pooled our experience, our work, our devotion to that cause for which we fought side by side, and in this co-operation we have forged a very rare metal, a metal that is invisible and indestructible, the metal of Franco-American friendship.

As we have interests in common and this is the first time we meet, I guess you expect me to say something about business in France, and in particular about the French steel industry.

Before the war the French iron and steel industry occupied a modest place in the world. France stood fourth among the countries producing pig-iron and steel. But you must not forget that she had to work under unfavorable conditions. She possessed large orebeds, but they were situated away from her ports and her rivers, on the very boundary line of her most dangerous enemy. She was also short of good coking coal, and of coal for general purposes had a yearly deficit of 23,000,000 tons. French industry had to buy its coal on the outside, one of the chief disadvantages under which it labored.

Nevertheless, between 1903 and 1913 the production of pig-iron was increased 87 per cent and steel 150 per cent. I consider this a worthy achievement. In fact, I am under the impression that it has not been accomplished by any other country than the United States. The French steel industry not only succeeded in meeting the needs of its own country, but even began an export of appreciable quantities. The war surprised it in full development.

I do not know whether in America you fully realize what the war meant to our steel industry, what a terrible blow the war struck it, and to what an almost superhuman test the industry was put.

Just remember that at the declaration of war most of our directors, engineers, foremen and workmen were mobilized. Sixty-seven per cent were called to arms. In August, 1914, the majority of our plants, even those situated farthest from the zone of war

operations, were obliged to close down. The unhappy outcome of the early battles served only to aggravate the situation. The largest steel plants in the east of France and our most productive coal fields either fell into the hands of the enemy or were in the theater of military operations. As early as October, 1914, France was deprived of the 20,000,000 tons of coal that the mines of the north and the Pas de Calais supplied.

With one blow the steel industry lost 85 blast furnaces out of 156, 48 open-hearth furnaces out of 164 and 53 converters out of 100. Our means of production were reduced 81 per cent for pig-iron and 63 per cent for steel as compared with 1913.

And it had to be just at this time, at the Battle of the Marne, that our Government called upon us for a daily supply of 100,000 shells for 75 mm. guns. We were not producing even 20,000.

Gentlemen, I should not like anyone to pass through the hours which we lived, the patriotic anguish that was strangling us, the fever that consumed us for long months. We got to work. We convinced public opinion that the army would have to return part of our staff. We appealed to the devotion of our women. For every woman employed in our metal industries before the war, we employed 390 in 1918. We raised to a maximum the output of the plants that we still retained. We built new ones. We toiled for four years day and night.

In July, 1915, we had only 20 stacks at work. In January, 1916, we had 40, and in January, 1918, 57. Before the armistice, in September, 1918, we had 59 in operation, 30 were down and 13 in course of construction—a total of 102. Little by little we had made up for the enormous losses caused by the German invasion.

In July, 1915, we had at our disposal 100 open-hearth furnaces, 6 down and 35 in course of construction. In September, 1918, we had 165 open-hearth furnaces in operation, 16 down and 44 in course of construction.

In January, 1916, we had 1305 crucible furnaces. In September, 1918, we had 2459. In January, 1916, we had 21 electric furnaces; in September, 1918, we had 40.

The result of this effort was that for every 100 rifles manufactured in 1914 there were 29,000 in 1918. For every 100 machine guns in 1914, we manufactured 7000 in 1918.

At the beginning of the war we turned out each day 13,000 shells for the 75s and 200 for the 155s. In 1918 our production was 200,000 for the 75s and 45,000 for the 155s per day.

Our heavy artillery at the beginning of the war can hardly be said to have existed. Everyone knows that the surprise of the first battle of the war came chiefly from Germany's overwhelming superiority in heavy artillery. At the time of the armistice we had 6500 heavy guns, 3400 short 155s, 1100 long 165s, together with other sizes up to 21 inches. France was thus enabled not only to meet her own needs, but was in a position to equip the entire Serbian army, to send considerable quantities of heavy artillery, rifles and machine guns to Russia, Roumania and Greece, as well as to supply the American army with all the field artillery it needed and half of the heavy artillery.

I could continue to quote figures that would be equally illuminating in the matter of aeroplanes and tanks. I have thought it interesting to go into the details I have given in order to bring out an important point—that all industrial effort in France during the war was concentrated upon war manufactures. So that, if today we are short of ships to send to the United States for coal, wheat, copper and oil, which we need so much, you must not forget that it is because, for that long period of four years, every bit of our steel was converted into engines of war only.

We now find ourselves confronted at the end of the war with a task no less formidable than the one we have just completed. We have had to reconvert our manufacturing plants to peace conditions, just as we had at first to convert them for war needs.

I am aware that there has been a certain measure of talk about a wave of laziness that spreads over Europe. As far as I am concerned, gentlemen, to tell the truth, I should have liked nothing better than to stop working awhile. I assure you, however, that

*Address of Mr. Eugene Schneider, the great French leader in metallurgy, before the American Iron and Steel Institute.

work did not stop in my factories for a single instant. We wanted, above all, to cope with circumstances and be ready for the future that the Treaty of Peace opens up to us.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice, the entire staff of engineers and workmen at the plants situated in the districts that had just been freed from the enemy by the Allied armies set to work. In all places where systematic destruction had not been completed or where the enemy had had no time to finish his dastardly work before his hasty retreat, the equipment that was left was put into working order. Today the iron mines, blast furnaces, steel plants and workshops are again in action.

As you know, the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine is also of very great importance to the French steel industry.

The resources of the iron-ore beds are estimated at 1832 billion tons, and the annual production of the Lorraine district, which was formerly under German domination, equaled 21,156,000 tons. This will double the ore production in France and will make her by far the largest ore producer in Europe.

Alsace-Lorraine possesses 66 blast furnaces, producing 3,870,000 tons of iron, and 26 converters and 10 open-hearth steel furnaces that produce 2,286,000 tons. This additional production of pig-iron and steel not only covers the present needs of France, but leaves a surplus for export.

Including the production of Alsace-Lorraine, France now stands second as an iron and steel-producing country, excelled only by the United States.

The situation may be summarized as follows:

Iron ore, 22,000,000 tons before the war; 43,000,000 tons after the war.

Pig-iron, over 5,000,000 tons before the war; 10,000,000 tons after the war.

Steel, 5,000,000 tons before the war; over 8,000,000 tons after the war.

We shall only derive the fullest advantage, however, through increased production and close co-operation between employers and workmen.

We have, of course, experienced social unrest like other countries, on the morrow of the war. We were among the first to experience it, and at a time when we were particularly sensitive to it, which is probably the very reason why we have gotten further ahead in this matter than other nations.

We reached the crisis between last May and July, but common sense and moderation prevailed. The Union of Steel Workers and the General Labor Federation, which assembled at Lyons in September, both repudiated the agitators who sought to lead them along the road to Bolshevism. The international strike that was called for July 21 was a complete failure. It failed in France because the workers refused to follow the extremists.

Gentlemen, I should not like to say anything here that might appear to be an allusion to happenings in this country. I should be lacking in the discretion that American hospitality imposes upon me. What is more, the elements of the social problem in your country and in mine are vastly different. Legislation is different. The wage scale, the mental attitude, life itself is different.

As far as I personally am concerned, I find the solution of the social problem in good sense, good-will and co-operation. In my country, a certain number of individuals are making a special effort to convince the workers that men are divided into two classes:

The privileged class, represented by employers and the oppressed class that is represented by the workers.

For my part, I must confess that I do not know what is meant by a class composed of employers or a class of workers. I can distinguish no classes. I discern only men hard at work. Nor, alas! do I find that I have more leisure or fewer cares than my workers.

I consider the workers in my plants as my collaborators and friends, just as my father and my grandfather did before me. The task at which we are working together involves certain duties that I have towards them, which I carry out scrupulously, and I try to improve the conditions of life and work of my employees.

On the other hand, my employees have certain obligations toward me which I expect them to carry out.

For the past 20 years the workers in my plants elect their own representatives. I no more ask them whether they are union men than what is their religion. At regular intervals we discuss

with those representatives all questions relating to the condition and the work of my employees. We listen to all the suggestions, advice and criticism they offer. But it is equally understood that I reserve for myself the right to make decisions and to issue orders and not because I believe it a privilege that belongs to me individually. As an individual I have nothing, so to speak, to do with the case. The task that we have in common is the only thing that counts, and I enter into consideration individually only in so far as no human enterprise can succeed without a guide or a leader to direct it. The same principle holds equally good for times of war or peace. I feel my duties of leadership. I feel also that I shall never allow violence from without to impose measures that I deem against the general welfare.

The victory of the Allies has inaugurated a new era among peoples of the world. We may even hope that mutual understanding, based on friendship and common sense, will gradually take the place of violence, and will prevail also in the relations between citizens of the same country. Without this understanding, there can be no real progress.

"Are You an American? Git!"

John H. Adams,

American Trust Building,

Birmingham, Ala., November 1.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Herewith my check for \$6.50 subscription. "Keep a-going;" you are doing well.

Your doctrine prompts the enclosed, together with the recollection of a favorite remark of Theodore Roosevelt, "Are you an American? Git!"

BE AN AMERICAN, GIT!

Are you an American, Git? If so, wake up and Git!
To the task that nearest lies, in the "new enterprise."
Wake up! and take a hand, heeding Uncle Sam's command
"To make the whole world fit." Are you an American? Git!
If your task is digging coal, why, man, "the nation's soul
May in your keeping lie," can't you keep on and try
To be an American? Git!

Mr. Farmer, don't forget the nation needs you yet—
That the old Mosaic creed still fills each human need,
That the world must eat each day, for it's still the natural way,
And the "six-hour five-day Git" won't make Americans Git
Anywhere at all, worth while, tho' they're singing to beguile,
The "dying sweet Swan song;" why, you know that it's all wrong,
So be an American, Git!

You men who sell the goods, hardware, clothing, foods,
Sell, and make a profit clear, still be no profiteer,
For the nation still must feed, the workman still will need
Your help to save each "Git." Be an American, Git!
To a task that is supreme, you can "help the toiler's dream
Come true" by mutual aid, for that's the way they're made
Straight true Americans, Git!

And, Mr. Employer man, don't you think you ought to scan
Your "bosses" down the line, for the good old maxim fine
Still holds, "a man's a man," and your very best plan
When you find one Git is to help him to Git!
His true place in the fight, if he's earned it aright,
And he'll help you to make this old world awake,
"Are you an American? Git!"

You, too, Mr. Banker man, Mr. Broker and each clan,
There's a place for "one and all" in the world's new call,
And its "searching limelight" throws all its wonderful glows
On the toilers, those who "sit" Be an American, Git!
To your task, don't shirk, it's a time now to work,
For it's "unlawful to stop;" that's Bolshevik crop;
Be an American, and Git!

Keep on making steel, help roll every wheel
Of the long trains of coal, help the U. S. control
The whole world for peace, and a mighty increase,
Teachers, preachers, do your bit; be an American, Git!
"Work is Victory;" that's still true, a doctrine not so new,
But it's "legal lawful, too," and the charge is given to you
To be an American, and Git!

—John H. Adams.

The Cotton Movement.

In his report of November 1 Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that the amount of cotton brought into sight during three months of the season was 2,678,515 bales, a decrease under the same period last year of 400,202 bales. The exports were 1,068,931 bales, an increase of 66,188 bales. The takings were, by Northern spinners, 399,202 bales, a decrease of 131,656 bales; by Southern spinners, 798,460 bales, a decrease of 166,879 bales.

"And Thus Will Humanity Start Towards a New World"

Speech of BARON DU MARAIS, Vice-Chairman, French Economic Mission, International Trade Conference, at Atlantic City, October 24, 1919.

Several weeks after the signing of the armistice I met one of our best-known generals. As he knew the terrific strain which our country had undergone, he asked whether France, victorious in arms, could still muster up sufficient strength to bear the financial burden that five years of continuous warfare had imposed upon her.

I simply replied:

"During the most trying days of the struggle you never doubted your soldiers. The signing of the armistice has not ended the war. It has merely transposed the field of battle. Why not have the same confidence in the worker of France as we have all had in the soldier of France? He is one and the same man."

Facts later ratified this confidence. Little by little, slowly but systematically, the transition from the state of war to that of peace took place. The problems of the new era presented themselves for examination. I cannot say that they have been solved. The most urgent have already been approached, and solution is already in sight. So that today, at your invitation, before this assembly composed of the great business men of the New World, deemed its men of thought and action, companions all in struggle and friends all of France, I have the honor to present to you, in the name of the French delegation, a general expose of the financial situation in France.

The French Budget.

The French budget in 1913 amounted to \$1,020,000,000.

Of this, less than \$800,000,000 came from that part of France which did not later suffer invasion.

This year, this same section will pay into the treasury almost the total amount of the budget of \$2,000,000,000, which constitutes an increase in burden of 120 per cent.

From the above figures alone you can judge how unjustified it would be to accuse us of not having exerted ourselves sufficiently to increase our taxation to a reasonable degree.

If you take into consideration the fact that 40 per cent of the male population of France was mobilized, you will have to acknowledge that few countries in such circumstances would have been able to attain equal results.

These \$2,000,000,000 which the treasury will have at its disposal in 1919 will be enough to pay all the civilian expenditures of our budget, including the entire interest on the public debt.

We have a right to be pleased with this result, but we shall not halt at this stage. Our Minister of Finance recognized this fact when he proposed to Parliament new taxes amounting to \$360,000,000. These taxes are to be considered at the next session of Parliament, which is scheduled to convene immediately after the coming election. At any rate, the fact remains that, on the average, each French citizen will pay into the National Treasury during 1919 about \$56, whereas in the United States, according to the national budget, each American citizen will be required to pay into the Federal Treasury only \$49.78.

Let us see how the budget will balance after the war, when the public debt has been funded, when the increase in the salaries of our public employees will have to be faced, and when provision will have to be made for military pensions, as a guaranty at least.

The interest on the public debt will amount on a capital of \$40,000,000,000 to..... \$2,000,000,000
Civilian expenditures, amounting to \$380,000,000 in 1913, will probably reach..... 900,000,000
Military and naval expenditures will reach..... 400,000,000

Making a total of..... \$3,300,000,000
To this total we may add pensions amounting to 800,000,000

Raising grand total to..... \$4,100,000,000

With what resources shall we meet these appropriations?

To the resources of 1919, equaling \$2,000,000,000, must be added the share of the devastated regions in their before-war proportion to the whole of France, amounting to..... \$400,000,000

Alsace and Lorraine's highly developed industrial regions will furnish..... 200,000,000

The increase over the present yield of taxes, without enacting a change in rate, is expected by experts to reach..... 200,000,000

This increase will result from the organization of the ranks of tax collectors, which were so depleted by mobilization as to make it impossible for those who remained to meet their overburdened duties, which included the paying of allotments and other gratuities to the families of soldiers.

The increase in railroad tariff, which has become an absolute necessity, will bring in from net earnings and a decrease of guaranteed interest paid by the State about..... 150,000,000

Making a total increase of..... \$950,000,000

Which raises existing taxes as they now stand to \$2,950,000,000

To fill the gap between this figure of \$2,950,000,000 and our expenditures of \$4,100,000,000, which include military pensions (although they are really part of the German indemnity), an increase of 50 per cent above the present taxes will be sufficient. Undoubtedly, this increase is large, but need not be feared when we consider what the people of France have already achieved.

I have introduced the above figures to show that the credit of France does not depend entirely upon the fulfillment of the obligations to which Germany is pledged. According to the Treaty of Peace, Germany is to repay pensions that have been paid to widows, children left fatherless by the war and mutilated soldiers. This refund will be available in part to reduce the taxation that is needed to balance our budget and, chiefly, to create an amortization fund which no Minister of Finance will dare to forget in the face of so great a public debt.

You may, therefore, be assured, gentlemen, that the public finances of France are in such shape as to make us feel absolutely secure about the balancing of our budget and the recovery of our country.

The French citizen is already heavily taxed; he knows perfectly well that he is to pay still more. With quiet fortitude he will accept the burden of the further taxation that balancing the budget makes necessary. He deems this task light in comparison with the one he has accomplished during the four years of warfare. We cannot doubt him when we recall that he has given proof of his desire to meet his obligations during the four years of war by withdrawing from the Bank of France commercial paper amounting to \$800,000,000, for the maturity of which a moratorium had been decreed.

The Debt of France.

As to the debt of France which reached \$5,000,000,000 before the war, it has mounted to \$40,000,000,000. This figure might appear disquieting if it were not for the fact that our foreign debt constitutes but a small part of it, namely, \$6,000,000,000. Moreover, we can oppose to this foreign debt the still larger amount that is owed France by Eastern and Central Europe. France cannot realize these credits today, but will undoubtedly be able to do so in the future.

It must be emphasized, however, that the realization of this budget depends upon the following factors:

1. The rapid restoration of the devastated regions of France.
2. The resumption of activity in all the manufacturing plants of France, based upon their being supplied with a sufficient amount of raw materials.

Reparation of War Losses.

The Treaty of Peace holds Germany responsible for war losses. Unfortunately, the extent of these losses is so great that those who negotiated peace found it impossible to devise practical means by which Germany could pay, within a limited period, the full sum that would cover total losses.

As a result, France will be obliged to advance the sums to

be expended, which will reach a very elevated figure, since it is essential, above all, that reparation be effected within the shortest time possible. This is of supreme importance because France will be entirely absorbed in the work of reconstruction until it is completed. Consequently, particularly in view of her depleted equipment, she will not be able to regain her place in the world markets save slowly and to a very limited degree.

It is precisely at this point that France may require the co-operation of the United States to secure, through credits, the means of paying for merchandise (raw material and manufactured articles) which she could obtain in return for her exports under normal conditions.

France can give as guaranty for these advances the German bonds which the Treaty of Peace allots to her. She has no doubt that these bonds will be paid at their maturity, but in the event, which is most improbable, that Germany does not meet her obligations, she would not think it fair to have the entire burden of reconstruction fall upon her.

Upon France has just been conferred the tragic honor of serving as the battlefield of Europe. She has shielded Europe from the barbarians. If, unfortunately, she should be left alone to rear up the cities and villages which the children of America and England, struggling side by side with the soldiers of France, saw crumbling into ruins, she would not despair. She would merely take up her task.

But it would mean that her wounds would take longer to heal. She would toil on in suffering, and suffering does not always inspire wisdom.

History shows that suffering often transforms into violent movements evolutions that are in themselves most legitimate, and no one can foretell the far-reaching repercussions of these movements.

Foodstuffs and Raw Materials.

France requires additional food products for her people, and raw materials for her plants. As a result of the mobilization of the chief part of her population, of the hardships brought on by the war and, to cap it all, of the unfavorable weather condition, crops in France during 1919 were short. It will, therefore, be necessary again in 1920 to import large quantities of foodstuffs. Competent commissions have estimated importations of food at about \$150,000,000, but these imports will not come entirely from America.

Our cotton industry requires about 1,100,000 bales of cotton, the value of which, delivered in Havre, is figured at \$200,000,000.

Our plants require about 100,000 tons of copper, which will cost us about \$70,000,000.

Our consumption of oil and gasoline will probably reach a total of \$75,000,000.

The above items bring us to a figure of about \$500,000,000 to cover our needs for the year 1920.

We must add to this our requirements in chemicals, tobacco, metallurgic products, fuel oil and coal, amounting altogether to from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000, without counting various other articles that will be imported in the course of trade.

As for the years after 1920, until reconstruction has been completed, we cannot yet cite definite figures. These figures will depend entirely upon the rapidity of reconstruction, which, in turn, will be in proportion to the resources at the disposal of France.

The rise in the cost of raw materials and the increase in ocean freight rates have already imposed a heavy burden upon France. The rise in exchange, that has taken on altogether extraordinary proportions within the last few months, threatens to make the cost of material delivered in France almost prohibitive.

The dollar, which at par is worth about 5 francs 18, has been quoted higher than 8 francs 65 lately. We are obliged to face an increase of 70 per cent above par in the value of the dollar, which is particularly hard on France, who has yet to import part of the foodstuffs she requires to feed her population. It falls heavily upon exporters also, as you know.

It is to improve this condition that we must devise means.

Exchange.

Depreciation in exchange is not an isolated phenomenon. It is the visible sign of unfavorable economic conditions and of insufficient means of payment available for the nation suffering

from the depreciation, which is itself a consequence of insufficient production.

It is, therefore, out of the question to devise artificial remedies, however ingenious they may be, such as the creation of international currency, for instance. In such case, innovations are dangerous. In trying to cure the malady of one we must be careful to avoid spreading contagion to others. We must be careful to avoid carrying to our neighbors the germ of inflation from which the country in which currency has depreciated almost always suffers.

The danger lies in making general that rise in the cost of living which causes endless suffering among all peoples.

What we must do to improve the exchange is:

First—To improve the internal economic conditions of the country.

Second—To procure means of payment through appropriate financial measures.

That is one of the chief problems that confronts the new French Parliament which will be elected soon.

By means of new taxes, by issuing loans at home and abroad, the French State must get into a position that will enable it to reduce its debts to the Bank of France and decrease the circulation of banknotes.

The present circulation is over \$7,000,000,000, unquestionably an excessive figure. Before the war the circulation of banknotes in France had been kept for several years within about \$1,000,000,000. There was, moreover, in circulation, \$600,000,000 in gold coin, which has since been withdrawn. The total circulation that met commercial needs was thus about \$1,600,000,000.

We admit that the general increase in prices justifies an increase in this figure and that a circulation of from \$2,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 is not too great under present conditions. As the French Government owes the Bank of France \$4,000,000,000, it is apparent that with the payment of this debt circulation will be reduced automatically to the acceptable level.

Nor can we fail to mention the important help which the Bank of France rendered its country during the war.

Through skillful financial arrangements with our Allies, by using part of the gold reserve which had been increased for that purpose and by patriotic appeals to the French public, the Bank of France was in a position to negotiate very important credits for the French treasury abroad and so to protect our exchange for several years.

During the difficult hours of the war this vast institution placed at the disposal of the State all the means of payment it required and the backing of its long-standing credit.

Today, changing roles, the State has to place itself in a position to repay the Bank of France. By so doing it will contribute to a large degree to the improvement of the exchange and will make the task of this great institution easier in supporting our trade and our industry. This support is more indispensable than ever during the period of reconstruction upon which we are now embarking.

A factor of no less importance is the increase in production of all kinds in France and its colonies. This increase will have to include agricultural products, raw material, fuel, ore, and manufactured articles that are to be produced in such large quantities as to make it possible for France to meet her domestic requirements to a large extent and to recover the place on the foreign market that is really hers. Shortage of production causes the sufferings of the world.

It is up to men like these who are gathered here to repeat to the world the laws of modern production. They have the right to do so, since they have learned them from long experience.

Production does not depend upon the workingman alone. A weaver in India produces barely several inches of coarse cloth as a result of an entire day's work.

Production does not depend upon the "ingenieur" alone. Without capital he cannot realize his machines.

Production does not depend upon capital alone. Capital without the workingman and the "ingenieur" would be sterile.

Production depends rather upon the harmonious combination of workers, technical knowledge and capital. It is the fruit of these three elements.

In order to have work well paid, its output must be large. Human effort must be directed and co-ordinated through the intelligence and technical knowledge of the head of the enterprise.

Production must be multiplied by the use of the machine, which is the issue of capital.

Every increase in wages that does not carry with it a corresponding increase in production raises the cost of living. It is but a deceptive phantom. When everyone will be brought to the realization of this point, it will mean that the chief part of economic difficulties has been solved, or at least lessened, and that an important step forward has been taken towards social progress.

Means of Payment.

To obtain an improvement in the exchange we must devise measures to increase means of payment. The first idea that comes to our mind is to resort to commercial credits abroad. These credits have been used at different times during the war for private transactions of little importance and also for collective operations with the backing of powerful groups of financiers.

Commercial credits will undoubtedly be used again in particular instances, but the length of these credits, even if they are renewed several times, is comparatively short.

Short maturity would not allow the French importer to count legitimately upon the return of the exchange to parity before the repayment of his credits.

After a minute consideration of this question, it is our opinion that, in view of the period required for the restoration of France, 10 years would be the minimum duration for credits that are to be extended.

Now, credits of this nature cannot be extended by banks, as they would impair the liquidity of their assets. These credits must accordingly be obtained either by borrowing direct from the Government or by issuing long-term securities to be taken by individuals or corporations.

During the war, credits were obtained in the form of loans from Government to Government. It is not up to us to say whether it would not be wise to employ similar methods for limited quantities in specific cases, as, for instance, in supplying France with foodstuffs and raw materials, which would be imported under the control of the French Government during the period of reconstruction.

To issue French securities on the American market would be the best method, beyond all doubt, of providing France with the means of payment she requires. These securities could be issued either straight to the public or through the intermediary of American corporations that could issue their own bonds against foreign securities, which they would keep as collateral.

Moreover, you cannot get away from the fact that for a country in which exports exceed imports by a huge difference, it is absolutely necessary to make foreign investments.

A country in such a position cannot insist upon receiving gold indefinitely from its foreign customers. Such an influx of gold would become useless as soon as its gold reserve would exceed the needs of its trade.

On the other hand, insistence upon payments in gold would result in impoverishing the importing country financially, in impairing its credit, and consequently in depriving it, for the future, of every other means of payment.

Investments in foreign securities, on the contrary, when safely made, can be considered a supplementary gold reserve, but one which bears interest. It affords the best means of regulating exchange, as the "arbitrages" of securities between foreign markets will always occur at an opportune moment to limit fluctuations in exchange.

Both England and France had made foreign investments before the war, which proved the chief element of their financial strength. We are at liberty to say today that these foreign investments alone enabled these two countries to carry the war against Germany to a successful close.

Because the rapid development of the United States required so much capital before the war, this country employed all its resources at home. It was rather a borrower than a lender.

However, the situation is reversed now. During the war, capital kept piling up, so that many economists and financiers are of the opinion that Americans could easily invest yearly from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 abroad. I share this opinion and believe that this investment could be effected without difficulty as soon as the American public can be brought to realize the advantage of it, and as soon as American banks have developed the necessary organization for selling large amounts of securities to the public.

Such organizations, when well planned, are known to yield amazing results. In this very way, one of our large banking institutions in France sold securities amounting to 27,000,000,000 francs (\$5,500,000,000) for the French Government since the declaration of war.

The United States has now an exceptional opportunity to start similar investments. The best possible securities are offered it from the entire world upon exceptional terms.

As far as French securities are concerned, the temporary depreciation in exchange adds a particular speculative attraction for Americans to acquire them.

France can offer the United States securities of various kinds, such as Government bonds, French obligations, industrial securities or foreign securities from Central and Eastern Europe.

Government bonds and bonds of railroad companies or other large corporations (Credit Foncier or Credit National pour la Reparation des Dommages de Guerre) are particularly interesting securities for Americans.

The improvement in the financial situation during the last few months, the wide distribution of securities (they are now held by more than 7,000,000 people in France), as well as the fact that French "rentes" enjoy a very broad market, should make them worth the special attention of the American public.

By subscribing to these loans or buying these securities at the present rate of exchange American capital actually associates itself with French interests, as it will benefit by the economic betterment of France, which will in turn bring about an improvement in exchange.

French industrial securities should be equally attractive to the American investor, as they will increase in value in proportion to the economic improvement of France. They usually yield less than the French "rentes." The lesser yield is made up for by an increase in capital, because the quotation of these securities takes into account the amount of reserves that is put aside yearly out of net profits, and thus increases steadily.

Finally, France owns a large amount of securities of Eastern Europe. It would greatly assist the development of these countries, which offer such brilliant prospects, if our French business men could be associated there with Americans and give them the full advantage of their past experience.

France, during the great struggle which has just been brought to a close, has not alone seen the flower of her youth fall in battle. For the freedom of the world she has recklessly sacrificed a vast part of the wealth she had accumulated as the fruit of centuries of toil and stinting. She still retains her valiant people, her fertile soil and her soft skies.

She will rebuild her railways, improve and restore her equipment and manufacturing plants.

Victory gives her renewed force.

The future opens up radiant before her in this rejuvenated world, wherein she is determined to retain her place.

Nevertheless, viewing the immensity of her task, France is cheered to feel coming towards her from all corners of the earth that same warm sympathy which pervades this assembly of those who were her brothers in arms of yesterday, her companions in toil today.

She is confident that America, who comes out of the struggle more powerful, more united and wealthier than ever, will stand by her side. The most severely stricken of all, she must of necessity for a certain period of time devote all her energy to healing her wounds; but, during this time, she trusts that America will supply her with the raw materials and the equipment she requires for immediate recuperation.

France is confident that America will follow along the path we have just indicated and will actually take practical measures to postpone settlement until the forces of France have been fully restored.

If this should come to pass, if America, broadening her scope of activity and extending it to other nations, should give to the exhausted world the support it awaits, our task would be much simplified in attaining in each country the co-operation of all social classes which tends towards the organization of production and in attaining among nations the co-operation that will promote an exchange of ideas and service.

And thus will humanity start forward towards a new world.

Is There Any Moral Obligation Upon the South to Raise Cotton Instead of Foodstuffs?

Armour Fertilizer Works.

Atlanta, Ga., October 25.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

You have few readers of your valuable paper whose views correspond more consistently with your views than the writer. Seldom, if ever, have we been at variance on any important subject.

Your issue of October 23 and the accompanying supplement has just reached my desk, and I notice three statements in this issue to which I do not subscribe, and, in fact, from a moral standpoint seem to be somewhat at variance.

Your editorial in the supplement is entitled "There is no Moral Obligation Resting Upon the South to Raise Cheap Cotton." Further along you state "the South is under no moral obligation to raise cotton." On the front page of your October 23 issue, in speaking of the World Cotton Conference, you state: "Out of it will come a better understanding of the world's absolute dependence upon the South for cotton."

If this last statement is true, this dependence upon the South for cotton is due to the South's monopoly of production. If the South has a monopoly of production it must be God-given and due to the soil and climate. There is no monopolist who has not a moral obligation to the people he is serving or who are dependent upon him to deliver his product to them as cheaply as he can make it plus a reasonable and just profit. Because of a "monopoly" and "an absolute dependence of the world" on the South for its cotton, as you say, it seems to me that the South is morally obligated to raise cotton and to raise it at as cheap a price as it is possible for them to raise it. On the other hand, there is a moral obligation on the part of the world to pay the South a reasonable and just profit on the cost of production. It is undoubtedly a fact that the Southern farmer has been unjustly treated in the past because the buyers and spinners of cotton through manipulation of the market and the necessities of the farmer to realize upon his cotton have caused him to receive a price for his cotton that was not greater but frequently less than the cost of production.

If the individual farmer can grow other crops than cotton at more profit to himself, it is undeniably his right to grow those crops in preference to cotton, thus restricting the cotton acreage and production and force the world thereby to pay him a profit on what cotton he does produce. In other words, the world has no more right morally or legally to expect the Southern farmer to produce his cotton at a loss or without a profit than the Southern farmer has to expect and require the world to pay him an extraordinary profit on top of an extraordinary cost. But if, as you state, the world is absolutely dependent upon the South for a necessity, and this dependence comes through the soil and climate of the South, then unquestionably to my mind the South is morally bound to supply the world with cotton, and the cotton farmer has a right to expect and the buyers of his product are morally bound to pay him a reasonable and just profit on the growing of his cotton. But holding a monopoly, it is the duty of the Southern farmer to produce that monopoly at the lowest possible cost resulting from his best efforts, and having arrived at that cost, he has the right to expect a profit on that cost, whatever it is.

If you will permit me to say so, I think the great influence of your publication should be used to equalize and dissipate the differences and injustices that have existed and doubtless still exist between the producer and the buyer of cotton, to the end that the consuming millions of people will not go naked for the want of cotton or that they will not be forced to pay a greater price for their cotton clothes than is necessary to carry a reasonable and just profit to the producer and the manufacturer on a reasonable and just cost of production.

The farmers of the South want justice, and are willing and determined to fight for it until they get it, and I believe the South will have the breadth and depth of character to recognize justice when they receive it and be satisfied and not disregard the moral responsibility that must attach to all monopolies.

D. B. OSBORNE.

Copy of Reply.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Baltimore, Md., October 28.

Mr. D. B. Osborne,

Armour Fertilizer Works,
Atlanta, Ga.:

My Dear Mr. Osborne—I have read with much interest yours of October 25. In many respects you and I are not very far apart, but I still cannot hold that there is any moral obligation upon the South to raise cotton.

If you had a farm in Georgia on which you could make much larger profit out of raising foodstuffs—and the world, bear in mind, is hungry, and its hunger will keep on growing for years to come—than you could in raising cotton, would you regard yourself as under any moral obligation to raise cotton? You might be under a decided moral obligation to raise something which the world needs, but the world needs foodstuffs, and the South can enrich itself by diversifying its agriculture, and in doing so enrich its own thinking by diversifying its mental activities, instead of concentrating its thought upon cotton.

The world is dependent upon the South for cotton. This was freely admitted by many of the European spinners. But for 100 years there has been a vigorous and aggressive effort made by many of the world's cotton consumers to beat down the price of cotton, on the basis that the world could get its supply of cotton from other regions rather than from the South. That was a doctrine constantly advocated in England and elsewhere, and constantly put forth from public officials in Washington for many years with a view apparently of trying to force the South to sell cotton at a low price for fear that some other country would come in and take possession of its trade.

THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD has for years been seeking to "dissipate the injustices" that have existed between the producers and the buyers of cotton, but thus far practically all of the injustice has been on the side of the buyer. The producers have never had a fair show. The combined voice and power of the buying world has been against the cotton producer, and I have been trying to awaken the cotton buyers to a realization of the fact that there can be no harmony until they take the right position. We cannot "dissipate the differences and injustices" that have existed until those responsible for the differences and injustices—and these are the buyers—are willing freely to recognize the error of their ways in the past and frankly say to the cotton producer, we were mistaken; we cannot raise cotton elsewhere to meet the world's needs; we lay aside all preconceived notions of the past and our personal, selfish aims, and will pay to the cotton producer a full profit for his product. Moreover, we will not seek to make out of our cotton manufacturing a greater profit on the capital stock invested than we are willing to see the producer make on the capital of money, of brains and of brawn invested in the production of the raw material. When the world's cotton buyers reach that position there will be no difficulty in wiping out the differences and injustices that have so long existed.

Moreover, never let it be forgotten that the world's supply of foodstuffs is steadily growing less in proportion to population. This is especially true in America. In this connection let me quote from letters that I wrote to President Wilson in October and November, 1917, in which I pointed out the certainty of socialistic and anarchistic unrest as a result of the high cost of foodstuffs which was inevitable unless the public was fully advised of the decreasing supply of foodstuffs in proportion to population. In these letters, among other things, I said:

"Will you pardon me if in the interest of the country and of our Allies I invite your attention to the statement made in your appeal for food conservation, in which you say that our country is blessed with an abundance of foodstuffs, and to the fact that for many years our food supply has been steadily decreasing in proportion to population?"

"It is true that we have raised about 1,000,000,000 bushels more of grain and foodstuffs than we raised last year, but last year we had nearly 1,400,000,000 bushels less than we had the year before.

This year's wheat yield is 150,000,000 bushels less than the average yield of the last five years. It is 88,000,000 bushels short of the yield of 1901, or 16 years ago, when we had 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 people less than we have today.

"We have 15,000,000 less sheep than we had 14 years ago, or in 1905. We have 8,500,000 head less of beef cattle than we had in 1909, and the report of the Department of Agriculture issued a few weeks ago showed that there was a decline in the last 12 months of 5,400,000 in the number of swine.

"Our aggregate production of wheat and corn for 1916 and 1917 is 490,000,000 bushels short of the aggregate production of the two preceding years. If we can get the country to face these facts we shall have a very much stronger argument for food conservation than the appeal for food conservation in order to help the Allies. Measured by all the standards of production in the past, we have an actual, serious food shortage without regard to the increased needs of the Allies and to the increased consumption of food which always takes place in times of general employment and high wages.

"It is but natural that this decreased food supply should have been going on in view of the great increase in the percentage of urban population to the total population of the country, which has been much in evidence during the last 25 or 30 years.

"I trust that you will pardon me for presuming to call your attention to these facts on the ground that unless the country understands this actual food shortage as compared with previous years it will be impossible to make the people understand the reasons for high prices of food, and to fully understand the necessity of food conservation.

"As I look upon the matter, we have an insufficient food supply for our needs based on the production and consumption of former years, and only after a general and comprehensive system of conservation has been put into effect throughout the country will we be able to feel that the supply will carry us safely through the crop year and partly meet the needs of the Allies.

"If, on the contrary, the impression be created that we have an abundance of food in this country, and the actual facts as to the steady decrease of recent years be suppressed, then we shall create a false impression which will be used as a basis on which to start food riots and anarchistic attacks upon high prices due to the ignorance of the public as to the actual facts. And when the people begin to learn the real facts they will then question the correctness of all statements issued in regard to the war situation.

"It has been my experience that the people of this country are ready to face almost any issue if they fully understand the situation, but that they cannot be united whole-heartedly for any work in such an hour as this unless they do understand the reason for the call upon their services. And in the matter of food our people, producers and consumers alike, are not thoroughly informed, nor do they generally understand that the shortage in ammonia and in nitrates may bring about a still further lessening of the yield per acre, until we are able, by the development at home, without depending on a country thousands of miles away, to produce the ammonia and the nitrates so essential to agriculture as well as to the manufacture of explosives. I believe that if the people of the country had fully understood the danger of depending upon the importations of nitrates from Chile at a time when every ship is needed in order to feed and munition our own army and the Allies, and recognized also the possibility of our importations of nitrates being cut off by submarine activity, that there would have been no rest until we had built in this country adequate nitrate and ammonia-producing plants.

"The utmost energy of the nation will be needed to encourage a larger food production next year, for we shall go into the next crop year practically bare of food supplies as compared with former years. The utmost stretch of energy will be needed to quicken our farmers into an understanding of this situation, and unless this is pressed upon the entire country, so that farmers and bankers and merchants and manufacturers may all co-operate toward increased food production, through co-operation of business interests with the farmers, then we shall face a year hence a situation that might be extremely dangerous.

"It is in the light of these facts that I have felt the importance of pressing these points upon public attention, and I may be permitted to say that for the last five or ten years I have been pointing to the certainty of this situation in the light of the enormous increase in city population and the small increase in country population."

The high cost of food is today creating far more socialistic and anarchistic unrest than is the high price of cotton. Therefore, the South would be rendering a service to the world, a great moral service, if it would to the utmost extent of its power increase its production of foodstuffs, not only that it might be entirely self-supporting in the way of food, but that it might have a surplus to meet the ever-increasing needs of the world. Therefore, there is a moral responsibility resting upon the South to raise foodstuffs which is certainly as great as any moral responsibility to raise cotton.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor.

Supplemental Statement by Growers' Group at Cotton Conference.

Following the adjournment of the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans, the growers' group formulated a general statement which has since been circulated widely through the mails. The report is as follows:

"More than 300 growers attended the conference, coming from 14 cotton States, including Arizona, California and Missouri. They held meetings each day and took an active part in all the work of the conference. The one central idea developed at these meetings was 'Never again to sell cotton below the cost of production.'

"We came with timidity and of little faith. We left with fears and doubts removed. We are inspired with our own strength as revealed to us in this conference. We are encouraged by the spirit of fairness shown us by the other groups. We feel that we have been lifted up and our cause advanced.

"More than two-thirds of our program was unanimously passed by the other groups. The constitution of the permanent organization was so framed as to absolutely safeguard the cotton grower of America in the future deliberations of the organization. We unhesitatingly and enthusiastically urge every cotton farmer to see that his community is organized and becomes a member of the World Cotton Conference.

"The following officers of the growers' group were elected to serve the next two years:

"John A. Simpson, president Farmers' Union Oklahoma, Weatherford, Okla., chairman.

"J. S. Wannamaker, president American Cotton Association, St. Matthews, S. C., vice-chairman.

"J. A. Morgan, secretary Association State Farmers' Union Presidents, Calves, La., secretary.

"E. C. Lasater, Falfurrias, Tex., member of executive committee.

"E. A. Calvin, Washington representative of Cotton States Marketing Board, Washington, D. C., director conference arrangements for growers.

"Our motto is slogan, 'Two Hundred American Cotton Growers at the Manchester Conference in 1921.'

"JOHN A. SIMPSON, Chairman.

"H. A. MORGAN, Secretary."

\$500,000 Lumber Mill for Florida.

Investing \$500,000 for buildings and machinery, the Schroeder Mills & Timber Co. of Milwaukee will build a plant at Manatee, Fla. Engineer A. K. Webb has located at Manatee to have charge of construction, and about 110,000 acres of timber land will be developed. Plant details may be briefly summarized as follows: Daily capacity, 60,000 feet of lumber; small mill to cut necessary lumber, about 750,000 feet, for constructing big plant; mill proper, 206 feet long by 48 feet wide; 370x100-foot structure for planing mill, crate factory and dressed-lumber shed; 250x95-foot dry-lumber shed, capacity 750,000 feet of lumber. Other portions of plant will include machine shop, blacksmith shop, dry-kiln, timber docks, standard-gauge railway trackage, etc.

Will Manufacture Automobile Jacks.

Jacks for lifting automobiles will be manufactured at New Cumberland, W. Va., by the Atlas Jack Manufacturing Co., which is capitalized at \$50,000. This corporation has been chartered by Ronold B. Jester and S. P. Beebout of New Cumberland, Edward W. McKay of Pittsburgh and B. M. McVey of Butler, Pa.

Economic Conditions in Europe and in America as Brought About by the World War

THE MARK OF BRANDENBURG CLAN.

No. 4.

By FRED. H. WAGNER, Late Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department, United States Army, and Member of the United States Fixed Nitrogen Commission to Europe.

[On July 22, 1915, Mr. Frederick H. Wagner of Baltimore, one of the most widely-known chemists in America, who had made many extended visits to Germany, wrote for the Manufacturers Record an illuminating statement as to our dependence upon the German dye industry and the danger which confronted us by reason of that situation. Mr. Wagner was at that time chief engineer of the Bartlett Hayward Company of Baltimore, which during the war employed over 20,000 hands in producing shells and other war work for the Government. When he saw that America must take part in the war, he resigned his position and offered his services to the Government. He was commissioned major in the United States Army on May 3, 1917. His first assignment was that of supervising inspector of high explosives. Next he was assigned to the nitrate division as chief of Research Section B. In August, 1918, he was made director of operations, nitrate division, in which position he had direct charge of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen plants operated by the War Department.]

He was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy on October 5, 1918, and was appointed a member of the United States Fixed Nitrogen Commission to Europe in May, 1919. He has only recently returned after a very thorough investigation of nitrate production and a study of many battlefields. As a business man of the highest standing, a chemist of world-wide connections even before the war, and an army officer whose work for the Government ranked with his pre-war work in civil life, Colonel Wagner's statements carry the weight and accuracy of engineer and chemist, the business man and the army officer.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

It was on Friday, November 27, 1908, that I secured my first close-up view of Prussian junkerdom, having been the guest of the officers of the Second Grenadier Guard Regiment, of which Franz Joseph, the deceased Emperor of Austria, was the titular colonel, at dinner in their Berlin casino that night.

Personally, this was one of the most agreeable evenings I ever spent. I found all the officers the acme of hospitality, and all vied with each other in making my visit a pleasant one, but the one unpleasant incident of the evening always stands out as a landmark of conditions as they existed in Prussia that day and also, I have no doubt, since then.

The son of a wealthy Berliner, after having left the military academy with his coveted lieutenant's patent in his possession, in a fatal moment selected this guard regiment as the one in which he desired to serve, and, according to the military laws of Prussia, his acceptance or rejection was to be balloted on that evening. The young man was present at the dinner, and after the tables had been cleared the commanding officer, a lieutenant-colonel, serving as the actual head of the regiment, ordered the balloting to begin.

I had taken quite a fancy to this young man, but my predilections in his favor could not avail him in this instance, as when the balloting was completed, and "black" balls were found in the box, the commander informed him he was sorry, but the ballot had gone against him and he would have to seek success in another regiment.

As a guest of the regiment this was all none of my business, but in spite of this I took occasion to mention the unfortunate incident to the commander, and he informed me that the young man should have known better, as all the officers of this regiment were selected from families whose "noble" ancestry dated back to the days of the Mark of Brandenburg—afterwards the Kingdom of Prussia—and, unfortunately in his case, the patent of nobility possessed by the family of this young man was only some twenty years old; as a consequence he would not "fit in" with the gentlemen who controlled the destinies of this select organization.

These are the men, the individuals whose patents of nobility date back to the days of the Mark of Brandenburg, who were the close friends and advisers of the Kaiser during the war, the men who, seeing that the German people were becoming restive under the frightful cost of army maintenance, saw fit to saddle the frightful holocaust, which we have just passed through, upon the world; the men who thought that by war they could strengthen their position among the people by proving they were necessary to protect their liberties, their industries and their commerce, they being the fighting clan, while the others were those who maintained them in their exalted position of ever readiness to fight for the German people, a relic of the Middle Ages, by paying the taxes necessary to keep them fit.

Unless a war were soon started, the Socialists in Germany

might demand a reckoning on army and navy expenditures, with a desire to reduce these to a minimum which the German citizen might pay without a murmur. It is no wonder, therefore, that the murder of Franz Ferdinand at Sarejevo was gladly acclaimed as the incident necessary to let the pent-up desires of 40 years break out into a war which, contrary to expectations, did not end as they desired.

Under these conditions this clan felt war was necessary, but how was the Kaiser and his Brandenburg advisers to convince the German citizen of this necessity? I think the statement of George Thyssen, the German iron king, which was published in Paris on August 8, this year, sheds quite some light on this condition.

Thyssen lays the blame for the war squarely at the Kaiser's and his Mark of Brandenburg adviser's feet, stating that this coterie of German saviors had resolved upon war for the "mastery of the world" as early as 1912, and that the Kaiser at that time confided his plans to the principal financiers and manufacturers of Germany, bringing them to believe that they would reap untold wealth from this vast military adventure he was asking them to support and finance.

Nobody, not even Thyssen himself, seems to have raised a protesting voice against this monstrous program; on the contrary, Thyssen admits that the high-sounding words of his War Lord, backed by the latter's promises, dazzled him in the extreme, the promise of 30,000 acres of arable land in "conquered Australia," plus a loan of some 4,000,000 marks at 3 per cent for the working of these acres, convincing this hard-headed business men that the adventure, which would be over in six months, was a business proposition well worthy of his consideration.

Thyssen also states that the Kaiser had promised other business men vast land possessions in the British Indies, which the German army was to easily conquer after worsting Europe in the war game, and a German syndicate of 12 large firms, with a capital of 400,000,000 marks, was to be organized for the working of Canada, which was to become a German province by the same violent measures.

In most of these secret conferences between the Imperial German Government and the great captains of industry, as well as bankers, Bethmann-Holweg, the Imperial Chancellor, was the Kaiser's spokesman, but on the occasions of the conferences held in Berlin, Munich and Cassel, the Imperial War Lord himself appeared on the scene and spoke enthusiastically about the coming war, and he dwelt especially upon the conquest of India and of how the gold of the native Indian princes would then flow from the Ganges to the Rhine, always ending his speeches to his worshippers with: "He among you who denies his assistance to the State for carrying out our designs is a traitor to Germany. He who helps us on will reap ample reward!"

It was promised that this terrible war, launched on an unsus-

pecting world in the late summer of 1914, was to be conducted to a triumphal end within six months, certainly within one year. When the war had gone on with varying fortunes for two years. Bethmann-Holweg called another meeting of Germany's financial backers and requested them to subscribe to their utmost limit to the 400,000,000 of the new war loan, failing which, he advised them, all their contracts for supplying war material to the State would be cancelled.

Thyssen states that he was slated to subscribe one-tenth of this amount, or 4,000,000 marks, and, as his suspicions of a successful issue had raised doubts in his mind, upon his refusal to contribute further to the Imperial war treasury his contracts with the war office were abrogated. Most of the others acceded to the Chancellor's demand, fear of losing Government contracts, with a possible confiscation of their plants, being a nightmare to them, and this is probably how German war loan upon war loan was covered and subscribed to "with enthusiastic patriotism and confidence," as we were wont to read in the German official communiques.

In making this statement Thyssen was probably trying to clear his own skirts in a measure, as he does not state that at any time did he protest against the scheme, but seemed more than willing to enter into the adventure so long as he was "dazzled" with the glowing prospects, and so long as there was a possibility of securing profit, only balking when the War Lord's program had been punctured by the success of the Allied armies.

It is these same Mark of Brandenburg gentlemen who are responsible for the dastardly sinking of the German war fleet interned at Scapa Flow, as well as the burning of the French flags in Berlin, these two outrages having been committed on the same day, June 23, this year. The German fleet had been turned over for internment to Great Britain, who, placing confidence in the word of these Mark of Brandenburg clansmen, placed no guards around these vessels, with the consequence that the sea-valves were opened and the ships, flying the Imperial German war standard, found a last resting place beneath the waters of Scapa Flow.

In the case of the burning flags, it would appear that these sacred emblems, dating back to the war of 1870-71, besides one flag captured from the armies of Napoleon in 1814, were, by the terms of the Treaty of Peace, to be returned to the French. On June 23 officers and men of the cavalry division of the Prussian Guards entered the War Museum, where the flags had been prepared for return to France, took them out into the street, placed them before the statue of Frederick the Great in Unter den Linden, soaked them with gasoline, and, to the singing of "Deutschland uber Alles" and the "Wacht am Rhein," started a bonfire which soon reduced these war-torn relics to ashes, the populace rejoicing over this dastardly act of vandalism as if it were a huge joke.

These two acts of broken faith were engineered by Prussian Junkerdom, and the burning of the flags especially raised loud protests in Paris, it being proposed by Le Temps that, as a reprisal, the Germania monument at Niederwald, on the Rhine, and in territory now occupied by French troops, which monument was erected by the Germans to commemorate the victory of 1871 as an eternal provocation to France, be razed and destroyed; nothing, however, came of this proposal, and the dastardly act has so far gone unpunished.

These two incidents occurred at the time when Germany was prepared to sign the Treaty of Peace, and they are fine exhibits of the state of mind existing in the German Junkers, the war makers, who, in spite of the cry for peace from the citizens of Germany, thought it a fine, heroic deed to commit an outrage which they knew would enter French hearts like poisoned barbs. But what else could be expected from this war clan?

Is it not this same clan who are now engaged in warring on Russia under the leadership of Von der Goltz, the nephew of the man who organized the Turkish army? And if Germany succeeds in gaining a firm foothold in Russia, she will not have lost the war, for Russia's countless mineral treasures will then soon form the base for Germany's raw material storehouse; and is not this attempt in Russia but the harbinger of a desire to seize upon the hegemony of that state in the interests of that landholding aristocracy which still lives in terms of mediaeval thought?

Is not this new attack being conducted also in the interests of the German Baltic land barons, members par excellence of this Mark of Brandenburg clan? Has not Von der Goltz joined his army to that of "the West German Government," an organization

which bears all the earmarks of being controlled by this same Baltic aristocracy? Fighting against the Letts in an attempt to secure this rich province for the gratification and aggrandizement of this Prussian clan?

From all indications this appears to be the case, and if it is carried through to success, it will certainly doom the feeble spirit of sanity and moderation, which it seems now animates the German people, to nothingness, as a successful issue will probably place this Junker clan in the saddle again, this to the detriment of the rest of the world.

If the Letts are defeated in this new adventure, the Baltic coast will become a German province, to the damage of the new Polish republic, a desire the Germans would gladly consummate because they fear a strong, new government on their borders. There is no question but that the new German republic possesses the power to put an end to this adventure, but it hesitates to accede to the demands of the Allies that this be done, as her will probably runs contrary to any such ideas, for German annexation of this coast line will spell the destruction of the new Poland.

These Mark of Brandenburg nobles, before the war, were proprietors of almost the entire Baltic provinces, having secured the land by purchase from the Russian Government, and by marriage with the native Russian landholders, but in the present arrangement of the world map this land now comes under the control of the new Lettish and Lithuanian governments; hence the desire to attach it permanently to Germany before the new governments have become accustomed to its possession.

We also learn that the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, who escaped to Germany, is backing this adventure with Russian gold, with the probable hope that this province gained will pave the way toward the reclaiming of all Russia under his leadership, thus once more bringing a Czar back to the throne. And if this is possible, cannot a slight stretch of the imagination see a Hohenzollern again occupying the throne of Germany through the aid of these same Junkers, who will possibly, unless Von der Goltz is recalled or severely defeated in the field, again place a Romanoff on the throne in Russia? The winning of the war will then be in vain, and, backed by the natural riches of Russia, Germany will then no doubt once more adopt her old arrogant methods toward the rest of the world.

Our statisticians are proud to advise us that while the United States has only 6 per cent of the world's population, and only 7 per cent of its land, it produces:

- Sixty per cent of the world's supply of copper.
- Forty per cent of the world's supply of lead.
- Fifty per cent of the world's supply of zinc.
- Sixty per cent of the world's supply of aluminum.
- Sixty-six per cent of the world's supply of oil.
- Seventy-five per cent of the world's supply of corn.
- Sixty per cent of the world's supply of cotton.
- Forty per cent of the world's supply of silver.
- Fifty-two per cent of the world's supply of coal.
- Forty per cent of the world's supply of iron and steel.
- Twenty per cent of the world's supply of gold.
- Eighty-five per cent of the world's supply of automobiles.
- Twenty-five per cent of the world's supply of wheat.

This is quite a formidable list, but how much of this, especially the minerals, will we supply if Germany gains the ascendancy in Russia? With German genius for organization and work, it will not take long before she will be relieving us of this "drain on our natural resources" to a considerable extent. And instead of settling down to a program of organization, of production, of proper distribution, we are engaged in a desire to make life easy, bickering over working hours and many other things which cause loss of time, money and opportunity to make permanent our possibilities in the world's markets, thus playing into the hands of the Mark of Brandenburg clan, the Germans in the meantime enjoying to the utmost the reports of our labor unrest, and of which they cannot be kept in ignorance.

Are we to feel we have fought this war in vain? Are we to feel that the sacrifices in blood and treasure, made so enthusiastically by all our people, are to be a total loss, due to internal strife?

Let me for a moment call attention to the shrine of memory exhibited by the salient of Chateau Thierry, a shrine to which we will always wend our way with thoughts of the glory achieved by our doughboys in those memorable days when they made history by throwing back the men led by those from the Mark of Bran-

denburg, and thus brought about the beginning of Germany's ultimate defeat.

It was at Chateau Thierry where two companies of American machine gunners met the Germans in the streets on the last day of May, 1918, and by defeating them, by driving them back, blocked the heaviest and last thrust of the Germans against Paris. After this opening came the counter-offensive, and here our boys took a leading part in the tragedy which marked the final turning-point in the World War.

Although this old Marne town had passed through many alarms of war in years gone by, it lived to see itself marked as a flaming beacon which would for all time write ineffaceable American history on pages which we will turn to with reverence as the years roll by, for it was here where the Second and Third American divisions were called upon to stop a drive which had started on May 27, and which had without much difficulty smashed its way through the thinly held lines, engulfing war-weary Soissons in the waves which were hurrying with incredible rapidity toward the Marne.

These two divisions, racing over France to be in time, only half-trained, burning with the pride and strength of youth, showed the skeptical old world what the men of the new world could accomplish when challenged by the terrorism, the dastardly outrages of Hunnish brutes, as they fought with an example which soon put new heart into the discouraged Allies, who had borne the brunt of this desire for world dominion for years.

It was the men of the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion of the Third Division who, at dawn on June 1, began to cover the two bridgeheads at the banks of the Marne for four days and nights, their gun muzzles peeking out through the windows and doors of these river bank houses; time and again did the German host attempt to move over these two bridges, but without avail, for they were mowed down in columns which human flesh could not resist.

It was here where our boys first beheld a quaint sixteenth century church of God used by the Germans as a storehouse for stolen goods, a church in which was packed, ready for shipment to Germany, all the silver, copper and fine linens possessed by the town, a veritable warehouse for what did not belong to the thieves, the proceeds of robbery. And it was here where the Allied troops upon their advance found the cellar of La Fontaine's house converted into a model dugout, but where the indiscriminately tossed bed clothing, the abandoned cigars and half-empty liquor and wine bottles bore mute evidence to the hasty exit of the Mark of Brandenburg clansmen, who had evidently been hiding here from the effects of the Allied shells.

The story of this salient, marked by the triangle bounded by Chateau Thierry, Soissons and Rheims, could be told indefinitely; Soissons, with its ruined homes; Rheims, with its crowning glory, the cathedral, a gaunt, spectral accusation against barbarism, and Chateau Thierry, with its shell-blasted buildings and destroyed bridges, will always remain indelible pictures of horror to those who saw.

It is not my intention to attempt to write history, but rather to call attention to the first spot where the American army began its independent movement, and where American blood barred the road to Paris, in the hope that reverent memory of this spot will assist in awakening us to our necessities, with the hope that the sacrifices on these battlefields will not have been made in vain, and with the mention of Chateau Thierry must go also the battlefields of the Meuse-Argonne and that of Verdun.

In closing this article it may be well to remind my readers that some time ago documentary evidence was published which proved that Germany had furnished the money which permitted Lenine and Trotsky, the "saviors" of Russia, to launch their program of destruction upon this country, these two Bolsheviks trusting that the doctrine preached by them, and as practiced in the land of the Czars, would encircle the globe and thereby also bring our country into the folds of this world-destroying influence.

Germany did this in order to lay low her adversary on her eastern border, the Mark of Brandenburg clan being even satisfied to see the sacrifice of people related by marriage to the house of Hohenzollern in an effort to make themselves supreme in the world's affairs, not hesitating one instant with thoughts of the disastrous results which this Bolshevistic saturnalia would impose upon the Russian people; they trusted the day would dawn on which they might reconstruct Russia to suit their own ends, but how mistaken they were in this idea. The Bolshevik movement

got beyond their control, with the consequent massacre of countless individuals, men, women and children, and the entire social and economic destruction of this once mighty empire.

Seeing this, the present effort was made to have Von der Goltz and his army of Germans close to the gates of Petrograd when the final debacle arrived, and it appears that this latter hope is soon to be realized; traitors they were to humanity when they let loose these two engines of destruction, and double traitors now, when they hope to gain by the downfall of these same ruffians, a downfall not brought about by German action, however, but rather by the concerted efforts of loyal Russians operating under Kolchak, Denikine and Yudenitch, whose efforts today seem to promise success.

It must also be remembered that one of these days the "German Republic" will be a member of the League of Nations, and will thereby have a vote which will carry as much power as any other in determining our international relations of the future. As in the past, so will Germany, and her Mark of Brandenburg overseers, then exercise all her influence over lesser powers, using corruption as in the past, using diplomatic and commercial bribery to influence these smaller nations to stand by her in the international councils called by the League, and we will then live under the machinations of the men who, by money and by counsel, permitted Lenine and Trotsky to launch the devastation which follows in the wake of Bolshevism.

It is these people with whom we must reckon, both commercially and politically; the people who devastated Belgium and destroyed Northern France to an extent only measurable with the acts of the old Hun when he crossed the Alps and entered Italy; the same people who felt no shame in the rape of the women of Belgium and of France, and who did not even hesitate to destroy children in their mad desire to conquer the world.

In view of all this, I pray you let us get together with the same spirit that animated these two divisions as they rode, drove, hiked and scrambled their way across France to be in time; let this same spirit descend upon us, and the bickerings which today are causing all our unrest will vanish as does the thin mist in the heat of the sun, and we can then fearlessly take up the gauge, ready to contend against the commercial or warlike aggression which the Mark of Brandenburg clan will try to impose upon us; and even though they succeed in their Russian and future imperialistic adventures, and thus lay hands upon Russia's immense mineral wealth, we will then be in a position to place American organization and American work in competition with that of Germany; but first let us have peace at home.

Successful Results from Scientific Cotton Cultivation.

Yazoo City, Miss., November 3.—[Special.]—Through following the county's agricultural agent's advice in the matter of planting and cultivating his cotton, R. W. Martin of the Mechanicsburg neighborhood made land which cost him less than \$5 an acre a few years ago produce a net profit this year of approximately \$118 an acre. And his cotton, on what was the worst land in the neighborhood, produced on the eight-acre tract as well as any 25 acres of his neighbors.

Mr. Martin is one of the county's most progressive farmers, and he has been conducting experiments as recommended by the State and Federal agricultural authorities for some time. A few years ago he was offered a tract of 160 acres adjoining his farm for \$750. He bought the tract despite the fact that it was wholly old, worn-out soil. Twenty acres of it was so poor that he thought best not to try its cultivation and he turned it out to pasture. Lespedeza soon covered the 20 acres. This year Mr. Martin decided to try to bring eight acres of this twenty back into cultivation through recommended methods of reclaiming land. He plowed deep, cultivated shallow and took good care of the cotton, and the eight acres produced 4½ bales, which will easily bring him 45 cents a pound. He spent a total of 41 days in the production of the crop, and figures his costs and profits as follows:

At a price of \$2.50 a day for himself and his son while they worked on the cotton, labor cost him \$103, picking \$67, ginning and marketing \$50; a total of \$220 in costs. The cotton will bring \$1010, plus \$160 for seed, a total of \$1170, and making a net profit on the eight acres of \$950.

European Situation as Seen by an American in Europe

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Paris, October 28.

One of the striking events of the past few days has been the severe criticisms launched against that grand old political tiger, Clemenceau, in the Chamber of Deputies. He has been accused of surrendering the advantages France had achieved in the war for vague promises, which it proved were given by statesmen who exceeded their legal authority. It was pointed out that France might have insisted upon absolute dominance of the Rhine, which would have been better insurance than treaties of alliance.

It is not to be covered up that the people feel in their hearts that the claws of the Tiger had grown a little dull with age, and but for the love that every Frenchman holds for the man who led them in their hours of greatest trial, he might have missed the vote of confidence that was given him. The majority was ample, but by no means overwhelming. The figures are in striking contrast to the sweeping vote in favor of ratification of the peace treaty. The opposition has never been of the kind that has developed in the United States. As matters stand, the only hope France has lies in the international support she would obtain and could demand under the proposed League of Nations. She did, in effect, surrender her independence, but the surrender antedated the peace conference; it occurred when she was browbeaten into accepting an armistice, which meant an inconclusive peace with an uncrushed, unabashed and revengeful Germany left as a menace to her security.

The critics of Clemenceau are right, and France knows they are right; no one knows it better than Clemenceau himself, who has always insisted that the scourge of war must be applied to the body of Germany, and that no German nation should ever be admitted to a society of nations.

Clemenceau's replies in the Chamber have been parries to the critical thrusts of his political opponents; in no sense have they been answers. With nothing better than a categorical denial, he appealed to sympathy and begged a vote of confidence, which was given. Back of that vote lies the whisper of international pressure at the moment of supreme trial, which could not be spoken openly from the chair of the Prime Minister.

Forced to a first error of policy, the second error, committed in the Peace Conference, followed of necessity. France saw herself, the supreme sufferer by the war, bearing the burden of damming back the Hun, who had threatened reprisal even before the delegates to the Peace Conference at Paris; she saw herself surrounded by enemies, with the weight of an enormous debt resting upon her, and no new opportunities in commerce and colonial enterprise offered for recuperating her forces.

She saw England calmly putting half the world in her pocket, entrenching herself in Asia Minor so as to dominate the East, with Russia out of the game and Persia absorbed, thus freeing Great Britain from further worry about India, while France had to worry for the safety of her frontiers as of old. Consequently, the fact that she had only one vote in the League does not distress her so much as the fear that she might lose the guarantee of support against another invasion of the barbarians from the North. That is why the Chamber of Deputies voted so overwhelmingly for the League. Furthermore, Americans must clearly understand that the French Chamber has authority merely to accept or reject a proposed treaty, and not to modify it. The French Senate is empowered to amend, and it is interesting to see that the Senate is showing a prudent, critical attitude, and may be expected to do some skilful work in protecting the interests of France.

It is also to be noted that France is used to the subtleties of European diplomacy, and that she will know how to play the old game within the League to secure temporary alliances for votes favorable to herself.

Politicians point out that the League, as framed, leads naturally and inevitably to a debauch of intrigue for securing support to this or the other power. Without such an organization there is always some delicacy about even initiating questions of national influence and advantage; under the League the fact that all these questions will be decided in concert necessitates eternal scheming to carry voting power so as to prevent the leadership of one or the other of the strong powers from becoming dominant and from using the League as an instrument of shameless imperialism.

The French are generally suspicious of the Italians, but they recognize that Italy has suffered more than any other nation, save herself, and that, like herself, she has been denied the things that she felt needful for her future welfare. Therefore, quite unofficially, they applaud the brilliant exploit of d'Annunzio; and the fact that England has seemed to wink at it has done much to warm the public toward the English, while it must be confessed that American prestige has suffered severely.

Where we might have endeared ourselves to France and Italy without offending even England, we have chilled the whole of Latin Europe, and have not even gained the sympathy of that nondescript mixture of Turks, Slavs, Germans, Greeks, and what not, that has been called Jugo-Slavia.

The coast of Dalmatia has always been the menace of Italy, in the days of old, Rome had to conquer and dominate it to protect herself; and ever since 250 years B. C. it has been necessary to hold it to prevent trouble in the Adriatic. It is a pity that we should have been drawn into displaying any interest in politics so utterly remote from our own shores and our own proper business.

It would be wise for us to proceed at once to recover the goodwill of the world. We have lost it in all the countries of Europe, and it is only in England that a leader of opinion has been able to say of Mr. Wilson "his thoughts and his standards were ours." Unfortunately for us, that is what Frenchmen have felt—that the American attitude was but another expression of the English.

The French, the Italians, and the English also, respect true, honest Americanism. The Englishman is a nationalist, and will never become an internationalist. He has seen to it that his nationalism has been maintained invulnerable in the League by a preponderance of voting power; but it must be said for the Englishman that he is enough of a sportsman to honor another good sportsman, and no one respects Americanism more than he. On the other hand, he would rejoice to see America, if weak enough to submit, converted into a "me too, blood is thicker than water," ready and obliged to echo the proposals that she and her colonies decide to impose on the world through the League of Nations.

It is amusing and should be of grave significance to our people to observe the anxious haste with which the nations are seeking to settle the open questions of diplomacy before they would or could be trammelled by the husbodies of the League. The latest of these is the invitation of President Poincaré to King Alfonso of Spain to visit Paris. It was instantly perceived that this meant another chapter in the eternal Moroccan question. Speculation is rife as to what it will lead to, and as to who has initiated the move.

The Moroccan question, first and last, is a question of basic raw materials. The interest of Germany in the matter some years ago, at the time of the Agadir incident, was born of her desire to control the marvelous resources of iron ore in Morocco. It is undoubtedly one of the richest iron countries in the world. Any country that is not physically strong, but which owns extraordinary mineral resources, is destined to figure prominently as an international question. Leave Morocco alone, and she will go on misgoverning herself, assassinating Sultans and pretenders to the throne, and conserving her ancient traditions and picturesqueness. She herself is no menace to anyone, and devoutly wishes to leave the outer world alone and to be left alone; but she has iron ore measured by millions of tons, and so she becomes an "international question."

Spain had the opportunity of her life to "make good" in Morocco during the war by subduing the portion of that country conceded to her for "occupation and control," nominally for the Sultan! She trifled with her opportunity, and now new complications have arisen.

It is rumored that England has been offering "to assist" Spain in dominating northern Morocco, which would mean, so Spaniards say, assisting them to get out of Morocco, and leave her in possession of the southern Pillar of Hercules as she is now holding Gibraltar, the northern pillar. At the same moment an insistent call has come from French publicists, thought to be inspired, for French sovereignty over Tangier. That would, of course, be a foil

to British aspirations, but would menace the Spanish control of the northern zone.

At this critical juncture King Alfonso is going to France on an official invitation from the President of the Republic. History is in the making. It is suspected that in reality a Franco-Spanish rapprochement may be in prospect, which is logical in view of the expectation in all quarters that America means to look out for America first and to let the League go rather than sacrifice her independence. France will then need friends, and Spain today is strong, both on the financial and the military side.

What France needs now is to feel that America also is her friend, and that in future she can count on all matters of State being conducted in a dependable manner, according to our Constitution, without either malice or favoritism, but in justice and legality.

Shall Illiterate Foreigners, Alien in Thought and Act, Rule and Ruin America?

S. E. BRAMER, General Manager Copper Clad Steel Co., Rankin, Pa.

October 25.

I have read the recent report from Washington that the national conference between capital and labor has been broken up without any accomplishments.

Hence this body no longer exists. I believe that we are now able to express our opinion of the advisability of such conference.

I must confess that I was of the opinion that this conference could not accomplish the aim which our President designated.

The present unrest of labor is the product of war. It is not due to low wages or to mistreatment by employer. I am of the opinion that it is the duty of our Government to federalize all unions. The Government should have control of all unions. I believe that our Government today is discriminating between unions and the general public. For illustration:

If a number of plants or commercial houses organize for the purpose of price-fixing, maintaining labor prices or any other policy that is detrimental to the general welfare of the public, the Government has the instrument by which it can penalize such organized groups. I cannot see the difference where a number of unions organize for a purpose to boycott and prevent production, which results in higher prices, and usually the public foots the bills.

Under the present conditions the unions can starve our nation without possible interference by the Government, regardless of whether they are right or not. Under the present conditions the unions can so dictate what the industry shall produce and the amount of production. It is indeed deplorable.

There is no law in our statute to regulate such institutions and prohibit the unnecessary suffering of the public.

I have this day received the following article, which speaks for itself:

"TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF AMERICA."

"The war is over. Your exploiters have quickly placed their profits in safety.

"You, the working slaves, will soon find yourselves in the streets looking for work, for it is your only means to supply yourselves with the necessities of life, because you lack courage to use other methods.

"What were your profits out of this war? You lost all the little of liberty you had, and you gave your sons, brothers and fathers to be shot down like dogs and left to rot in the fields of France. What for?

"For the glory of the American flag.

"So that your masters may have bigger markets to sell the merchandise.

"The workers of Russia, Germany and Austria have risen and overthrown their rulers, not by ballots, but by arming themselves, as is your only means. You alone do not budge. Are you afraid to follow their example? Are you afraid to take by force that which rightly belongs to you?

"Will you be meek and slavish? Will you wallow under the iron heel of your masters? Or will you tear your way by the revolution to a better and happier life? Which will you choose?

"A GROUP OF WORKING MEN."

Therefore, I am of the opinion that a law must be enacted by

Congress regulating and adjusting all institutions where the public's interest is at stake.

I do not believe that the high cost of commodities is the responsible cause. I am of the opinion that the prevailing high prices are partially due to the unrest of labor conditions. Every industry is affected. The efficiency of labor today is about 40 per cent. The lack of desire for promotion and the fact of earning more money are some of the features that are causing the continuance of high prices.

Referring to our own experience. In analyzing our pay roll for the past five years we find a very embarrassing factor, and that is that common labor, which constitutes the foreign element, has increased from 17½ cents per hour to 45 cents per hour, and their efficiency has decreased 60 per cent. Our office men, executives and salesmen—their income has increased in the past five years approximately 90 per cent, and this very class of people has been forced to bear the tremendous increase in rents, clothing and food; whereas the foreigner is practically only concerned in the higher cost of food. As to clothing, they are not particular, and rentals have not increased, as they monopolize certain localities which are not subject to demands.

I have been advised by managers of large institutions that office men and executives have volunteered from time to time to work several days a week at common labor in order to help stimulate more efficiency in those departments. I have been wondering why this condition exists, which is becoming more acute daily, with no remedy in sight.

I do not wish to give you any false impressions in that I believe the foreigner is altogether at fault. I am of the opinion, however, that, due to the lack of education and due to the lack of understanding, the American life and the principle of our government, this element is being misled, misadvised and placed in the wrong light before Americans by a few radical men who have come to prominence due to the product of war.

Our present steel strike, and in fact any of the strikes of today, should be sufficient evidence to warrant such a law. Isn't it embarrassing for the American people of today that the foreigners are the strikers and the American people are forced to take the stigma commonly known as "scabs."

The foreigner does not contribute to taxes (State or national). He is not a party in helping to elect our State and national Government, but he is the prime factor of today in trying to force the Europeanizing of the American. Isn't it deplorable, and tell me, if you can, what is this going to lead to if some body of men will not take the issue in hand and stop this very embarrassing situation?

I am of the opinion that the American alone has the right to protest and demand the betterment of conditions if necessary. They are the Government. They are the electors of the Government and they finance the Government. Therefore, when the strike question arises the American alone should have the right to sanction such action, for, after all, a strike does not alone affect the institution involved, but the American people are forced to bear the burden on account of lack of production. The result usually is higher prices.

If this condition should continue to develop and the foreigners should learn of their power, what do we know but that some of our enemies desiring to cause strife and discontentment in our nation, would create strikes with the help of the foreigner. Can't you see that the very life of our nation is at stake and the irony of it all—the Americans are the minority and are practically forced to abide by the foreign majority?

I trust that our House of Representatives will awake to the present embarrassing situation and establish the fact that the Americans alone shall have the right and privilege to voice the method of how our State and national Government shall live, and should there at any time be an actual necessity of a protest against capital, again the American alone should enjoy that privilege.

I am forced to say that the foreigner has been primarily interested in former years in earning sufficient money to send to their homes in Europe, but today they are not satisfied with earning from \$150 to \$250 a month; they are endeavoring to tell us how we should operate our mills and Government. The underlying thought of this whole subject is that there are few anarchists and Bolsheviks disguised as labor leaders, and this very body of

men can only control the foreigners, due to lack of education, and with this class of people they are shaking the very pillars of law and order and the further development of our national resources.

There are two remedies before us. First, to educate the foreigner to the American ideals, and secondly, to eliminate the weapon which these radicals now enjoy, and I firmly believe that it is a national duty for every right-thinking man and woman to demand and insist and see that the prevailing unrest among the foreign element should cease, and I hope that you will use your good paper to this very end.

American League Proposed for Farmers and All Other Classes of Workers.

Evansville, Ind., October 28—[Special.]—Advocacy of an "American League of Farming and Industry," with a membership of all employers, employees, farmers, and all other classes of people that go to make up the nation, whereby all differences between the various classes would be settled by arbitration, with a clause prohibiting strikes, was the leading development at a meeting held in this city on October 25 by the Vanderburg County Improvement Association. The idea and the working principles of such a league were outlined by Lewis Taylor of Newburg, Ind., secretary of the State Federation of Farmers, who made an address at the meeting. While no official action was taken on the proposition, several of the farmers who attended made short talks, stating their approval of the plan.

All troubles, not only labor difficulties, but any differences that may arise between the producer, the middleman and the consumer would, according to the plan, be submitted to an executive committee of the league, which would be empowered with the authority to settle the differences. By the clauses of the league a strike of any one class would be strictly prohibited. In the event that one faction should "bolt" the league and go on a strike despite the rules, the rest of the units represented in the league would boycott the strikers, refusing positively to have any transactions with them whatever.

According to the farmers, the idea has been growing with them for some time. However, they were not stirred to bring the matter before the public until the recent developments in union labor circles, particularly the steel strike, and the threats of the union coal miners to go on a strike on the first of November. Secretary Taylor spent an hour in outlining the principles of the proposed league and other matters pertaining to farmers and to the nation in general.

"The league is the only solution of the difficulties that are constantly arising in the United States," asserted Secretary Taylor. "For years I have been convinced that we needed the league, and now, with all the troubles that are coming up in labor circles, I know that it is needed, and that it would work out all right in practice. If any class, body or unit living in the United States would reject such a policy of preserving peace in this great nation, it would only show that they do not want to play fair with their fellow-men. Whether business men, farmers or workingmen, they are profiteers of the worst type, and should be dealt with accordingly. They seek to get more than they are entitled to receive. It is only folly to think that one organization, composed entirely of one class, no matter how large, can rule America. Neither could they go on a strike if the remainder of the other people should say 'no.'"

"The farmers are the most independent people on earth, and no one will deny this statement. Yet suppose that the farmers are boycotted by the merchants, by the coal miners, by the lumber and furniture manufacturers and by all other classes, how long could they hold out or even want to hold out? By the terms of such a league the union men would be protected just the same as the owners. Take the coal miners, for instance; suppose that they believed they were entitled to more wages. They would have the right to submit their demands to the executive or some other committee of the league. This committee would be composed of coal miners, furniture workers, in fact working people of all classes, both union and non-union; of professional men, capitalists, merchants, farmers and other representatives. In other words, they would submit their troubles to representatives of the American people. Who dares say that they wouldn't receive fair treatment if the American people were deciding their case?"

In speaking of Samuel Gompers, president of the American

Federation of Labor, Secretary Taylor said: "Mr. Gompers says that he will soon have the farmers in his fold. He won't if the farmers keep their right mind. The farmer feeds the world, and that is his business. Here is how the farmer looks at it: If the coal miner strikes and freezes us out, we will refuse to sell him food and starve him out. Turn about is fair play. If anyone makes it hard for us to live, we are going to make it hard for him to live, too. What the country needs is an industrial league composed of men of brains and fairness to take up just such questions as the impending strike of the coal miners. Get the whole thing away from politics and put it on a business basis."

Besides his talk in behalf of the proposed league, Secretary Taylor spoke on farming in general. He said in his opinion the farmers should receive five cents more on the bushel for their wheat, and he also suggested some changes in the livestock market that would be more favorable to the farmers of the country. The proposed league of Secretary Taylor will be taken up at the State meeting of the Farmers' Federation, to be held at Indianapolis in November.

Employers Organize for Open Shop in Texas.

Austin, Tex., October 28—[Special.]—A real fight between organized labor and organized employers appears to have started in Texas, the battle having opened in Beaumont, where there was a walkout of bakers after they had signed a contract for certain wages. Following this action other trades were drawn into the strike, and then the employers appealed to the City Council for an ordinance forbidding picketing by union representatives.

The session of the Council was rather an exciting one, and the Mayor made a speech to the crowded seats, which were filled with the members of labor unions on strike. However, the ordinance was passed and the police given instructions to see that it is strictly observed.

Employers then organized the Open-Shop Association of Beaumont, and in their charter declare this association to be purely educational and defensive. But it is understood that among themselves it means the open shop in every industry in Beaumont.

A similar charter has been filed by a group of employers of San Antonio, and there is to be active effort to have similar organizations of employers in every industrial center of the State, it being proposed to meet organized demands by labor unions with organized refusals to treat with the unions or the representatives thereof either as to working hours, wages or conditions.

Sentiment is growing rapidly throughout the State in opposition to strikes and the closed-shop principle. The employers declare that they propose to act defensively, but with just as much regard for their own interest as is displayed by the trades-unions.

List of Business Books for Those Who Need Them.

In announcing the publication of a list of 500 business books the American Library Association War Service, Washington, D. C., says:

"The reconstruction program of libraries has filled such a real need that their resources have had to be stretched to the limit to supply the practical books on vocations that discharged soldiers, sailors and marines have come to look to for help in fitting themselves effectively back into civilian life.

"The American Library Association War Service is helping the home libraries solve the problem by providing them with up-to-date annotated lists which are valuable not only as guides to the purchase of books, but to their use as well. The book department of the association has just published a 72-page list of business books after the general plan of One Thousand Technical Books, which was published in June of this year.

"The list was compiled by Ethel Cleland, librarian of the business branch of the Indianapolis Public Library, whose contact with business men in their use of books has enabled her to judge books from the point of view of their practical usefulness to men engaged in the various branches of business activity.

"A valuable feature of this new publication is the introduction by John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Public Library. Mr. Dana has been a leader in the movement for a wider use of library aids in business, and his contributions to business journals are well known."

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

The Maintenance of Law and Order Means the End of the Steel Strike.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 3—[Special.]—The coal strike is likely to help settle the steel strike, which receded somewhat more rapidly last week than in previous week. There is universal satisfaction in iron and steel trade circles that the Government took its position in the matter of the coal strike, and absolute confidence is expressed that the Government will proceed vigorously and efficiently to do what it set out to do, to prevent anything being done in the nature of a conspiracy to aid the coal strike, and to prevent any violence or intimidation. It is therefore expected that the union miners generally will go back to work in a very short time, if indeed they have all gone on strike. If the union officials do anything in furtherance of the strike they will be in contempt of court in connection with the injunction granted at Indianapolis last Friday, and it is as if the strike had no direction. In coal circles it is pointed out that this is the first time there has been a coal strike in which the miners did not individually make demands upon their employers. It is the ultimate of "collective bargaining." The men did not vote for a strike. It is thought that this will affect their mental attitude, as the strike progresses, prompting a feeling that as they have no personal issue with their employers they should return to work.

Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania has issued a statement that order will positively be maintained in the State and intimidation prevented. This, with the attitude of the Federal Government, insures that there will be no curtailment of production in the Connellsville region, and more likely there will be an increase. Prior to the development as to the Government's attitude it was commonly believed that the Connellsville region would be greatly affected by strikers from the union fields surrounding the Connellsville district inducing the non-union men to go out. Until a few years ago the Connellsville region was a shipper of coke only, producing at maximum rate 650,000 to 700,000 tons of coal a week, all coked in beehive ovens at mine. Of late, before the iron and steel strike, the region was producing about 500,000 tons of coal a week, for coking in its own ovens, and was shipping as raw coal about an equal tonnage, and even at that was not operating at capacity, the market for coke being limited while the supply of cars for shipping coal was not always adequate. In a pinch, therefore, and with the help of the railroads, the region might furnish nearly a million tons of coal a week, by cutting off its coking operations. A coal strike of even a few weeks would prevent the steel mills from operating, and in that case it would not be necessary to supply coke for making pig-iron, since the pig-iron could not be made into steel.

Some of the steel mills claim to have coal stocks sufficient to run them for four weeks, but such estimates are probably made in optimistic vein and in any event would not apply to the steel industry as a whole. If the coal strike should shut off shipments entirely to steel mills steel production would probably begin declining within a fortnight or so.

Recession of Steel Strike.

The iron and steel strike receded last week at a more rapid rate than in previous weeks. Those mills in Western Pennsylvania that are still affected somewhat by the strike continued to gain in men at work and in tonnage, while in the Mahoning Valley there were sharp gains in operation. The Carnegie Steel Co. now shows a very fair rate of operation at its works in Youngstown, although it had been holding back under a policy of allowing the strictly local interests to take the lead, particularly the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and Brier Hill Steel Co., the Carnegie Steel Co. being a Pittsburgh concern with, incidentally, works in Youngstown, comprising six blast furnaces, two Bessemer converters, 12 open-hearth steel furnaces and a number of finishing mills. The company is now operating four of the six blast furnaces together with one Bessemer converter and several open-hearth furnaces, while it is operating the McDonald plant, the new plant containing bar and band mills practically in full, together with seven finishing mills in the older plant. The Sheet & Tube, Brier Hill and Republic Companies are operating about half a dozen blast furnaces among them, with a proportionate amount of steel-making and steel-finishing capacity. This is a good showing, seeing that the whole Mahoning Valley was tightly

closed in the first three weeks of the strike, the strike having just entered upon its seventh week.

The strike is plainly marked as geographical, whether that is the result of chance or otherwise. Actual tonnage production at present may be estimated at about 65 per cent of the rate obtaining just before the strike, but the division is peculiar. Fully 25 per cent of the capacity (including the Southern and the Eastern Pennsylvania mills) are operating just as well as before the strike. Another 25 per cent is operating at between 85 and 100 per cent of the rate just before the strike. Of the remaining capacity, 50 per cent, or somewhat less, operation is at anything from 75 per cent down to nothing. The plants that are still entirely closed probably represent 15 or 20 per cent of the total. The Wheeling district, for instance, remains closed tightly.

While after six weeks of strike there is still a considerable curtailment of production—not less than one-third—it should be noted that the amount of steel being made is very large, easily in excess of the output at any time prior to 1912, and the steel industry was certainly not considered an infant 10 years ago. The estimate of the production rate just given represents double the tonnage that was actually produced in the country in the year the United States Steel Corporation was formed.

By studying the bulletins the strike leaders have been issuing one readily observes that their morale is broken. They make no claims of gains in the strike but rather seek to minimize reports that the strike is receding. They refer to "offers" of money received from many quarters, but do not claim to have seen any of the money. They claim to be establishing various "committees" to relieve hunger but make no claim of paying strike benefits. During the period when it was doubtful whether or not the coal strike would occur the strike leaders made one claim, that if the coal miners should strike that would help the iron and steel strike greatly, while at another time they made the claim that if the coal miners did not strike that would help the steel strike because the coal miners would earn money and would contribute largely to the cause of the steel strikers.

Steel Prices and Supplies.

One would have expected that after six weeks of a strike curtailing steel production by an average of 40 per cent or more an acute scarcity of steel would be apparent. This, however, is not the case. A few classes of consumers are very short indeed of steel, and to them the case is just as serious as if all consumers were equally short, but in general the steel-consuming industries of the country are operating rather comfortably. It chanced that the production of cement-coated nails was reduced to almost nothing for a time. An estimate gathered from trustworthy sources is that packers of fruit in the South have received no more than 50 per cent of their requirements in cement-coated nails and it is stated that much fruit is spoiling in consequence.

It must be remembered that the steel producers in general expected a much bigger strike than occurred. Some expected the steel industry to be closed practically tight until Christmas. The producers did not make these expectations public, nor did they claim that there would be no strike. Presumably they filled their regular customers with stocks, before the strike, as well as they could. At the present time jobbers are feeling the strike much more than manufacturing consumers, and the stocks of many jobbers have grown ragged. In bars, for instance, they have fair stocks of some sizes and nothing at all in other sizes.

Many of the smaller independent steel producers are still strongly of the opinion that prices should advance, but the Steel Corporation and some of the large independents are as strongly of the opinion that there must be no price advances. Inasmuch as the large producers have regular customers and book them by contracts far ahead, while the small mills do not sell so far ahead, and do not have regular customers to the same extent, the result will probably be two markets, a contract market for delivery when the mill can deliver, at March 21 prices, and a premium market for prompt deliveries, the mills being divided into two classes, those that sell in the one market and those that sell in the other. Such a double market has usually obtained in the past when there was a particularly heavy demand for steel. Only a very few mills, and those chiefly in the East, have more than one price, according to delivery, at any one time.

The stiffening in foundry pig-iron in the local market that has

been in evidence for two or three weeks has crystallized into an advance of \$2 a ton over the March 21 price of \$26.75, valley furnaces, and the larger sellers are likely to hold to \$28.75 until there is basis for making a further advance. A few sellers have secured higher prices for small lots for prompt shipment. Bessemer and basic remain at their former levels. Eastern Pennsylvania, Cleveland and Chicago have all been advancing in the past few weeks.

Southern Pig-Iron Market Strong—Coal Production Somewhat Affected by Strike.

Birmingham, Ala., November 3.—[Special.]—Another strike is attracting attention in the industrial sections of the Birmingham district, the pig-iron market in particular being materially interested. This time it is the coal miners, and on the first day, Saturday, the output at coal mines in Alabama was cut down more than 50 per cent. There is hope, however, that the strike will be shortlived. Military of the State, deputy sheriffs and guards to a large number are offering protection to those men who want to work, and all apprehension is being allayed. Preparations were made before this to care for demands for coke. Furnaces are stocked up with both coal and coke to last them for from two to six weeks, while railroads and foundries, machine shops and other industries are not altogether bare of coal. Furnace operations will be kept going. There is still a strong market, and indications now point to a demand for iron that will warrant a full output for many months to come. Three companies are out of the market entirely, and several others are selling cautiously. Two companies are booking business for delivery during 1920. Those companies out of the market entirely claim that spot business cannot be guaranteed as to delivery with uncertainty as to coke and coal, while it will prove profitable to wait a while in starting selling for 1920. It is to be heard here that some furnace companies are adverse to a runaway market, and are looking forward to \$30 quotation, No. 2 foundry, as the maximum. Belief is expressed that inasmuch as demand for coal cars and transportation in general in the coal fields will not be so active for a while, there will be opportunity for the handling of a large quantity of pig-iron. Stocks of iron on furnace yards are still estimated at under a month's make.

Steel mill operations in this district, which, almost as active as they ever were in this district, will hardly be affected by the coal miners' strike for a while at least. The Gulf States Steel Co. is making some improvements and additions in the wire plant of the steel mills, near Gadsden, to cost upwards of \$100,000. Demand for all steel shapes is very strong.

The great activity in cast-iron pipe and sanitary pipe continues. Further business for a while is not desired. Labor is a little scarce, according to pipe plants.

The machine and foundry trade is also very good in this district. The W. T. Sanborn Company, foundry and machine shop, producing mostly parts for automobiles, has purchased site and will build at once an addition to the plant.

The plant of the Shelby Chemical Co., a wood by-product plant at the Shelby furnaces, is completed, according to Morris Bush, and operation in full will be on shortly. The industry cost over \$1,000,000, and was a project that was to serve the Government during the war.

Consumers of scrap iron and steel are showing a little anxiety as to ability of dealers to supply them, and inquiries are being made. There has been some awakening also, and three or four of the commodities in the list show improvement, so far as quotations go. The coal miners' strike will hold back a little activity that has been promising to burst out, but there is every hope that the expected development of business will come on shortly. No. 1 cast and stove plate are leading in the activity for the week. The lower grades have taken on a stronger position. Heavy melting steel is strong, in that some of the dealers will not recede from their quotations, and consumers are offering a price. Stocks of scrap at many of the yards are being kept up strongly. There is much optimism being expressed by the dealers, the foundations being the pig-iron market, which is very strong, with prospects of every ton that can be manufactured finding a ready market. Labor is far from being plentiful with the old material dealers, but as long as there is not a great quantity of country scrap being handled, yard forces need not be very large. Delivery is easy, while the strike is not requiring so many cars, and traffic in the

industrial district is somewhat relieved. Investigations made by the old material dealers are to the effect that there is enough coal and coke on hand for furnace operations for several weeks, which means much for the scrap market. A general change in the scrap quotations is looked for by the turn of the year.

Pig-iron and scrap iron and steel quotations in the South are as follows:

PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$28 to \$29 per ton; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$29.15 to \$30.15; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$31.40; basic, \$28.75.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$21.00 to \$22.00
Old steel rails.....	19.00 to 21.00
Heavy melting steel.....	20.00 to 21.00
No. 1 R. R. wrought.....	17.00 to 18.00
No. 1 cast.....	24.00 to 25.00
Stove plate.....	22.50 to 23.00
Old car wheels.....	20.00 to 21.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	19.00 to 20.00
Machine shop turnings.....	13.00 to 14.00
Cast-iron borings.....	13.00 to 14.00

Record Tonnage of Coal Loaded in Anticipation of Strike.

The largest tonnage of coal loaded in the history of the country was reported by the United States Geological Survey for the week ended October 25. Preliminary returns indicate that the 123 principal carriers originated 238,759 cars of soft coal, compared with 213,729 cars during the preceding week. This extraordinary increase in the tonnage of coal loaded (11.7 per cent) was in part offset by the decrease in the tonnage of coal coked at the mines, a decrease which attended the steel strike. In spite of this handicap, the total estimated production of bituminous coal (including lignite and coal made into coke) rose to 13,118,000 net tons. Final figures are expected to show that the total output approached, if it did not surpass, that of the week of July 13, 1918, which has hitherto been the greatest on record.

The exceptional production was achieved through the united efforts of miners, operators, railroads and the public. Consumers purchased eagerly in anticipation of the impending strike. The miners, with few exceptions, worked loyally and faithfully. The efforts of the railroads to improve car distribution, begun last August, culminated in the largest supply of empties ever provided the mines, a supply which in many districts exceeded 100 per cent.

Anxiety felt by consumers over the impending bituminous strike was reflected in the demand for anthracite, production of which reached a new high level for the year. The week's shipments were 38,793 cars, equivalent to a total production of 1,992,000 net tons. This was an increase over the preceding week of 76,000 tons and a much more substantial increase over the corresponding week last year, when the influenza epidemic was raging in the anthracite region. The week's output was, however, less than the rate maintained for some months during the summer of 1918, when production averaged 2,000,000 tons for a full-time week.

The fact that the output of anthracite responded so little to the stimulus of increased demand afforded by the strike shows the inelasticity of the anthracite supply. It indicates that any increase to be expected from the production of anthracite would avail but little to replace the capacity closed down by a general strike in the bituminous mines.

The rapid recovery of the beehive coke market, noted in last week's bulletin, did not continue during the week ended October 25. Production is estimated at 365,556 net tons, a decrease of 4.6 per cent when compared with the preceding week. The decline centered in Pennsylvania and Ohio. All other districts except Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico reported an increase.

Shipments to the Lakes as measured by dumpings at lower Lake Erie ports declined slightly during the week ended October 18. The tonnage of bituminous coal dumped (including vessel fuel) was 737,000 tons, a decrease of 94,000 tons when compared with the preceding week, but a substantial increase over the weekly average prior to the issuance of the strike order.

Total dumpings since the beginning of the season are now 20,743,000 tons, a figure less by 4,500,000 tons than during the corresponding period of the war year 1918.

Total shipments of bituminous coal to Atlantic coast ports (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston) were 3,842,900 tons during September, an increase of 11 per cent over August, and of 6.7 per cent over September, 1918. Cumulative shipments to tide during the first nine months of the year

were 25,173,295 tons, some 4,000,000 tons below those of last year during the same period. The decrease is due to a decline in the coastwise movement to New England via tide.

Coastwise shipments to New England during September are reported as 748,778 tons, almost exactly the same figure as the month before. Compared with last year, however, the month's shipments were small, amounting to little more than half those of September, 1918.

The total tidewater movement of bituminous coal to New England from January 1 to September 30 was 5,670,849 tons. Compared with the shipments for the same nine months of 1918, that was a decrease of 4,838,000 tons, or 46 per cent. The decrease is believed to point less to a shortage in New England than to competition of fuel oil, decline in demand following the cancellation of munitions contracts and the large stocks carried over from last season.

Now Reaping What Was Sown.

Panama City, Fla.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The article you published some weeks since, wherein I asked "Where Are We Headed?" seems now likely to be fulfilled unless some power not yet called into action can stay the hand of organized labor, or at least tame the radical leaders of organized labor to see reason and cease to see red all the time.

The breaking up of the conference in Washington was solely due to the unwillingness of Samuel Gompers to have reason rule the proceedings. His threats having intimidated President Wilson and other Administration leaders in the past to grant the every wish of organized labor led him to believe that now, while the Government was yet operating the railways and other boards were functioning, was a logical time to go the limit. These various agencies having in a measure been bargaining with the labor leaders, granting them concessions at every turn, led these leaders to believe that only further threats were needed to give them a stranglehold on the railroads and the principal industries, and once the hold had been clinched by Government sanction, future action by the owners tending to loosen the hold or shake it off was not feared in the least by Gompers and his followers.

The Scripture says, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." We are now ready to reap what was sown. The results of the eight-hour law, the wonderful manipulation of the railroads by McAdoo, the spineless action of war boards and the Administration, sowed a crop of tares. We shall now reap the chaff.

At the outset our Government should have said to every man, "If you strike during the war you will forfeit your right to exemption, and you will be called to the ranks at once and sent to the front to fight. We don't propose to have traitors at home, and we don't propose to put a good man at the front to be shot down and let you dictate what you'll do and how much you'll do it for." That kind of a notice would have saved the day, and we would not now be living in such an uncertain state of affairs.

Our Congress should get busy at once and pass legislation making sympathetic strikes unlawful and railroad strikes next to impossible. It should be impossible for aliens to belong to union labor organizations. Deportation of alien agitators and all who are opposed to our form of government and its institutions should be a step taken at once by those who have the authority.

Industrial welfare boards should be formed in every community where business is large enough to justify their existence. The local government, the public and the business interests should be properly represented. The duties of this board should be to look after the workers' living conditions, social life, educational benefits, and endeavor by every means possible to make good citizens out of the workers. Americanization of foreign-born should be one of the aims of this board. With such boards functioning properly all over our land we need fear little from Soviets, I. W. W.'s and those of like tendencies. We have waited now too long, but the future has yet good things in store if we will only get busy.

The farmers and merchants and unorganized labor yet hold the balance of power, and can put union labor back where it belongs if it comes to a showdown. Let us every one declare we are ready to help run the railroads, dig the coal, and refuse to feed those who will not help produce. A little hunger will put most men to work when other means fail.

OBSERVER.

Increasing Coal Production in West Virginia and Kentucky.

[Telegram to Manufacturers Record.]

Huntington, W. Va., November 4.

Poconthas, Tug River, Williamson, Logan, Winding Gulf and South End coal and coke fields are running full today, with normal tonnage. No change in Kanawha and New River over yesterday, with three Kanawha and three New River mines running, except that decided increase in sentiment of men at number of union mines for return to work. In Wheeling District seven mines running, a gain of one; Northern West Virginia, 16 mines running, all working union labor, a gain of eight over Saturday. Mines running in West Virginia today produce at the rate of nearly 50,000,000 tons annually. Northeast Kentucky District running about 75 per cent, with mines producing a little over half tonnage.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM.

A Strike Settled on the "Open Shop" Basis.

Newport, Ky., November 3.—[Special.]—More than 2000 employees of the Newport Rolling Mill and the Andrews Steel Co. plant have won recognition of their union organization at a cost of \$1,666,000 in wages lost while they were out on a strike for 19 weeks. However, they have failed on one point—both plants will be operated as "open shops."

When the two plants were closed down for repairs in June, the unskilled workers organized a union, although the Andrews interests, which control both plants, had signified their opposition to such a move. When recognition was sought for the new union the management refused to recognize it. This resulted in the officers of the Amalgamated Steel, Iron and Tin Workers calling a general strike that closed the entire shop.

Mayor Andrew J. Livingston and City Solicitor Brent Spence entered the controversy as mediators and finally brought both factions to an amicable agreement in which the union was recognized, but attempts to have "closed shops" resulted in failure.

Settlement of the strike came immediately ahead of the coal miners' strike, and it was thought that the men would not be able to return to work on account of a lack of fuel. However, sufficient coal was received to resume operation, and the blooming and bar mills started operation today. Working conditions and regulations are not changed from those in effect before July 1.

The strike also has resulted in Newport losing 200 workingmen who have departed to other cities, and it will be a long time before the labor supply is back to normal. The week after the strike was called more than 100 foreign workers departed for the East and eventually sailed for their homes.

Coal Mines Operating in Eastern Kentucky.

Whitesburg, Ky., November 1.—[Special.]—Production of coal from the Elkhorn and Hazard fields of Eastern Kentucky for the week ending November 1 was the best in several months, practically all the mines being able to operate full time, with the car supply thoroughly adequate. It was expected at first that the strike of miners called for today would greatly affect the yield in the two fields of Eastern Kentucky, outside of the nineteenth district, but indications now point to the fact that there will be little interference on coal production. Miners in this field, including the United Mine Workers, are continuing at work, having disregarded orders to strike.

The railroads entering these fields are doing everything possible to better mining conditions and keep the car supply up to meet the demands of the operators. The month of October, all told, was satisfactory in the Elkhorn and Hazard fields, showing an increase over the September output.

Reports coming here from the Harlan-Bell field, comprising much of the nineteenth district, are that there are nearly 50 per cent of the miners on strike, and, as a result, the output will be cut in half unless arrangements are made and the men return to work.

Planning \$600,000 Chemical Works.

An investment of \$600,000 for buildings and machinery to comprise a chemical plant at Nashville, Tenn., is proposed by the Victor Chemical Works of Chicago. A 22-acre site has been purchased and the Nashville work will be operated in connection with Tennessee phosphate rock developments by the company.

Industrial Activities in the South.

Scarcely any phase of industrial activity connected with the development of the South's natural resources fails to be represented in the thousands of reports received by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD during October. The month's total was 5621, which does not include thousands of minor industrial enterprises nor buildings costing less than \$10,000. For the 10 months of the year the total is 46,051, including 5620 wants received direct from people interested in obtaining competitive estimates and information from the leading manufacturers of America. For October the wants number 796.

Mines, mills, factories, foundries, iron and steel plants, mining developments, water-works, sewer systems, electric light and power plants, road and street improvements, railway construction, financial organizations, all classes of buildings costing more than \$10,000, etc., are included in the Southern industrial items published by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

An accompanying table presents a summary of the industrial and kindred departments for October, and for the first 10 months of 1919:

Industrial Developments.	Total for Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept. and Oct.	
	Total for Oct.	Total for Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept. and Oct.
Airplane Plants, Stations, etc.	6	36
Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.	56	539
Canning and Packing Plants.	34	254
Clayworking Plants.	18	116
Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.	77	512
Concrete and Cement Plants.	10	28
Cotton Compresses and Gins.	19	228
Cottonseed Oil Mills.	10	87
Drainage Systems.	14	193
Electric Plants.	79	655
Fertilizer Factories.	16	115
Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.	36	257
Foundry and Machine Plants.	83	434
Gas and Oil Enterprises.	199	1,482
Hydro-Electric Plants.	11	55
Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.	119	553
Iron and Steel Plants.	3	40
Irrigation Systems.	2	16
Land Developments.	44	216
Lumber Manufacturing.	71	592
Metal-Working Plants.	15	129
Mining.	26	261
Miscellaneous Construction.	41	373
Miscellaneous Enterprises.	140	1,066
Miscellaneous Factories.	284	1,902
Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, etc.	274	2,113
Rwy. Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, etc.	1	26
Road and Street Construction.	402	3,989
Sewer Construction.	102	625
Shipbuilding Plants.	3	58
Telephone Systems.	10	103
Textile Mills.	58	463
Water-Works.	108	809
Woodworking Plants.	60	414
Totals	2,412	18,762
Buildings.		
Apartment-Houses.	72	849
Association and Fraternal.	53	432
Bank and Office.	116	1,133
Churches.	137	1,252
City and County.	44	474
Courthouses.	19	179
Dwellings.	334	3,144
Government and State.	21	257
Hospitals, Sanitariums, etc.	43	450
Hotels.	79	628
Miscellaneous.	55	454
Railway Stations, Sheds, etc.	12	103
Schools.	228	2,333
Stores.	179	1,857
Theaters.	36	378
Warehouses.	75	817
Totals	1,503	14,740
Railroad Construction.		
Railways.	23	276
Street Railways.	2	27
Totals	25	303
Financial.		
Corporations.	251	1,531
New Securities.	516	4,989
Totals	791	6,520
Machinery Wanted.		
Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted	796	5,620
Fire Damage.		
Fire Damage, etc.	94	1,106
Totals	5,621	46,051
Foreign	7	24

Humble Oil Company Largely Increases Capitalization

Houston, Tex., November 1—[Special.]—At a meeting here of the stockholders of the Humble Oil & Refining Co. authority was granted for increasing the capital stock of the corporation from \$8,200,000 to \$25,000,000. It is stated by R. S. Sterling, president of the company, that 4000 shares of the increase of stock will be offered to the employees of the company at a price to be fixed by the directors; 102,500 shares, or 1 1/4 shares for each share now issued, are to be offered stockholders at par, to be paid for on or before December 2; 61,500 shares or three-quarters of a share for each share now issued, are to be offered the stockholder at \$250 per share, to be paid for on or before January 10, or to be paid for 25 per cent on or before January 10, and 25 per cent monthly thereafter until all is paid.

According to Mr. Sterling the proceeds from the increase of stock will be used in carrying out an enlarged development program. The company now holds leases upon lands in all sections of Texas and also has considerable holdings in Louisiana and Oklahoma and smaller holdings in Wyoming. Much of the leased territory, he stated, is producing or is near to production. In West and North Texas, he stated, the company during the year completed 81 wells, 60 of them producing oil and gas, and now has in process of drilling or locations 154. During the quarter ending September 30 in the Gulf Coast fields 19 wells have been completed, 12 producers and seven dry holes, and 20 new wells are now drilling in the district.

The daily production of the company is now in excess of 30,000 barrels of crude petroleum. The 289-mile pipe line which it is constructing from the Central West Texas fields to Texas City is about two-thirds completed. It will have a daily capacity of 20,000 barrels. The company's new refinery at Baytown, near Goose Creek, just south of Houston, is about one-third finished. The plant will be of 10,000 barrels daily capacity. The plans call for additional units from time to time until the refinery reaches a capacity of 60,000 barrels. The company also owns a refinery of 2000 barrels of San Antonio, and casinghead gasoline plants at Iowa Park, Tex., and Healdton, Okla.

The company is building large deep-water terminals at Texas City, including storage tanks. These are in addition to its tank farm of 15 steel tanks, each of 55,000 barrels, at Webster.

Prompt Steps to Exterminate Pink Bollworm.

Austin, Tex., October 29—[Special.]—The pink boll-worm has again been discovered in Texas, this time in Jefferson county, near the eastern boundary of the State. The State Entomologist at once took steps to destroy all of the cotton in that particular section, and the work of cleaning up the fields will be proceeded with promptly.

The infection came from the same source as did that of two years ago—a shipment of cottonseed from Mexico to the Beaumont oil mill, whence it was scattered. The new infection is in the same zone where the previous infection was discovered.

In the case of the boll-weevil, Texas permitted the scourge to spread all over the United States; but the danger of the pink boll-worm was recognized in time, and the fight to exterminate it has been a vigorous one with the State as well as the Federal authorities interested and concerned.

There was much opposition on the part of selfish persons in the zone first infected, but this has been overcome by forcible measures of quarantine and some diplomacy. The same sort of opposition is anticipated during this season, there being denial on the part of the farmers that there is any pink boll-worm in the district. However, the objections of these few will not be permitted to stand in the way of the work of extermination of one of the most dreaded pests known to the cotton grower.

It might be as well for the authorities of other States interested in cotton to be certain that the pink boll-worm is really wiped out. Had such vigilance been displayed by the other cotton States a few years ago the weevil might have been confined to its starting point in southwest Texas.

For Absorbent Cotton Mill.

Plans are contemplated for an absorbent cotton mill at Greenville, Miss., Saul L. Scott being interested. He invites manufacturers of the necessary machinery to send information and estimates on equipment for the production of absorbent cotton.

TEXAS MARVELOUSLY BENEFITS FROM STRANGE FREAK OF WEATHER.

Livestock Rolling in Fat Through Luxuriance of All Vegetation Following Phenomenal Season of Rain-fall Covering Entire State.

Austin, Tex., November 3.—[Special.]—Meteorological wiseacres of Texas are puzzled. Even the best of them are unable to account for the remarkable weather that the whole State has been experiencing for the last several months. The rainfall record as far back as it has been kept, officially and unofficially, has been broken month by month since January 1. The excessive precipitation has not been confined to any particular locality of the State, but it extends from the Rio Grande to the Red River; from the Sabine to the New Mexico line. So far as luxuriant vegetation is concerned, it would appear that the tropics have moved northward from Southern Mexico so as to cover the whole of Texas. Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, or so far as history records, have the broad prairies been covered with such a heavy carpet of grass in November as is now to be seen. Range cattle are rolling in fat; ranchmen anticipate that for the first time in many years they will not have to feed cottonseed cake along with other rations to carry their livestock through the winter. It may be hard on the cottonseed-oil mill men, but it is great pickings for the cattle owner.

Ordinarily, the coming of November witnesses the grass thin and burnt to a crisp by the sun of the passing summer. But during all this summer grass, weeds and vegetation generally thrived and grew as it never did before. It has been a year par excellence for flowers. The wild and tame varieties have bloomed and bloomed until they seem to have no end of vitality.

Although the unprecedented rainfall and continued wet weather have caused heavy losses to agricultural interests from one end of the State to the other, the farmers on the whole will come through the remarkable season in good shape. The cotton crop, while short of the total normal yield, is bringing prices that were undreamed of a few years ago, and other crops are selling for unheard-of prices. Never before was there as much forage stuff grown in the State as is now safely cut, stacked or housed.

There are certain parts of Texas that are more or less subject to protracted drouths at intervals of every few years. These drouthy regions are now transformed from dreary wastes to veritable widespread bowers of beauty. Nature has dealt out her favors with a prodigal hand. In times past it was the common saying in the lower Rio Grande border region that there were children of four to seven years old who had never seen a drop of rain. That part of Texas during the first 10 months of this year showed an average rainfall of nearly 60 inches. Naturally, the rich soil has responded to the moisture to a degree that is found only in the tropics. The chaparral-covered territory is teeming with vegetation. The changed conditions have been apparently conducive to the propagation of all kinds of insect and wild animal life. Never were these things known to be as plentiful as now. Deer are rolling fat, and with the opening of the killing season, on November 1, hunting parties by the score flocked into the ranch region to enjoy a period of outdoor sport.

If the weather moves in cycles, as is claimed by some scientists, it is considered probable that this State may be just entering upon a period of fat years, so far as receiving ample moisture for agricultural and pastoral pursuits is concerned. Some meteorologists hold to the theory that the dry and wet cycles are each of 30 years' duration, and that it will be a long time before there is a return to the unfavorable seasons that afflicted some parts of the State up to the time the present wet season opened. Anyway, there is a splendid season now "in the ground," and everything points to the growing of big crops next year, irrespective of any possible shortage of rainfall from now on.

The floods and high waters in different parts of the State have done enormous damage to bridges and roads. Many highways have been impassable for days at a time. It has not been unusual for the precipitation of a single day in a given locality to amount to five to ten inches. These heavy downpours produced quick rises in rivers and smaller streams, and in some instances inflicted heavy losses to property. On top of the record-breaking rainfall that has extended over a period of several months came the destructive tropical storm that swept over a big scope of the Gulf coast.

Mississippi Landowners' Association Policy Outlined.

Jackson, Miss., November 3.—[Special.]—Organization of the Mississippi Landowners' Association is being pushed in the southern section of the State, and as soon as that district has been organized work will be taken up in other sections.

The association purposes to bring about a general development of the State, to co-ordinate existing agencies and to co-operate with them, and through organizations in all Southern States to help the whole South to develop along sane, wholesome lines.

Clement S. Ucker, for many years connected with the Southern Settlement & Development Co., is executive head of the new organization, which has a number of organizers at work. The policies of the association as outlined by its organizers are all progressive, and in line with the best thought of the day in the South.

In brief, they are:

Better roads at a cost commensurate with the ability of our people to pay.

Better schools and nine months' schooling for every Mississippi child. The consolidation of all schools and abandonment of the one-teacher schools.

Drainage and extension of the Federal reclamation policy to swamp and cut-over lands.

Sanitation and elimination of the fly and mosquito.

More and better milk for Mississippi. The establishment of dairy herds and creameries by offering practical co-operation and to finance farmers with reasonable assets and reliability.

Strict enforcement of livestock laws and the suppression of diseases among livestock.

Reasonable financing of reliable farmers to enlarge their livestock holdings and activities.

Proper marketing of livestock and other farm products.

Propagation of increased production of grasses, forage and leguminous crops.

Encouragement of agricultural education.

An effective dog control law and proper protection to insure the maximum of sheep production.

Amendment of the livestock mortgage law to improve the security of livestock and extend its use by financial institutions.

A comprehensive and sensible State and Federal policy for the encouragement of farm ownership, especially for the benefit of soldiers, sailors and industrial employees.

Land settlement and the utilization of the available land in the State suited to agricultural purposes.

Reforestation of all areas not suited to agriculture.

Development of the natural resources of the State, mineral, water-power, health, etc.

Raising Pure-Bred Hogs in Union County.

Union, S. C., October 27.—[Special.]—Sardis Farms, incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, was organized at Union, S. C., on October 22, for the purpose of raising pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs and doing a general livestock breeding and raising business. The officers of this the first organized concern to push the livestock industry in Union county are F. J. Parham, capitalist, president; L. M. Jordan, manager Foster estate farm, vice-president; C. C. Sanders, president Bank of Union, treasurer; Dr. J. W. Buchanan, county health officer, secretary. The directors are R. L. McNally, treasurer of Bailey Builders' Supply Co.; E. H. Garner, treasurer and manager of the Union Hardware Co.; J. F. McLure of Hillcrest Dairy and McLure Dry Goods Co.; F. J. Parham, L. M. Jordan, C. C. Sanders and Dr. J. W. Buchanan.

Sardis Farms, Inc., will take over stock and plant of Sardis Farms, which was started 18 months ago by F. J. Parham, and during that period has acquired some of the best blooded hogs in America. More than 75 pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs are there now, and the herd will be steadily increased as good management shows advisable.

As the boll-weevil quarantine line will soon be moved to within 20 miles of Union city, all wide-awake farmers are looking toward raising more livestock, and particularly pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs, as being the future mainstay and source of prosperity of the agricultural industry.

Continued Rains Cause Heavy Damage to Texas Cotton Crop.

Austin, Tex., October 29—[Special.]—The Department of Agriculture will not hazard an estimate of the damage done the cotton crop of Texas by reason of the continued rains over the whole of the State, but has given out a statement that the loss in Lamar county alone has been above \$7,000,000. That is one of the heavy cotton-crop counties of the State, but not the largest.

M. H. Wolfe of Dallas, one of the largest of the cotton buyers, has made assertion that the loss during the past week because of the rains has been upward of \$20,000,000, and that as the rains continue there will be greater damage and loss.

The Department of Agriculture is sending out warning to farmers that they must look after their seed for another year and do it now. The oil mills are not to be depended upon as in normal times, for the reason that the mills are crushing everything they can buy. The shortage of seed is already pronounced, and if the farmers do not take precaution they will be caught short.

The quality of the seed is very poor, though the price has steadily risen until it is now around \$75 in most of the towns of the State. The mills are making heavy deductions because of the immaturity of the seed and for the dirt and trash which are included in the shipments, but even with this the farmers are realizing some \$15 and \$20 a ton more than they expected.

Government Calls Loans of Cattlemen.

Austin, Tex., October 3—[Special.]—The call of the Government on the loans made cattlemen is going to catch some of them in a pretty tight hole, notwithstanding that the Federal Reserve Bank has undertaken to assist the local banks in handling the proposition. Formal notice has been given that only in very exceptional cases will there be any extension of the paper outstanding, totaling some four millions. The local banks can secure funds to tide the cattlemen by depositing cattle paper in the ratio of 133 for 100 of actual money, placing one-fourth the burden of supplying the money on the local banks, which are pretty well tied up with their efforts to find money for handling cotton.

Cattle are selling at a lower price than they have been for the past several months, and are almost at the level which they attained when the long drouth compelled the cowmen to send all sorts of stuff to the markets. The price of feed has gone much lower than had been anticipated, and the cattlemen, with an assurance of being able to get the money for the winter, could much better afford to carry over their stuff than they can to put it on the market for the purpose of repaying the Government, and when the banks get the paper there is going to be an insistence that there be settlement at the end of ninety days or such a matter.

Many of the Texans have adopted the plan of sending their yearling steers to the market rather than to carry them into the aged class, and there are today very few aged steers to be had in the State.

20,000 Tons of Steel Scrap Sold.

The Ordnance Department has sold to Briggs & Turivas, Inc., of Chicago and New York 20,000 gross tons of forgings and slug steel scrap at \$24.05 per gross ton f. o. b. Pittsburgh. The Lake Railway Supply Co. of Chicago is associated with Briggs & Turivas, Inc., in the transaction.

The War Department has a large tonnage of raw, semi-finished and finished steel, also alloys, and iron and steel scrap which it is offering for sale by negotiation. It is prepared to pass promptly on all offers made for these iron and steel stocks and expedite delivery. Inquiries relative to these surplus stocks should give specifications of the materials desired, and should be addressed to Chairman, Ordnance Salvage Board, Ordnance Department, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or to the nearest of the District Ordnance offices located throughout the country.

Railway Spike Works for Atlanta.

Organization has been completed by the Railway Lock Spike Co., Atlanta, Ga., recently chartered with a capitalization of \$300,000. This company will build a plant for manufacturing a new design of spike which has been patented by H. E. Harris and J. F. Pickard. These officers have been elected: J. F. Pickard, president; H. E. Harris, vice-president; R. R. Lanham, secretary-treasurer.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Western Electric Co.

Half a century of continuous existence is no new thing in American business, but the significance of such a life in the electrical industry is great because, properly speaking, the electrical industry belongs to the present generation. The Western Electric Co. celebrates this month its fiftieth anniversary. It began in 1869 as a small two-man concern, founded by Elisha Gray and Enos E. Barton. The firm was known as Gray & Barton.

Before the day of the telephone the little shop manufactured telegraph apparatus, signal boxes, registers, annunciators, call-boxes and fire alarm apparatus. After the advent of the telephone in 1875 the company was busy making equipment for the exchanges of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

The common battery lamp switchboard of today was evolved from the crude switchboard of the early seventies, the attractive desk stand telephone from the cumbersome box type. The paper insulated lead covered cable, solved the problem of the necessary increase in the number of open wires as telephone service became popular, and the establishment of trans-continental wire communication and trans-oceanic wireless communication solved the problem of long-distance transmission. In the telegraph field the Western Electric engineers, in co-operation with others, produced the multiplex printer.

In addition to 42 distributing houses the company maintains a large manufacturing plant built at Hawthorne, Ill., in 1903. This plant is constantly being enlarged to meet the fast-increasing needs of the telephone manufacturing end of the business. The employees of this plant, together with those from the 42 houses in the United States and the foreign houses, constitute a working force of over 30,000 men and women.

In 1879 the Western Electric Co. laid the foundations for an extensive business in foreign lands. At the present time it has associated companies in Belgium, Switzerland, Argentine, Norway, South Africa, England, Italy, France, Australia, Japan and Holland, and allied companies in China, Russia, Austria and Hungary.

Additional Drilling for Gas in Mississippi.

Pascagoula, Miss., October 29—[Special.]—R. H. Bruce of Atlanta, Ga., who has a lease on the Delmorton Well No. 1 at Kreola, Miss., has announced that he will have the machinery on the ground within about four weeks, when work will commence. It is the purpose to open up the Delamorton well and use the gas that comes from it for fuel and bore other wells in the vicinity. A fine flow of gas was previously found at 2100 feet, but the well was allowed to cave in and no effort made to develop it. Professional Paper 98-L of the United States Geological Survey shows that at 2200 feet in the Delamorton well "gumbo and oil showing." Cumbest Lake, which is 15 miles north of Pascagoula, has lately been examined, and it was found that small whirlpools caused by escapements of inflammable gas were formed in the lake, very much like similar gas escapements shown in Lake Felicity, Terrebonne parish, Louisiana.

Oil Drilling in Sumner County, Tennessee.

A brief report on the explorations for oil which have been made in Sumner county, Tennessee, and suggestions to drillers in that territory has been issued by the United States Geological Survey, co-operating with the State Geological Survey of Tennessee. The statement is made that at least 30 wells have been drilled in the northeast quarter of Sumner county, but that no producing well has yet been completed. It is pointed out that drilling has been done in places where the structure is not favorable to the finding of oil, and that the failure of these wells should not be sufficient reason for regarding Sumner county as unfavorable oil territory.

The geological conditions in the Highland Rim part of Sumner county are practically the same as those in the oil-producing territory immediately across the State line in Kentucky.

Not Engineer for Sugar Corporation.

Referring to a recent announcement outlining the plans of the United States Cane Sugar Corporation for growing sugar-cane and building a \$1,500,000 mill in Florida, Samuel Rowland Ginsburg of New York advises that he is not chief engineer of that company and is not connected with the enterprise.

Adequate Salaries for Highway Engineers

The American Association of Engineers, which embraces in its membership engineers throughout the country, is conducting a campaign looking to the establishment of higher salaries for those engaged in public engineering work.

It is a known fact that salaries which heretofore have been paid to public works engineers have been much below the level paid those of this profession engaged in private enterprises. The country today is spending a tremendous amount of money for public improvements, notably among these being that of highway improvements. Conservative statistics show that for 1920 nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars will be available for road and street improvements. If this vast sum is to be spent with the greatest economy and the greatest efficiency and secure the very best results, it will be imperative that the highest engineering talent be engaged to insure proper design and supervision of the work and the carrying forward of the construction in the best possible shape.

To secure or to hold engineers who can or are doing high-class work it will be necessary to pay them adequate salaries to keep them in this work. Any State or community that will view the situation in a purely selfish but intelligent way, looking to the fullest conservation of public funds, will realize that to pay good salaries to those who will be charged with carrying out this construction will prove the best investment they could possibly make. There is no question but that competent engineers on public work will save the State or community many times over the salaries which are paid them. But to secure such saving it is essential that engineers who are thoroughly posted on every phase of their work be engaged to carry it forward. There are in many States today engineers who are doing remarkably effective work at wholly inadequate salaries. It will not be possible to hold these men in this work unless State and community officials are willing to recognize the justice in the request for higher pay and grant this to the competent men which they already have.

The American Association of Engineers has appointed a committee on salaries of engineers in public service composing the following: A. N. Johnson, chairman, consulting highway engineer of the Portland Cement Association; H. G. Shirley, secretary Highways Industries Association, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Prior, consulting engineer on public utilities, Chicago; A. R. Hirst, State highway engineer, Wisconsin; F. H. Newell, president of the association, and S. C. Hadden, editor of "Municipal and County Engineering."

The following engineers were invited to serve as corresponding members of the committee: Thos. H. MacDonald, chief of United States Bureau of Public Roads; W. L. Bassett, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York; Col. W. D. Uhler, chief engineer Pennsylvania State Highway Department; A. B. Fletcher, State highway engineer of California; A. W. Dean, chief engineer Massachusetts Highway Commission, and Clifford Older, chief engineer Illinois State Highway Department.

This committee has drafted, after very careful study and investigation, a schedule of salaries for engineers in State highway service, which accompanies this article. It is to be understood that this schedule is not an outline of organization. But in order that each State organization may readily place each person within it, it has been thought best to enumerate in considerable detail the description of the various positions, even at the expense of some apparent repetition. The grouping of the various positions is clear from the captions. A range of salaries for each position is indicated to provide for the amount of work that would be undertaken by any State, thus enabling all States to decide upon salaries in accordance with the amount of work which is to be carried on by them.

The question of increased salaries to public service engineers is one that should command the serious consideration of every State, for a proper salary paid to the competent engineers will prove one of the best investments which any State could make in connection with its public improvements.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF SALARIES FOR ENGINEERS IN STATE HIGHWAY SERVICE.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE POSITIONS.

Chief Engineer.

In charge of all construction and maintenance work of the department, acting as chief executive officer..... \$8,000 \$15,000

Engineer of Construction.

In immediate charge of all construction work from time contracts are let. Assigned to State headquarters..... 6,000 10,000

Engineer of Maintenance.

In charge of all maintenance work. Assigned to State headquarters 6,000 10,000

Engineer of Bridges.

In charge of preparation of specifications and designs for bridges, and in charge of construction of special bridges. Assigned to State headquarters..... 5,000 8,000

Office Engineer.

In general charge of preparation of plans and specifications for all construction work up to point of letting contracts. Assigned to State headquarters..... 5,000 8,000

Engineer of Tests.

In general charge of laboratory routine tests, investigations, material surveys and field inspection of materials 4,000 7,000

District Engineer.

In charge of all construction and maintenance work in a division or district of the State, generally including a number of counties. Assigned to division headquarters 5,000 8,000

ENGINEERING POSITIONS INVOLVING SOME ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES IN THE HIGHER GRADES.

Advisory and Consulting Engineer to the Chief Engineer \$5,000 \$10,000

First Assistant Engineer.

Assigned to Construction Engineer at State headquarters. In general charge of office work in connection with execution of contracts..... 3,600 5,000

First Assistant Engineer.

Assigned to Maintenance Engineer at State headquarters. In general charge of office work in connection with maintenance..... 3,600 5,000

First Assistant Bridge Engineer.

Assigned to Engineer of Bridges at State headquarters. In charge of bridge drafting-room and responsible for bridge specifications and bridge designs..... 3,600 5,000

First Assistant Engineer.

Assigned to Division Headquarters. In general charge of division headquarters office..... 3,600 5,000

Assistant Engineers.

Assigned to Construction Engineer at State headquarters. Duties as assigned..... 2,400 4,000

Assistant Engineers.

Assigned to Maintenance Engineer at State headquarters. Duties as assigned..... 2,400 4,000

Assistant Engineers.

Assigned to Bridge Engineer at State headquarters. Acting as especially skilled draftsmen, designers and computers 2,400 4,000

Assistant Engineers.

Assigned to Office Engineer at State headquarters. Preparing and checking specifications and plans as received from division offices. Work as assigned..... 2,400 4,000

Chief Chemist.

Assigned to Engineer of Tests at State headquarters. In charge of the chemical work of the laboratory..... 3,500 5,000

Assistant Engineers.

Assigned to division headquarters. Some in charge of construction, others in charge of maintenance, both field and office work as assigned..... 2,400 4,000

Assistant Engineers.

Assigned to laboratory work. Tests and investigations in laboratory, field examinations and reports on sources of materials as assigned..... 2,400 4,000

Assistant Chemists.

Assigned to laboratory..... 2,000 4,000

Chief Draftsmen.

Assigned to division headquarters. In charge of division headquarters drafting-room and the preparation of plans..... 2,400 4,000

Chiefs of Survey Parties.

In charge of surveys and relocations; during time spent in office, work on plans and computations as assigned 2,400 4,000

INSPECTION SERVICE.

Confidential Inspectors.

Assigned to Chief Engineer. Report only to Chief Engineer on work of all character wherever it may be. Positions of peculiar responsibilities, represent the chief engineer..... \$4,000 \$5,000

General Inspectors of Maintenance.

Assigned to State headquarters..... 2,400 4,000

Inspectors of Bridge Construction.

Assigned to Bridge Engineer at State headquarters. Inspecting construction of the larger bridges only. Work inside on bridge plans and design as assigned 2,400 4,000

<i>Field Inspector of Materials.</i>		
Assigned to Engineer of Tests at State headquarters.		
Inspection of materials in the field and at point of manufacture.....	2,400	4,000
<i>Inspectors of Construction.</i>		
Assigned to Division Engineers at division headquarters. Inspect construction reporting to division engineers, or a number of inspectors may be under immediate charge of some assistant engineer to whom they make immediate reports.....	2,400	3,000
If inspectors are employed during working season only to receive per month.....	250	300
Inspectors working the year around are at division offices during winter on plans, estimates and computations, as assigned.		
JUNIOR ENGINEERING POSITIONS CONCERNED WITH ROUTINE WORK ONLY.		
<i>Engineering, Draftsmen, Computers, Checkers, Estimators.</i>		
Assigned to State headquarters.....	\$1,800	\$2,400

<i>Computers, Checkers.</i>		
Assigned to bridge engineer.....	1,800	2,400
<i>Engineer Draftsmen.</i>		
Assigned to division headquarters. Preparation of plans, computations, estimates, checking.....	1,800	2,400
<i>Instrument Men.</i>		
Transitmen and levelers. Those employed the year around work inside division offices part of time on plans, computations and estimates.....	1,800	2,400
If employed by month during construction season only they should receive per month.....	200	350
<i>Rodmen and Chainmen, Tracers.</i>	1,200	1,500
<i>Laboratory Assistants.</i>		
Routine testing, laboratory records.....	1,800	2,400
All engineers working away from State or division headquarters to which they may be assigned are to receive traveling and subsistence expenses.		
This schedule not to operate to reduce any salaries now existing.		

Great Shipbuilding Plant and Drydock in New Orleans

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

New Orleans, La., October 31.

New Orleans' fifth drydock, and the greatest ship-repairing plant south of Newport News, was opened October 26. This is the \$2,000,000 Jahneke Drydock & Ship Repair Co., able to do any work on a ship and lift vessels up to 11,000 tons. By all business and waterfront interests, this is declared to mark a new era in New Orleans' port development; for as N. A. Rideout, chief inspector of the construction and repair division, United States Shipping Board, declared recently:

"The lack of facilities for repairing our vessels at this port has caused us to turn to other ports. During the last two months we have been able to dock but six boats here in New Orleans, while we have turned over 12 in all to Mobile and Beaumont. The need for more drydocks here is apparent, and while the new dock of the Jahneke Company will be a great help, I personally think there is room for still another."

This opinion is shared by other shipping men.

The first vessel to be lifted in the new dock was the Alaskan Steamship Co.'s 2500-ton freighter Juneau, under charter to the Ward Line, and needing some 14 plates replaced to remove the marks of her recent encounter with a hurricane along the coast of Mexico.

Occupying about 20 acres of ground near Jackson Barracks, the plant comprises every facility for handling and repairing the great ships of modern commerce.

The drydock consists of 13 units of bridge steel and heavy timber, each unit capable of lifting 100 tons. They are in three sections—one of seven units, one of four, and one of two. This enables them to be used in combinations of 13, of 11, of 9 and of 6 units, as the demands of tonnage may require. Ships up to 520 feet in length can be accommodated.

The wharf is 1060 feet long. As the plant fronts on the river for 2600 feet, the wharf can be lengthened by 1540 feet. It is 50 deep and double-tracked with standard gauge rails on which locomotive cranes of 15 tons lifting capacity can operate over its entire length. The wharf, too, is built strongly enough to carry with a wide margin of safety the largest locomotive in service here. The standard-gauge tracks on the wharf, like the standard-gauge tracks that criss-cross the yard of the plant, have a direct connection with the rails of the Louisiana & Southern Railway and the New Orleans Public Belt.

There is also a 100-ton floating derrick with a 100-foot boom. The machine shops are of large capacity. The machine, boiler and plate shops are serviced with two overhead cranes, each with a lifting capacity of 15 tons. The elevated tracks on which they run are strong enough to accommodate still heavier cranes, should the need for more powerful installations arise.

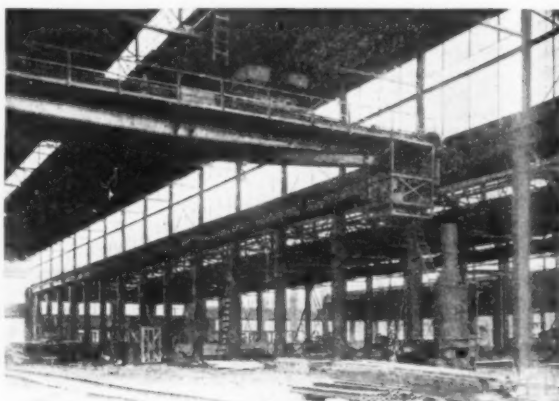
Each piece of machinery is electrically driven by an individual motor. Every known facility for ship repairing is found. There is a 30-foot plate planer and a 30-foot plate roller. There are rotary bevel shears, rotary splitting shears, huge structural punches, electrical welding equipment, oxy-acetylene cutting and welding equipment, and lathes of all sizes.

Two 500-kilowatt generating turbines furnish the power and compressed air for the ship plant. The boilers are fitted with oil-burning equipment.

A two-story brick building houses the executives and clerical forces. A staff of marine engineers and surveyors will be sta-

tioned there. For the employes there will be every comfort and convenience, including a hospital with trained nurses on duty all the time and physicians within instant summons.

Besides the repair work, a complete service for ships has been organized by the management of the new plant. Swift launches from the plant will meet every vessel—experts will go aboard and



INTERIOR OF SHOPS OF NEW SHIP REPAIR PLANT AT NEW ORLEANS SHOWING 15-TON CRANE AND OTHER MACHINERY BEING INSTALLED.

ascertain the needs of the captain and the chief engineer. Repairs are only a part of these needs.

Does a passenger have to reach New Orleans before the ship docks? Special arrangements having been made with the customs and other officials, he goes ashore in the launch and is immediately motoring to his destination. Are there reports or communications to be hurried to the agents' desks? There is a special messenger service at the plant. Does the captain want certain stores taken on board while repairs are being made? An asphalt street reaches from the plant into the heart of the business section of New Orleans. The automobiles come down upon the wharf itself, and there is not a moment's delay. Is compressed air or water or electric current or fuel oil wanted? Instant connections can be made.

Officers of the Jahneke Drydock & Shipbuilding Co. are: Ernest Lee Jahneke, president; Paul F. Jahneke, vice-president; Walter F. Jahneke, secretary and treasurer; Orloff Henry, engineer and naval architect; R. V. Kyle, assistant to E. L. Jahneke.

Three of the other drydocks in New Orleans are privately owned. Of these, one is 334 feet in length and 96 feet in width, with a lifting capacity of 5000 tons; a second is 234 feet in length, 89 feet in width and with a lifting capacity of 2000 tons; while the third is a small sectional dock for barges and river tugs. The Government drydock at the naval station has a capacity of 15,000 tons, which is at the service of commercial vessels when the privately owned docks are not available and when it is not occupied. It is occupied most of the time—which made the Jahneke plant so necessary.



FIFTH DRYDOCK FOR NEW ORLEANS, 11,000-TON CAPACITY. A PART OF THE \$2,000,000 SHIP REPAIR PLANT INAUGURATED OCTOBER 26.



POWER PLANT AND SHOPS OF NEW ORLEANS SHIP REPAIR PLANT BUILT BY JAHNCKE DRYDOCK & SHIP REPAIR COMPANY.



FIRST SHIP LIFTED IN NEW ORLEANS' NEW 11,000-TON CAPACITY DRYDOCK. ALASKAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FREIGHTER "JUNEAU."

Chattanooga Factories Making Improvements and Extensions of Much Importance.

Hal F. Wiltse, secretary-manager of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, sends to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD the following interesting items about the commercial and industrial progress of that city:

The Tennessee Red Cedar Co. has just completed a new building at a cost of \$30,000. This company is an auxiliary to the Tennessee Coffin & Casket Co., and much of the work passes through the same machines. The Red Cedar Co. manufactures cedar chests, chifforobes, chiffoniers and dressers, all being made of cedar.

Thatcher Spinning Co., one of the largest textiles at Chattanooga, announces that it is now building an addition to increase its plant by 40 per cent, or from 21,760 to 30,464 spindles. The total cost of the improvement will be \$125,000. A one-story brick building 80x100 feet is being erected for the expansion.

The Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Co. has just installed a planing mill in connection with their sawmill at a cost of about \$6000. This was put in to take care of the Eastern trade.

The Vacuum Dyeing Machine Corporation announces that it will make some changes in the spring.

The Cahill Iron Works has put in several extra cranes and added other equipment to increase its output, and will probably add further to its equipment soon.

The Chattanooga Wheelbarrow Co., while making no physical changes in its plant, states that the export field in its line is opening up very rapidly. It has now on its books orders for Mexico, Argentine and England.

The Chattanooga Implement & Manufacturing Co. states that it has begun manufacturing peanut pickers.

The Chattanooga Armature Works has just completed rebuilding a large portion of its plant and making an addition of 3000 square feet to its floor space. The old frame building was removed and brick construction substituted. It now has one of the most complete repair shops in the United States to take care of electrical machinery and furnish coils. This company manufactures armatures and field coils for the different makes of motors and generators, and represents the Van Dorn Electric Tool Co. and the Lincoln Bonding Co., both of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Ross-Meehan Foundries are erecting a building 230x320 feet in size, concrete mill construction, which will be used as a malleable foundry. The present building will be remodeled to some extent in the near future.

The Lookout Planing Mill has recently built some additional lumber sheds at a cost of \$1200 and installed new machinery to the extent of \$800.

Chattanooga is now as well equipped as any other point in the section for the handling of cotton. There are two compresses, one in North Chattanooga, which is especially advantageous in receiving cotton shipped by river, as the plant is almost on the river bank, thereby eliminating the switching charges. The other is at Alton Park and so connected with the trunk-line railroads that only minimum switching charges are effective. Both plants are operated by the Churchill Compresses, and Mr. Columbus Bierce is in charge at Chattanooga.

The United Hosiery Mills Corporation is building approximately 100,000 additional square feet to its main plant in East Chattanooga, and also a large dyehouse at its plant at Bristol, Tenn., and about 60 new houses.

The Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co. has made two extensions to its plant recently, the aggregate cost being about \$6000.

The Southern Saddlery Co. reports its commercial business growing rapidly. This firm put up a four-story brick building for war purposes at a cost of about \$15,000, having large orders from the United States and foreign Governments. Now the firm is making only regular lines, occupying not only the original plant, but the addition built for war orders. Their output has doubled in the last five years. Recent additions to their products are auto fan belts and straps. The capital has been increased from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Work has begun on the new \$50,000 plant of the Success Portrait Co., which claims that with its completion they will have the largest portrait and molding concern in the world. The company now employs about 50 people, principally artists, and expects to have a total of about 100 in the new building. The products of this plant are portrait frames, sheet pictures, molding and mirrors. The company has recently purchased the Brewer

Art Co. of Shelbyville, Ind., and that business will be brought to Chattanooga about January 1 and consolidated with the Success Portrait Co.

The Lipson-Ryan Manufacturing Co. has for several years been well known as makers of caps and leggins. It is now engaged in the manufacture of spats for men and women, children's and misses' jerseys. The plant, with addition of some machinery on account of the change, turns out 100 dozen spats a day, as well as a good volume of other items. About 60 employees are on the pay-roll, which is about twice the number used a few months ago. The capital has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The plant is still managed by Major Jack L. Ryan, well known in army circles on account of his long service. He is still actively engaged in military affairs, being in command of the local battalion of the Tennessee National Guard.

No definite announcement has been made, but it is understood that C. E. James is planning another addition to his hotel on Signal Mountain, the success of which has perhaps passed all expectations. It has only been a relatively short time since the hotel was increased from 100 to 250 rooms, and it enjoys a steady patronage because of its location 2000 feet above sea level.

The Standard Processing Co. has completed an addition for machine and storage, at a cost of \$6000. Nine cottages are being constructed near the plant for employees, at a total cost of \$20,000. It is announced that next year a further addition will be made to increase production 10 per cent and more cottages will be erected.

The Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce desires to get in touch with a hotel man, or company, who would be interested in operating a hotel on Lookout Mountain. It is believed that money can easily be raised to put up a suitable building, on such a site and of such a character as the operator would desire.

First Mississippi-Built Steel Vessel Launched.

Jackson, Miss., November 1.—[Special.]—The first steel ship to be launched from Mississippi ways slid into the water at Pascagoula October 29, while upward of 15,000 people looked on, including 2500 workmen of the International Shipbuilding Corporation, which built the vessel. She was christened the Torino, and is of 6500 tons.

Six more ships of the same size are on the ways of the company, in various stages of construction, and when these are off, keels will be laid at once for vessels of 10,000 tons. In fact, workmen are busy now on the first of these, which will be built where the Torino was constructed.

Visitors at the launching included hundreds from Mobile and New Orleans, in addition to other cities of the coast.

Pascagoula's war-born industry of shipbuilding appears to be on a firm and permanent basis.

Rice Acreage Increasing in Southeast Missouri.

Memphis, Tenn., October 31.—[Special.]—Success in growing rice in the alluvial section of Southeast Missouri will cause the planting of a much greater acreage to rice in the next few years. Among those turning attention to this new Missouri crop is the Great Western Lumber Co., which plans to have 1000 acres in rice next year. Property is in the Poplar Bluff vicinity. George Bentley, Jr., of near Poplar Bluff, had a tract of 500 acres in rice, the largest rice farm in Missouri, and his crop will yield 60 bushels an acre, giving a crop value of \$90,000. The cost of production, Mr. Bentley figures, is \$29,000, giving him a profit of \$70,000 on the 500 acres. Delta soil in the region, adaptable to rice production, has been producing big crops of all kinds of farm products, such as corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, etc. Typically bottom land, it ranks as the richest in the nation.

We Cannot Answer.

Dothan, Ala., October 27.

With reference to the itinerary of the King and Queen of Belgium, it seems strange that, coming to visit a country like ours, they should have confined their visit entirely to certain sections, and ignored entirely the South. It is not probable that they had anything to do with arranging the itinerary, and I for one would like to identify the party who handled this and conferred this uncalled-for and gratuitous slight upon the Southern States.

Can you give any light on the subject?

L. E. MORGAN.

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Typical of Many Letters Which Fill Our Mail

Americanism.

Magnolia Petroleum Co.

Haldton, Okla., October 29.

Enclosed find check for \$6.50 for renewal of my subscription. The articles on Americanism in the copy of October 23 are worth more than the subscription price for an entire year.

Hope you will keep up this splendid work.

FRANK EDINGTON.

It Costs Us More Than the Subscription Price.

W. H. Calaway & Son.

Bethesda, Ark., October 29.

Enclosed find check for \$6.50. I keep thinking I can't afford to pay this price for the periodical, but your sturdy Americanism compels my admiration. Your stand for fair play, for prohibition and for clean methods and standards deserves support.

W. L. CALAWAY.

A Quick Conversion.

Belhaven, N. C., October 31.

Having my attention called to your paper by my son-in-law, J. M. Barr, Jr., Terra Ceia, N. C., I became a convert at once, and only wish more in this section could read it. To make a start, I enclose my check for \$7, for which please send the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to the writer at the above address for six months and for six months to my friend, Capt. J. D. Bullock, Leechville, Beaufort, N. C.

H. R. WAY.

We Would Welcome Every Paper in America Into the Task.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.,

Columbus, Ohio, October 27.

We simply want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the splendid stuff you are publishing. We always have been subscribers, and would like to see the caliber of your work duplicated and multiplied on the pages of every responsible publication in America.

J. W. JEFFREY, Vice-President.

How to Prevent "That Lonesome Feeling."

John J. Moroney & Co.

Chicago, Ill., November 1.

Please enter our name and send us bill for subscription for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. The writer has been president of the Jackson Fire Brick Co. at Jackson, Tenn., who have been a subscriber to the "World's Greatest Trade Paper." I disposed of my interest in the fire-brick company a couple of months ago, but find I miss something, and on awakening this morning I discovered that it was the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. I want to get it again, when I will miss that lonesome feeling.

JOHN J. MORONEY.

Many Good Americans Need to Be Awakened.

The Loomis Machine Co.,

Tiffin, Ohio, October 29.

We have received from you from time to time several of your circulars containing extracts from your editorials, etc., in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Let us ask if you have printed these in large quantities so that they can be obtained for general circulation in different communities. We wish that they could be placed in the hands of every live American citizen. We think that there are hundreds of good Americans who need to be brought to a realizing sense of the danger which now exists if they, with others of like kind, do not stand up for the good things we have had in the past and which we can have again if all work together.

GEO. D. LOOMIS, President.

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

Sardis, Miss., October 31.

Please send me as many as 200 "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" I want to use them in my church work. Congratulations to Mr. Richard Edmonds. He may not be a preacher, but he has preached the best sermon I have seen in print in all my life in all reading. He has hit the nail on the head. Thanking you in advance for the favor, allow me to remain. Most cordially,

E. G. MOHLER.

Pastor M. E. Church.

Manufacturers Record's Editorials on War Alone Would Make About a Dozen Volumes of About 500 Pages Each.

Mayfield Building & Improvement Co.

El Paso, Tex., October 27.

Some day, when the peace treaty is all over, if you will print in pamphlet form your editorials and comments on the war and treaty, I will be glad to pay for a copy any reasonable sum. I regard them the best written and published on the subjects that it was my pleasure to read. Check enclosed for \$3.24.

W. D. MAYFIELD.

"I Am 100 Per Cent American" Button Suggested.

Arkansas Brick & Tile Co.

Little Rock, Ark., October 29.

I see in your issue of the 23d inst. that the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce is producing a button with the inscription "I am producing more."

I would suggest that it would take in a broader scope and at the same time embody the "Atlanta idea" if the inscription be:

"I am 100 per cent American."

This button should be furnished and distributed by the United States Government and the movement made nation wide. The effect at this time would be splendid and the Bolshevik could read and understand.

W. W. DICKINSON.

How to Cure the Ills of the Public.

Richmond, Va., October 29.

When I reached the newsstand last Saturday I was unable to secure last week's issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, therefore I am enclosing check for \$3.50 for six months' subscription, and will appreciate having last week's issue included in this.

If the public at large and the great mass of workers would read such literature and arguments as found in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, instead of receiving their only enlightenment from the anarchistic demagogue and wild-eyed soap-box philosophers, there would be less cause for dissatisfaction among the great masses.

N. V. CAVANAUGH,

1704 Grove Avenue.

What It Is Doing for the Country.

Durham Iron Works,

Durham, N. C., November 1.

Your issue of October 30 contained so many very interesting writings on radicalism that I almost lost sight of the fact that we subscribe mainly for your magazine to keep up with what is wanted in the machinery life.

I now look forward to getting it for the sound sense reading matter it contains, and really think that you are doing more for the country than any other magazine that is published.

I think the majority of the subscribers are now not only looking for the business end of your paper, but read it from beginning to end.

W. R. KUKER, President.

RAILROADS

Railroad Projected Between Matamoras and Tampico

Tampico, Mexico, October 26—[Special.]—According to advices received here from the City of Mexico, the Carranza Government has granted a concession to the Mexican Petroleum Railroad Co. for the construction of a railroad between Tampico and Matamoras, a distance of about 325 miles. It is stated that the new company is composed of American, British and Mexican stockholders. Among them are representatives of some of the large oil corporations which are operating in the Tampico region. The terms of the concession granted by the Government do not provide for any subvention, but it is stipulated that materials which may enter into the construction of the railroad shall be imported duty free.

The route of the proposed line closely follows the Gulf coast for the entire distance between Tampico and Tuxpam. The road will traverse a region that is at present remote from rail transportation facilities. It is a very sparsely settled region, although it is capable of being converted into the most productive agricultural part of Mexico. The region is watered by the Soto la Marina River, which is navigable for 50 miles from its mouth. It is stated that by dredging the bar at the mouth of that river and the building of jetties there could be had one of the securest harbors for ocean-going vessels in all Mexico. This river and proposed harbor are only about 150 miles south of the Rio Grande. Other smaller streams traverse the region. The territory along the route of the proposed railroad is also believed to be underlain with petroleum. Upon the 2,000,000-acre Rusias ranch, which is directly on the route of the road, are several large springs of liquid asphalt which have been bubbling for untold centuries.

At the time the revolutionary period began, steps were well under way by the Mexican Government for the construction of a railroad between Tampico and Matamoras. It was to have been a part of the National Railways of Mexico. But for the internal disturbances of the country and the overthrow of the Diaz administration the road would, it is thought, have been finished long ere this. Before the Government took hold of the project, B. F. Yoakum of New York, who was at that time chairman of the executive committee of the Frisco Railroad, had under consideration the extending of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico line down the Gulf coast from Brownsville to Tampico. More than 35 years ago the late Jay Gould started the construction of a railroad from Laredo on the Rio Grande to Tampico. He built about 100 miles of grade and then abandoned the project. This grade may be still traced through the chaparral-covered region that it penetrated. The road was to have been an extension of the International & Great Northern, which Mr. Gould had at that time just finished to Laredo.

The construction of a direct line of railroad between Tampico and the Matamoras-Brownsville international gateway would, it is asserted, serve as a big relief to the transportation problem of the Gulf coast oil fields of Mexico. It would make possible the shipping to the United States of enormous quantities of petroleum by railroad, supplementing the heavy tonnage that is carried by tank steamers. The proposed line would shorten the rail distance between Tampico and the United States more than 200 miles.

In connection with this projected railroad the construction of a short line between Tampico and the City of Mexico may be undertaken by the same interests, it is stated. The building of this latter line was in progress when the revolutionary outbreak nearly 10 years ago put a stop to the work. About 50 miles of grade had been finished and some track laid. It was also to have been a part of the National Railways of Mexico. The line was to have been built to a connection with the old Hidalgo & Northeastern Railroad in the State of Hidalgo, thus obtaining a short all-rail route between the capital and Matamoras via Tampico. The Hidalgo & Northeastern was constructed and owned originally by Richard Honey, who for many years operated rich iron mines in the State of Hidalgo. The line became a part of the National Railways of Mexico systems. In building a railroad between Tampico and a connection with the Hidalgo & Northeastern the difficult engineering feat of mounting from sea level to the plateau, which has an altitude of about 7000 feet, all of

this rise being made within a distance of about 30 miles, must be surmounted.

At the time the plans for building the Matamoras-City of Mexico short line were adopted the wonderful oil resources of the Gulf coast region were unknown. With the development of this industry the need of the long-proposed road has been greatly increased. As a matter of fact, the large foreign oil operators of this region have already added to the transportation facilities of the Gulf coast territory, particularly between Tampico and Tuxpam, from time to time during the last few years, until conditions so far as the movement of traffic is concerned are much better than formerly. One of the significant phases of the oil industry as it relates to the necessity for the construction of additional lines of railway is the rapid spread of development operations to the coast region situated to the south of the port of Tuxpam and extending almost to Vera Cruz. This activity is expected to cause the early construction of a railroad down the coast from Tuxpam to Vera Cruz, a distance of about 250 miles, via the route that is now tentatively proposed by men who have the project under consideration.

Run-Down Condition on Parts of a Texas Line.

A report from Austin says that the Texas Railroad Commission has made public a report of an inspection made by its chief engineer, R. D. Parker, which substantiates the allegations of President J. M. Herbert of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, recently made, to the effect that sections of that road are unsafe for normal operation because of inadequate inspection and repairs by the Federal Railroad Administration.

At various points on the lines the report says that cuts were not ditched, track needed drainage, right of way was badly grass-grown, ties were rotten, angle bars down, ties were skewed, joints churning and a general bad state of track, showing lack of maintenance and supervision. The condition of one line is described as deplorable, demanding immediate attention. Unsafe conditions were also noted on sundry other sections. The inspection by the chief engineer was made by motor car, but he stopped, it is stated, 108 times and made examinations while walking along the tracks.

Houston to San Antonio.

Capt. Ed. Kennedy, Foster Building, Houston, Tex., informs the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the Houston, Richmond & San Antonio Traction Co., which he has been promoting, is being taken over by Captain Lowe, also of that city, and several wealthy bankers and investors; that the capital will be raised to \$5,000,000, and construction will begin by January. The line is to be completed from Houston to San Antonio, Tex., 186 miles, as early as possible. There are 75 miles graded ready for the rails. Captain Kennedy will act as purchasing agent; he will also be chairman of the advisory board. He also says that he has raised during the last three years \$1,000,000 in bonuses on this proposition. He has long been active in railroad work in Texas, having been prominent in the construction of the Beaumont, Sour Lake and Western Railway and other lines now in operation.

Short Line to Be Completed.

The Andalusia, Florida & Gulf Railway Co. has been organized to take over the line of the Florida, Alabama & Gulf Railway, 25½ miles long from Galliver, Fla., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, to Falco, Ala., and to build an extension from Falco to Andalusia, Ala., 22 miles. Afterwards, according to a plan now contemplated, an extension will be built from Galliver to Pensacola Bay, about 20 miles. J. I. Robbins of Falco is president; J. F. McGowin of Mobile, Ala., vice-president; B. M. Robbins, treasurer; H. B. Foshee, secretary, both of Falco, and A. H. Leonard, general manager. Headquarters are at Falco.

New Railroad Officers.

D. G. Gray, recently appointed traffic manager of the Western Maryland Railway, assumed the duties of his position November 1. Leonard Sparrow has been appointed principal assistant engineer of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, with headquarters at Wilmington, N. C.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., announces the appointment of E. J. Triay to be receiver for the Jacksonville Traction Co.

TEXTILE

Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills' Additions.

Extensive building additions and new machinery have been decided upon for the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills' plants at Rock Hill and Carhartt, S. C. Outlining these extensions, the company writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"We plan to add 5000 spindles each to our Nos. 1 and 2 mills, at Rock Hill and Carhartt. The addition to No. 2 building will double our floor space. In adding 5000 spindles to No. 2 mill, we will erect 30 to 35 additional cottages. We plan to increase the capacity of No. 1 mill 5000 spindles; the only addition necessary to present building will be an extension of weave shed to accommodate about 200 looms. The work at No. 2 mill will very probably be taken up at once. The work at No. 1 mill will be done gradually. We will proceed toward enlarging our dyehouse immediately and install such machinery as our present building will accommodate. Our ultimate aim is to operate 600 looms at No. 1 mill and 500 at No. 2 mill. N. G. Walker of Rock Hill is the architect."

Dery Corporation Buys Virginia Mill.

Referring to reports of a new management for the Charlottesville (Va.) Silk Mills, that company writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"The Charlottesville Silk Mills have been sold to D. G. Dery, Inc., Allentown, Pa. This firm has a chain of 34 mills, and this is the first mill they have purchased south of the Mason-Dixon line. This mill has been in operation for the past five years and has been very successful in weaving crepe georgette. Negotiations have been going on for over a year. This mill has been under the management of Joseph P. Ryan, who came here from Phillipsburg, N. J., five years ago."

Contracts Awarded for Prince Mill.

Contracts have been awarded for the buildings and machinery of the Prince Cotton Mills Co., Laurinburg, N. C., recently organized with \$800,000 capital. The building will be of mill construction, concrete and brick, 460x150 feet, to be equipped with 12,500 spindles and electric power drive. Machinery costing \$600,000 has been ordered, and the mill is to have a daily capacity of 10,000 pounds of yarn. R. C. Biberstein of Charlotte is the engineer and architect.

Cotton Fabric for Tire Interliners.

Plans are maturing for the proposed Birmingham plant of the Ray Tire & Rubber Co. of Chicago. This will be a cotton mill for manufacturing and rubberizing cotton fabric for the Ray puncture-proof interliners for pneumatic tires, the daily capacity of interliners to be 25,000. Building and machinery proposals are to be opened on February 1. Thomas Z. Tyler represents the company at Birmingham.

Textile Mill Notes.

Alden Knitting Mill, Meridian, Miss., plans \$20,000 improvements.

C. F. Harry, Grover, N. C., plans to establish a weaving mill for damask production.

Franklinton (N. C.) Hosiery Mill has been organized with \$75,000 capital, and S. F. Michener is president.

J. G. Scherf, Andalusia, Ala., plans organizing a \$25,000 company to build knitting mill. He contemplates erecting a 100x80-foot building with 50x40-foot basement to be equipped with hosiery equipment.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston and Atlanta, are architects and engineers for the Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing Co. addition, for which T. C. Thompson & Bros. of Charlotte and Birmingham have contract, as recently announced. This addition will be a main building annex, with space for 1000 looms, and the contract includes 50 to 100 dwellings for mill operatives.

For Spinning Cotton Thread.

Plans for a cotton-thread mill at Batesville, Ark., are outlined by the Chamber of Commerce, A. A. Webber, secretary, who writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"Would like to get in touch with manufacturers of machinery for spinning thread from cotton. We have parties who want to invest around \$20,000 and operate on a small scale to start with."

\$1,500,000 Mill Corporation Planned.

It is planned to organize a \$1,500,000 corporation for the purpose of building a cotton mill at Abbeville, S. C., the equipment of machinery to include 25,000 spindles and 750 looms for producing cloth. Abbeville investors are interested with James P. Gossett, president of the Williamston (S. C.) mills, who will probably be elected president of the new company.

Alabama Vote on \$25,000,000 Bonds.

Governor Kilby of Alabama has named February 16 as the date for the State's vote upon the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000 for the construction of highways. A campaign of education will be instituted at once to inform the voters as to the desirability of voting this bond issue.

To Pave Streets of Ranger, Tex., with Brick.

Ranger, Tex., November 1—[Special.]—Brick has been selected as the material for paving 58 blocks of streets of Ranger, and the contract for the work has been awarded to the McKenzie Construction Co. of Texas, with principal office in San Antonio. The contract calls for completing the work in 450 working days. It is understood that the paving brick will be furnished by the Thurber Brick Co. of Thurber, Tex. The cost of the paving to the city will be \$4.80 per yard, with no maintenance bond. The paving will be of three-inch vertical brick on a five-inch concrete base, with sand cushion.

The total amount of the contract as let is \$613,000. This is in excess of the former contract, which amounted to \$434,000, made by the General Construction Co., which is now putting down six blocks in Ranger. The city recently voted bonds for the paving of 64 blocks in the city.

The company which got the contract recently did \$3,500,000 worth of paving for the Government at its several cantonments. Steam shovels for unloading cars of gravel and crushed rock will be brought in, together with all equipment necessary to do the work.

\$3,650,000 for Roads in Tarrant County, Texas.

Fort Worth, Tex., October 31—[Special.]—The County Commissioners' Court has appointed R. V. Glenn supervising engineer for the construction of more than 300 miles of good roads in Tarrant county. The county will have a total of \$3,650,000 to build roads, bridges and culverts. Of this sum the national Government provided \$200,000.

The Federal aid must be used on three main highways. A total of \$116,000 is provided to construct 5.8 miles of concrete road on the Fort Worth-Dallas road; \$60,000 for building a hard-surface 10-mile strip on the Camp Hicks road, and \$24,000 for a 6.2-mile block on the Benbrook or Weatherford road.

Bids for this work will be opened on January 1, 1920. Glenn plans to get his estimates and survey records ready for contractors early in December. He expects to install a cost unit system based on the mile as a unit of construction. Contractors will be required to give accurate figures on the cost of each item of labor or work accomplished.

Glenn has been connected with the Federal good-roads work for a number of years. He was at one time constructor of roads in the Philippines for the Government. He has been located in Fort Worth about three years as assistant to Capt. J. D. Fauntleroy, Federal engineer for the district of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

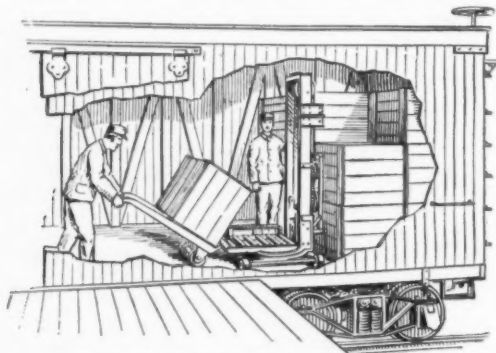
The roads are to be completed in about two years. The county already has one of the best roads systems of any county in Texas, and is looking forward to being called "the good-roads county of the State."

MECHANICAL

A Revolving Portable Car Loader.

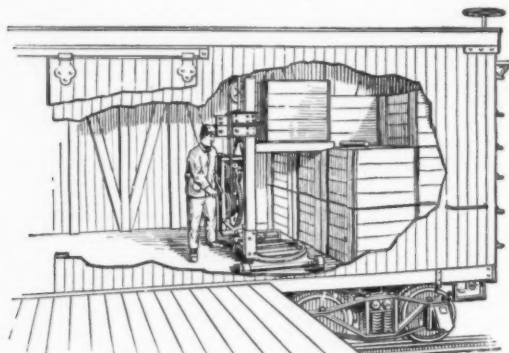
One of the most interesting and efficient of car-loading machines is the "Revolver," the use of which is shown in the accompanying illustrations. The great pressure of traffic upon the railroads and the consequent demand for the fullest use of cars has resulted in a general movement to obtain rapid and complete loading, quick dispatch and rapid unloading of all freight, so that as little delay as possible for shipments of all kinds may be accomplished.

There are several other types of mechanical loaders or piling and tying machines, which are also efficient time and labor sav-



PLACING FREIGHT ON THE MACHINE.

ing devices, but the distinguishing feature of this one is that its burden may be revolved into place without moving the machine on the floor. The general construction of all these machines, or portable elevators, as they are sometimes called, is quite similar, consisting of two uprights and an elevating platform, although this particular type has a revolving base which can swing on its own center like a turntable. Because of this it is known as a "Revolver." Bales, barrels or boxes may be thrown on the platform, and without changing the position of the machine it



PUTTING FREIGHT ON TOP OF PILE.

can be swung around toward the pile, raised to the desired height, where the load can be easily shoved off on top of the pile. In most cases one man can do the work from placing the load on the platform, raising it by means of a hand crank, to sliding it off on the pile. It is used equally well in unloading and "tearing down" piles. The machines are also made in motor-driven types.

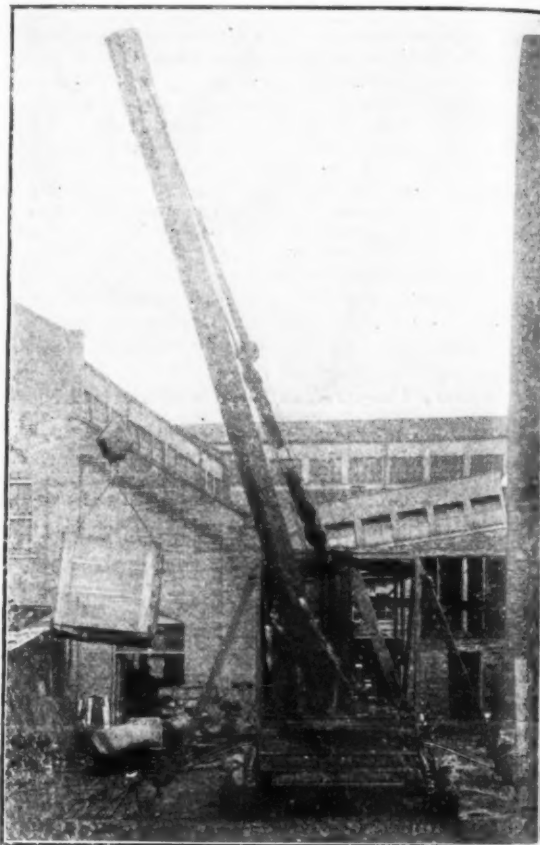
They are manufactured by the Revolver Company, sales agents for the New York Revolving Portable Elevator Co., 394 Garfield avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

New Model Auto-Crane.

At the second annual sales conference of the John F. Byers Machine Co., recently held at Ravenna, Ohio, where the works are situated, a demonstration was made of the new Model No. 1 Auto-Crane, which was put through various evolutions for the benefit of the 30 sales representatives present from the company's different branch offices. They had gathered for the discussion of

matters relating to the manufacture and sale of the Byers cranes as well as for the formulation of plans for the sales campaign of next year.

The illustration herewith shows one of the new Model No. 1 cranes at work.



BYERS' NEW AUTO CRANE AT WORK.

The conference was highly successful, and those who attended it returned to their respective territories inspired with what they had heard and seen. The size and power of the new crane are well indicated by the picture.

Blue Ridge Mountain Highway Said to Be Assured.

Asheville, N. C., October 30.—[Special.]—Penetrating the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Asheville-Murphy-Atlanta Highway, which has long been a dream of good roads enthusiasts of North Carolina and Georgia, will actually be an accomplished fact, according to the news received here from R. Neel, State Highway Engineer for Georgia. Engineer Neel says that the entire road will be completed by 1921.

Committees appointed at various times have worked on the proposition during the last few years, but until Federal aid was given to road building the plan could never be worked out. In North Carolina the plan will include the linking up of every county-seat in Western North Carolina. The plans already have been approved by the North Carolina State Highway Commission.

In Georgia the road will pass through Dahlonega, Porter Springs and Blairville. Reaching Murphy, N. C., the road will follow the route, which has already been surveyed, coming to Asheville through Waynesville, Canton, Clyde and West Asheville.

\$1,000,000 Highway Project Proposals.

Proposals have been invited until November 24 for constructing three sections of the New Orleans-Hammond Highway, for which \$1,000,000 is available. These sections total about 48 miles, and the bids will be opened by the Highways Department of the State Board of Engineers at New Orleans.

FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others, from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

Foodstuffs, Leather, Chemicals, Etc.

GIUSEPPE CORRIERI & Co., Via Ugo Bassi 48, Messina, Italy.—In accordance with your desire we beg to inform you we are agents for several products for Sicily and South Italy and we desire commercial relations with the most reliable firms dealing in condensed milk, lard, hides, leather, shoes, chemical products, leather bags, knives, sweaters and socks. Correspondence in French suggested.

Steel and Machinery.

UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., Habana, Cuba.—We would like to be put in touch with a first-class steel products manufacturer, able to give proper attention to export trade, and in such position to advantageously transact large orders. To such a manufacturer we would be able to send important orders. We are also ready to similarly work hand in hand with manufacturers of all kinds of machinery for sugar mills and railroads, and are open to hear from first-class concerns.

Machinery Tools, Etc.

ROMEO, GARAY Y CIA, Calle Ikenao, No. 18, bajo (Ensanche) Bilbao, Spain.—We are in the machine business, handling tools and accessories in general. We desire business relations with firms handling all kinds of machinery, tools, etc., including materials for shipbuilding, blades for saws, transmission appliances, marine packing (rubber and asbestos), pumps, forges and blacksmiths' appliances, mining machinery, general machinery, etc. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Etc., Foods.

B. DEBUSSEY, Park Avenue Hotel, New York.—I am the authorized agent of F. W. Vogel & Co., Rivadavia 1290, Buenos Aires, Argentina, which house has been established for a great many years, and does a very large import and export business. I am in New York, with the only purpose of forming connections with American manufacturers to represent them as sole selling agent in the Argentina and Uruguay Republics. The principal lines which F. W. Vogel & Company are doing business in are dry goods, dress material, hosiery, underwear, gloves, garters, suspenders and food.

American Leaf Tobacco.

LEVY MAURICE, 16, Rue Rovigo, Algiers, Algeria.—I am most interested in the American tobacco leaf business. Before the war I represented in Algiers the firm of Meyer & Jacobson of Hamburg for the sale of American tobacco leaf. Mobilized during the past five years, and having returned to my business several months ago, I am very anxious to obtain the direct representation of one or more exporting firms of tobacco leaves from your country. I have written a great many letters to American manufacturers, but many of them remain unanswered. Correspondence in French suggested.

General Import and Export Business.

THE HERMES IMPORT & EXPORT TRADING CO., 3, Hipotezna Str., Warsaw, Poland.—We established our commercial house, and our chief business will lie in imports of all kinds of goods and raw materials from abroad for our own account, or for the account of our customers, also exports of local produce and raw materials. We likewise represent foreign manufacturers and commercial houses, and deliver goods to State offices and co-operative societies. Furthermore, we buy and sell on commission all kinds of wares. The import department of our business will be conducted under the direction of Mr. Dweyrin, partner in our firm and former managing director of the Northern Import & Trading Co., Sitao, in Petersburg.

Sole Agencies Wanted.

GAYA & PINOL, S. en C., Cortes 529, Barcelona, Spain.—We desire to be placed in communication with firms that would grant us the exclusive agency for hardware, paints, oils, varnishes, electrical articles, electric-medico apparatus, construction material, building paper, household furniture, carpets, wardrobes, linoleums, drugs, chemical products, patent medicines, fine chemical products, toilet articles, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals and acids, dyes, extracts, alcohol, bottles, flasks, leather (dressed and undressed), belts, combs, Morocco leather, patent leather, enameled leather, fancy leathers, leather for harness, leather soles and shoe findings, raw cotton, sugar, materials for tanning, surgical instruments and accessories (for hospitals and clinics), purpurin, absorbent cotton, fancy gold and silver and plated ware (for bazars and barber shops), novelties for advertising purposes, pharmaceutical specialties, pressed buttons and rubber goods. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Would Sell All Goods on Commission.

GR. CONTONICOLAOU, Athens, Greece.—In my profession as commissary and business representative, I am interested in the sale of every kind of goods and products under the following conditions: Exclusive agency for Greece of firms desiring to extend their commercial relations. Quotations to be made for delivery c. i. f. Piraeus (Greece), payment, cash against documents through a bank at Athens. For all transactions, I desire to get a commission, said commissions to be paid me at the end of each year. The introduction and propaganda cost must be paid by the firms themselves.

Dyeing and Finishing Machinery.

HIJOS DE A. APARICIO, Ronda Universidad, 12, Barcelona, Spain.—We manufacture cotton cloth, having own dye department, and as we want to reform some machinery of that department, we would like to connect with manufacturers who would send us proposals, designs or catalogues, stating conditions of shipment, payment, etc. Machinery we need: Modern dyeing apparatus or machines, for cotton in skeins or hanks and in raw cotton or in grain, with daily production of 800 kilos between the different direct colors, sulphuric and bleachers; also machinery to finish the mentioned skeins. We are buyers of aniline colors and dyes, and should be glad to have samples and prices.

Dry Goods, Cotton, Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.

GAYA Y DIAZ-SAAVEDRA, L. 5, Plazuela del Progreso, Las Palmas, Spain.—We have endeavored to get in contact with American manufacturers and exporters as representatives for these islands (Canary Islands). The commercial custom of this country is to buy only the very necessary articles, and await the arrival of salesmen, from whom the importers make their selection, that is if the price is right. Very few firms have honored us with their representation, and through the mail we have had numerous offers, but were compelled to decline, for we are not buyers. We desire to represent houses that make a specialty of woollens, silks, cotton, drugs, pharmaceutical products, chemicals, fertilizers and shoe leather. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Opportunities in Belgium.

AUGUSTE MARCHAL, Rue Destree 78, Marcinelle-Charleroi, Belgium.—Since establishing my business in 1898 I have always been anxious to introduce American articles in my country. Unfortunately, I have never received any proposals worth submitting to my numerous clients, located in all parts of Belgium. However, I am gladly willing to try once more. My house occupies itself with industrial products of all kinds, and is in constant relation with every large Belgian industry, such as coal mines, steel mills and other factories, of which we have every kind. I am seriously interested in all kinds of articles of products which have any value or merit whatever. I would be pleased to receive offers, catalogs, circulars, samples if necessary, and also prices and terms. Correspondence in French suggested.

Bottle Washing and Filling Machinery, Etc.

YANNPOULOS, CASSARIS & Co., Rue de Stamboul 14, Alexandria, Egypt.—We want to receive as quickly as possible offers and details and a precise estimate for a complete installation of the most modern and perfected machine for washing and filling 15,000 to 20,000 bottles daily, with pasteurization device. The bottles are to be filled with 300 hectolitres, which are contained in barrels of different sizes. We would also like interested American firms to wire us their offers for the following goods: 200 to 300 tons of malt, best quality for the manufacture of Pilsener beer; 15 to 20 tons Pilsener hops best quality. Conditions: Prices per ton (2240 lbs.), delivery c. i. f. Alexandria, package free in double bags, payment by confirmed bankers, credit cash against documents, shipment next September. Correspondence in French suggested.

Naval Stores, Foodstuffs, Chemicals.

NILS BOING, Simmarigatan 4, Goteborg, Sweden.—I have up till now been engaged as manager by one of the leading importing firms of this city. I know the chemical and the colonial products trade thoroughly, and am well acquainted with wholesalers in these two branches for the whole of Sweden, besides having very good connections in Finland. To better myself I have decided to start an agency business of my own, and have already obtained very good connections with some leading American firms and other foreign houses. At present I want connections with some leading manufacturers of real American rosin and turpentine-oil, for which there is great demand in this country now. I have no interest for any substitutes, but only real products. I have also much interest in all kinds of foodstuffs, such as cheese, butter, etc. I am interested in all chemicals, especially heavy ones. I do not intend to buy American products on my own account, but to handle them only on commission basis. The wholesalers of this country do not buy from a middleman, preferring to buy direct from producers and manufacturers through agents.

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

N. C. Winston-Salem—Airplanes. — Winston-Salem Aviation Co. inceptd.; \$125,000; J. S. Kuykendall, James A. Gray, F. C. Page.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ala., Decatur.—Limestone Morgan Bridge Co. inceptd.; L. O. Stout; bridge across Tennessee River; \$650,000.

Ga., Hartwell.—Halley's Bridge Co. W. I. Halley; 1000-ft. steel bridge over Savannah River at Halley's Ferry, 18 ft. wide; 15 tons; \$50,000 to \$60,000; accompanying improvements \$20,000 to \$25,000. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Quitman.—Brooks County Comms.; concrete bridges; R. V. Laburn, Contr.

La., Mermentau.—Acadia Parish Police Jury, John Marsh, Prest., Crowley, La.; Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury, K. M. Briggs, Jennings, La.; 350-ft. span concrete bridge over Mermentau River. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridges.)

Md., Leonardtown.—State Roads Com'n., 61 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; double 15-ft. span steel, concrete slab, timber pile bridge from St. Georges Island to mainland; St. Mary's County, Contract SM-13; \$10,000; Joseph Shenton, Contr., Leonardtown. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Mo., Jefferson City.—State Highway Board; approved appropriation \$10,000; Lewis county—bridge in Canton Special Road Dist. on Monticello-Canton road. (See Road and Street.)

N. C., Greenville.—Pitt County Comms.; reconstruct Pillsboro bridge across Tar River; bids until Dec. 1; J. B. Harding, Highway Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Okla., Chickasha.—Grady County Comms.; 19 bridges and culverts; \$57,000.

Canning and Packing Plants.

La., Alexandria.—Rapides Packing Co. Box 316, inceptd.; \$36,000; W. D. Rush, Prest., Gen. Mgr.; Ben P. Rush, Secy.-Treas.; meat-packing plant; 45x55 ft. building; 15-ton refrigerating plant; electric power; 220-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle, A. C.; sausage-room machinery; racking, etc.; 4 cold-storage rooms, 19,584 cu. ft.; daily output 10,000 lbs. meat and meat products; fertilizer outfit; manufacture waste into fertilizer. (See Machinery Wanted—Packing Equipment.)

S. C., Orangeburg.—Geo. R. Wheeler; plans reorganization Orangeburg Packing Plant; modernize equipment where necessary; daily capacity 500 hogs, 50 cattle.

Clayworking Plants.

S. C., Columbia.—Shale Products.—Richland Shale Products Co. inceptd.; \$75,000; A. T. Blatchford, Deems Hattiwanger.

Tex., Eastland.—Bricks.—Tom Harrell; contemplates brick and rock crushing plant.

Va., Norfolk.—Brick and Tile.—Stone Glass-ite Brick & Tile Co. inceptd.; \$150,000; J. D. ne, Prest.; W. C. Hess, Secy.

Va., Staunton.—Bricks.—Federal Clay Products Corp. inceptd.; \$1,000,000; A. Lee Knowles, Sec. Treas.; C. H. and K. R. Forry, Newark, O., 2300 acres shale; mfrs. 100,000 bricks daily.

W. Va., Mount Hope.—Bricks.—Fayette Brick Co. organized; N. S. Blake, Mgr.; brick plant; daily output, 5000 to 15,000 from clay and shale; contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Brick Machinery.)

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ky., Elkhorn City.—Virginia-Elkhorn Coal Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; R. S. Johnson.

Ky., Fleming.—Elkhorn By-Product Coal Co.; install coal-mining equipment; electric power.

Ky., Louisville.—Rail & River Coal Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; W. A. Flanagan.

Ky., Marrowbone.—Marrowbone Mining Co.; plans developing large acreage.

Ky., Middlesboro.—Fern Lake Fuel Co. inceptd.; \$15,000; E. P. Nicholson.

Ky., Thornton.—A. C. Craft; leased coal properties; develop.

Ky., Paintsville.—Wells-Elkhorn Coal Co., C. O. Messenger, Gen. Mgr.; 3 tipples equipped with shaking screens and picking tables; Fairmont Mining Machinery Co., Contr., Fairmont, W. Va.; power plant, 300 H. P. boiler capacity; 1000-ton capacity aerial tramway; Broderick & Bascomb Rope Co., Contr., St. Louis, Mo.

Ky., Yellow Creek.—Knott County Coal Corp., Jeff. Ky.; coal tipples; contract let.

Md., Frostburg.—Andrew MacMannis & Sons, 66 Broadway; \$350 coal washer and power plant; 50-75 tons daily; slate bank of Union mine; mchy. ordered. (Supersedes recent item.)

Okla., McAlester.—Consumers' Coal Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; I. E. Guymon.

W. Va., Bellaire.—Webster County Smokeless Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va.; develop 400 acres.

W. Va., Charleston.—Posler Coal Co. inceptd.; \$120,000; T. E. Siler, R. E. McCabe, C. G. Peters.

W. Va., Charleston.—Davenport Coal Co. inceptd.; \$300,000; M. E. Preich, I. S. Given, E. E. Johnson; all Buffalo, N. Y.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Hephzibah Coal Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; George M. Hoffheimer.

W. Va., Chattooy.—Wanago White Ash Coal Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; L. G. Bray.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Winfield Coal Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; T. W. Powells.

W. Va., Herndon.—Pinnacle-Pocahontas Development Co., Thos. N. Mordue, Prest., Treas., 970 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago; leased 1625 acres; develop; construct mining plant and town. (Previously noted organized under Charleston.)

W. Va., Mable.—Randolph Colliery Co. incorporated; \$50,000; Phil Williams.

W. Va., Pemberton.—Pemberton Fuel Co.; rebuild mining and pumping plants; reported burned at \$15,000 loss.

W. Va., Philippi.—Wayne Steam Coal Co. inceptd.; \$75,000; G. W. Newcomer, Connellsville, Pa.

W. Va., Tams.—Morris Smokeless Coal Co. inceptd.; \$200,000; W. P. Tams, Jr., H. R. Tribou, H. O. Davis.

W. Va., Vaughan.—Concord Coal Co., 302 Kanawha National Bank Bldg., Charleston, W. Va., organized; \$100,000; Geo. F. Brown, Prest.; Herbert Hannigan, Treas.-Mgr.; develop 375 acres; daily output 200 tons. (Lately noted inceptd. under Nicholas and Clay Counties.)

Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ark., Monette.—Craighead County Comms., Drainage Dist. No. 18; 5 canals; earth construction; \$300,000; Pride & Fairley, Engrs., Osceola, Ark.; W. E. Crumpecker, Contr. (Bids lately noted.)

Drainage Systems.

Ark., Paragould.—Greene County Comms., Johnson Creek Drainage Dist. No. 2, H. Q. Donaldson, Secy.; drainage system; 226,500 cu. yds. earth excavation, enlarging and extending and new ditches; 277,000 cu. yds. earth excavation, muck ditch; 942,500 cu. yds. earth excavation, protection levees; bids until Nov. 3; W. R. Heagler & Sons, Engrs., Bertig Office Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

Ark., Paragould.—Greene and Craighead County Drainage Dist. No. 1, Orville Thompson, Secy.; drainage system; 556,200 cu. yds. excavation, ditches; 165,000 cu. yds. excavation, protection levee; 140,000 cu. yds. muck ditch excavation; 747,000 cu. yds. levee excavation; bids until Nov. 3; W. R. Heagler & Sons, Engrs., Bertig Office Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

La., Abbeville.—Vermilion Parish, Coulee de Jone Drainage Dist. Comms.; voted \$55,000 bonds. (Previously noted to vote.)

Tex., Honey Grove.—Farmers' Gin Co. (lately noted inceptd., \$30,000) organized; W. H. Skinner, Prest.; L. Shelton, Mgr.; galvanized iron, steel frame construction building; 10-stand cotton gin; probably gas or electric power; total cost \$25,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Engines.)

Electric Plants.

Fla., Sarasota.—City; lighting plant; contemplates bond issue. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Plains.—City, H. R. McGee, Mayor; \$6500 electric-light plant; bids until Nov. 1; J. B. McCrary Co., Archt.-Engr., Atlanta, Ga. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric-light Plant.)

La., Kaplan.—City, Eugene Eleazar, Mayor; light and water improvements; oil engine

pumping machinery; alternator; switchboard; power-house building; bids until Nov. 25; Xavier A. Kramer, Consult. Engr., Magnolia, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Equipment.)

Mo., Baltimore.—Park Commrs., J. Cookman Boyd, Prest.; appropriated; lighting for Mill Race drive, \$12,000; light improvement for Carroll Park, \$3,000; light improvement for Druid Hill Park, \$3,000.

Miss., Carthage.—Carthage Light & Ice Co. Inceptd.; \$30,000; R. L. Jordan.

Miss., Rolling Fork.—City, J. B. Sinal, Mayor; electric-light and water plants; power-house building; oil engine pumping machinery; alternators; switchboards; bids until Nov. 19; Xavier A. Kramer, Consult. Engr., Magnolia, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Equipment.)

Mo., Lexington.—Lexington Electric Co.; contemplates transmission cable across Missouri River and to Richmond; \$50,000.

Okla., Hobart.—City; electric-light plant; 500 H. P.; \$135,000 bonds recommended; V. V. Long & Co., 1300 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, (Supersedes recent item.)

Okla., Miami.—Miami Traction Co., B. B. Tatum, Prest.; rebuild \$75,000 to \$100,000 burned electric power plant.

Okla., Tonkawa.—City; electric-light improvements; voted \$15,000 bonds; Johnson & Benham, Consult. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

S. C., Ehrhardt.—City; electric light plant; Ryan Engineering Co., Engr., National Bank of Sumter Bldg., Sumter, S. C.

Tex., Brady.—City; electric-light plant; contract let. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Killeen.—City Light & Power Co.; rebuild \$28,000 burned plant.

Va., Stanley.—Pool Bros.; \$3000 plant; oil engine; \$4000 transmission system; 30 H. P. See Machinery Wanted—Electric Plants.)

Fertilizer Factories.

Miss., Gulfport.—R. E. Johnson Fertilizer Co.; increase from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

S. C., Chesnee.—Chesnee Fertilizer Co. organized; \$10,000; V. Hatchett, Prest.; J. F. Ezell, Mgr.; both Spartanburg, S. C.; plant for annual capacity 10,000 tons.

Va., Fredericksburg.—Cherry Stone Guano Co. organized; merge Lewisetta Packing Co. and Dennis Fish Oil & Guano Co., Cape Charles; \$300,000; A. B. Garner, Prest.; W. M. Wooster, Secy.-Treas.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Okla., Ada.—Ada Flour & Feed Co. incorporated; \$20,000; L. E. Pettigrew.

Okla., Clinton.—Clinton Alfalfa Mill Co.; increased from \$20,000 to \$60,000.

Okla., Enid.—Oklahoma Flour Mills Co.; \$100,000 mill.

Tex., Fort Worth.—E. C. Rall Grain Co.; rebuild burned 875,000 elevators.

Va., Bristol.—Bristol Milling Co. Inceptd.; J. S. B. Fugate; acquired plant; add 50-bbl. capacity mill; feed grinders; mf. flour, meal and mill feeds.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ga., Americus.—Revolving Scales.—W. H. Sawyer Sons Co., W. H. Sawyer, Prest.; rebuild burned plant; reported loss \$75,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—Chain Power Drives, etc.—Link-Belt Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advises Manufacturers Record: Considering establishment of plants in South; early developments will influence decision on locations; Atlanta considered logical location for plant.

Ga., Atlanta.—Lock Spikes.—Railway Lock Spike Co. organized; \$300,000; J. F. Pickard, Prest.; H. E. Harris, V.-P.; R. B. Lanham, Secy.-Treas. (Lately noted Inceptd.)

Ky., Harlan.—Rail Clamp, etc.—Bowen Mfg. Co., Melvin I. Bowen, Prest.-Mgr.; 60x100-ft. fireproof building; install electric-driven lathe punch, drill, saw, riveting hammer; mf. mine tie and rail clamp.

Ky., Louisville.—Repair Shop.—Union Machine Co.; increased from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

Lafonia.—Pulleys.—Dunbar-Wood Engineering Co., Arthur J. C. Wood, Prest.; William B. Dunbar, V.-P.-Gen. Mgr. and Chief Engr.; both of Covington, Ky.; erect foundry and shops; mf. variable speed pulleys; 20-acre site.

Mo., Baltimore.—Train-control System.—American Automatic Train Control Corp., 1105 American Bldg., organized; \$2,000,000; Calvin W. Hendrick, Prest.-Engr., Baltimore; Finley J. Shepard, V.-P., New York; directors include John B. Ramsay, Morris Whitridge, T. Rowland Thomas and others of Baltimore, M. M. Elkan and others of New York; plant to mf. automatic train-control system, preventing collisions and other accidents. (Lately noted chartered.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Steel Culverts.—Russell Grader Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; branch plant; 1-story building; \$35,000; 150-ft. site; mf. steel culverts.

Mo., St. Louis.—Tools.—Whitney Milling Machine Co. Inceptd.; \$100,000; Hugh Whitney, Webster Groves.

N. C., Tarboro.—Harrow.—Eclipse Harrow Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; \$100,000; M. G. Mann, Prest.; T. T. Thomas, V.-P.; M. S. Brown, Secy.-Treas.

Okla., McAlester.—Radiators.—McAlester Roofing Co., C. C. Cook, Prop., and H. A. Clough; factory; mf. automobile radiators.

S. C., Columbia.—Air Jacks.—Whitton Air Jack Co. Inceptd.; \$10,000; W. B. Whitton; air jacks, etc.

S. C., Greenville.—Farm Implements, etc.—Southeastern Farm Implements Co. Inceptd.; \$100,000; C. C. Hindman, J. C. Shearer.

Tex., Houston.—Fabricated Colls.—York Engineering & Supply Co., 611 Franklin Ave., sales agents York Mfg. Co., York, Pa.; 2-story brick building; equip shop to fabricate colls, etc.

W. Va., New Cumberland.—Jacks.—Atlas Jack Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; \$250,000; Ronald B. Jester, S. P. Beecham, both New Cumberland; Edward W. McKay, Pittsburgh.

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Ohio Oil & Drilling Co. organized; \$100,000; W. T. Jones, Prest.; M. E. Bloom, Treas.

Ark., Texarkana.—Magnolia Petroleum Co.; \$50,000 oil station; brick, concrete and steel; oil tank; capacity 50,000 gals.; lubricant oil tank, 15,000 gals.

Ky., Covington.—Filling Station.—Moore Oil Refining Co., B. G. Daws, Prest., York and McLean Sts., Cincinnati; 1-story 20x56-ft. oil-filling station; Herbert Spielman, Archt., 1210 Mercantile Library Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Ky., Fixer.—Gasoline.—Swiss Oil Corp.; 200,000-ft. gasoline extraction plant; United States and Cuban Allied Works Engineering Corp., Contr., 50 Broad St., New York.

Ky., Frankfort.—Oneida Oil & Gas Co. Inceptd.; \$25,000; J. W. Wilson.

Ky., Lexington.—Anglo-Saxon Oil Co. Inceptd.; \$500,000; J. H. Pigg, A. L. Brents.

Ky., Richmond.—Richmond Oil Co. Inceptd.; \$25,000; J. S. Stanifer.

Ky., Winchester.—Progressive Oil Royalty & Stock Co. Inceptd.; \$100,000; W. K. McClure, F. M. Costigan, N. C. Day.

La., Shreveport.—Refinery.—Caddo Central Oil & Refining Co., C. C. Clayton, Mgr.; \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 fireproof buildings for refinery; daily output 5000 bbls. refined oils and greases; Leonard Construction Co., Engr.-Contr., Chicago, Ill. (Lately noted at Cedar Grove, La.)

Okla., Bartlesville.—Leon Oil Producers' Co. Inceptd.; \$500,000; Zell E. Robinson, Paul E. Hubbell, Bryant O. Sear.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Midhoma Oil Co. Inceptd.; \$200,000; Lee A. Voorhees, J. W. Kiehl.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Independent Oil & Gas Co. Inceptd.; \$3,000,000; W. A. McBride, G. A. Johns, J. W. McCulloch.

Tenn., Memphis.—Refinery.—Seven States Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., organized; \$1,000,000; W. C. Myers, Prest., Wichita Falls; J. D. Wrather, Mgr., Amarillo, Tex.; daily capacity 2000 bbls.; refine into gasoline, naphtha, auto oils, etc.; crude oil from Louisiana, Texas and Kentucky oil fields; H. M. Smart, Engr., care Eagle Refining Co., Wichita Falls. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tenn., Reelfoot.—Reelfoot Dome Oil Co. Inceptd.; \$125,000; Ed. Mohundo, D. C. Naher, J. R. Usher.

Tex., El Paso.—Rio Grande Oil Co.; increased from \$200,000 to \$750,000.

Texas.—International Petroleum Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Inceptd.; \$100,000; A. A. Stone, D. W. Hill; both Charleston, W. Va.

Tex., Ft. Worth.—Carteret Oil Co., 312-313 Wheat Bldg. (lately noted Inceptd., \$300,000), organized; Jas. Kiernan, Prest.; Edw. F. Hannon, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.; Louis D. Ladd, Treas.; drilling wells. (See Machinery Wanted—Well-drilling Machinery.)

Tex., Houston.—Great Western Oil Co. Inceptd.; \$350,000; H. J. Gingles, O. L. Bardie.

Tex., Humble.—Refineries, etc.—Humble Oil & Refining Co.; increased from \$8,200,000 to \$25,000,000; for further developments, additional refineries, pipe lines, tanks, etc.

Tex., San Antonio.—Filling Station.—Magnolia Petroleum Co., W. W. Rew, Division Mgr., Bedell Bldg.; 2-story brick building; fireproof; \$70,000; plumbing and electricity, \$10,000; first floor, drive-in filling station; 7 filling pumps; restroom; lobby entrance to second floor; heating plant; Coleman & Jenkins Construction Co., Contrs. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Waco.—Refinery.—Arrow Refining Co. organized; J. E. Ireson, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr., 2010-11-12 Amicable Bldg.; \$100,000 steel, reinforced concrete and brick building; \$400,000 equipment; 60x30-ft. boiler-house; 3 boilers, 150 H. P. each; 3 stills, daily capacity 1000 bbls.; receiving-house; 2 pump-houses, 60x30 ft. each; office section, 40x20 ft.; 80-ft. agitator; Bruyere Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., Wayland.—Refinery.—Economy Refining Co., Cisco, Tex., organized; \$500,000; W. L. Sanders, Prest.; J. A. Smith, Secy.; S. A. Van Deran, Treas.; all Cisco; 3000-bbl. refinery.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—St. Louis & Fort Worth Producing Co. Inceptd.; \$1,000,000; D. H. and Tom C. Bradley, B. Bohan.

Va., Norfolk.—Independent Producers incorporated; \$100,000; W. A. Parker, Prest.; A. F. Cathey, Secy.-Treas.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Mo., Lanagan.—R. B. Dolson; \$50,000 hydro-electric plant on Indian Creek.

Tenn., Lebanon.—A. J. Dyer, care Nashville Bridge Co., Nashville; contemplates

transmission line, Lebanon to Murfreesboro; power from Murfreesboro substation of Tennessee Power Co. at probably 44,000 volts. (Supersedes recent item.)

Va., Riverton.—Shenandoah Valley Milling Co.; 1600 H. P. hydro-electric plant on Shenandoah River; concrete dam head works; canal, forebay and power-house; invites bids; Alfred M. Quick, Const. Engr., 418 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md. (See Machinery Wanted, Hydro-Electric Construction.)

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ga., Lagrange.—Citizens' Ice Plant, Morgan St.; 160x55-ft. building with 110x55-ft. basement; install 40-ton ice plant; Pike Bros. supervising work. (Previously noted to erect.)

Ky., Jackson.—Jackson Ice Co.; plant additions; double capacity.

La., New Orleans.—Gardeners & Shippers' Ice Mfg. Co., Valentine Zimmer, Prest., 5100 Dauphine St.; lately noted to erect addition; \$5x96-ft. mill-construction building; bids opened Dec. 10; install ice equipment, air condenser, pumps, air blower; 600 ice cans; daily capacity, 60 tons; F. Weber, Archt., St. Claude St. (See Machinery Wanted—Compressors; Pump; Belt; Ice Equipment.)

Miss., Biloxi.—Gulf Ice Co. inceptd.; \$30,000; J. W. Watts.

Miss., Carthage.—Carthage Light & Ice Co. inceptd.; \$30,000; R. L. Jordan.

Mo., St. Louis.—Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Co., I. C. Muckerman; storage and ice mfg. plant; 120x264-ft. site; other plants contemplated.

N. C., Asheville.—Asheville Ice Co., A. W. Faulkner, Mgr., will not erect plant addition. (Lately noted construction an error.)

N. C., Beaufort.—Beaufort Ice Co.; 20-ton ice machine; contemplated.

Okla., Enid.—Enid Ice & Fuel Co., N. E. Crumacker, Prest.; plant additions; \$5000; construction by owner; \$40,000 ice mfg. equipment; purchased; contemplates daily capacity 120 tons. (Lately noted to construct.)

Okla., Tonkawa.—Tonkawa Ice Co., M. Schonwald, Propr.; ice and creamery plant; lately noted; has 78x108-ft. building; install 50-ton ice machine. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Plant.)

Tex., El Paso.—El Paso Ice & Refrigerator Co., J. C. Peyton, Prest., Ochoa and Mills Sts.; \$40,000 additional unit; 3-story 40x80-ft. on top present structure; double capacity; present machinery sufficient for 1,000,000 cu. ft. storage capacity.

W. Va., McMechen.—McMechen Ice Co. organized; C. H. Wilson, Mgr. and Const. Engr., 32 Walnut Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.; 100x75x18-ft. fireproof building; bids open; daily output 50 tons. (Supersedes recent item.)

Irrigation Systems.

La., Mermentau.—Buddy Hinze; irrigation rice plant on 400-acre farm to water farm and neighboring farms; crude-oil engine.

Land Developments.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—City; park; voted \$35,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Md., Baltimore.—Park Commrs., J. Cookman Boyd, Prest.; appropriated; completion of Mt. Vernon Square changes, \$35,000; park system extension from North Ave. and 11th St. to Franklin Rd., \$60,000; playground in Northwest Baltimore, \$100,000; Ann St. playground, \$80,000; purchase Quaker burial ground, Fayette and Aisquith Sts., for park and playground, \$30,000; floating island and bandstand, Druid Lake, \$34,000; reduce Pimlico Circle, \$7000; improve Pimlico entrance

to Druid Hill Park, connect drives, \$3000; Easterwood Park improvements, \$5000.

Md., Rockdale.—Ferneliff Orchard Co. inceptd.; R. McHill Palmer.

N. C., Asheville.—Fred L. Sale, Geo. Evans; 141 acres on Gooches' peak; \$50,000 improvements; apple trees on 100 acres; residential park.

N. C., Raleigh.—Allen Bros.; develop 200 acres for residential district; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., Charlotte, N. C., and New York, wires Manufacturers Record; Allen Bros. will develop Williams tract north of city; C. L. Mann, Engr., engaged in charge of construction, West Raleigh, N. C.; improvements to include electric lighting installation, water-works, sewer system and paved highways.

Va., Richmond.—Stonewall Courts Corp., 501 Va. Ry. & Power Bldg. (lately noted chartered, 25,000), organized; Thos. Gresham, Prest.; Edgar Allen, Jr., Gen. Mgr.; 47.74 acres; \$50,000 improvements; roads, electric lights, street railway, telephones, water, etc.; Wise Granite Co., Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewerage; Piping; Road Building.)

S. C., Orangeburg.—Orange Park Development Co. inceptd.; \$30,000; H. C. Wannamaker.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—Oates-Krebs Lumber Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; B. H. Oates.

Ark., Hollywood.—S. T. Marlar, Prescott, Ark.; sawmill; daily capacity 20,000 ft.; later contemplates planer and shingle mill.

Fla., Groveland.—Edge-Dowling Lumber Co.; double plant capacity. (Lately noted to acquire 165,000 acres timber land.)

Fla., Manatee.—Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. K. Webb, Engr., Manatee; \$500,000; daily capacity 60,000 ft. lumber; 206x48 ft. mill proper; 370x100-ft. planing mill, crate factory and dressed lumber shed with capacity 750,000 ft. board measure; 80x60-ft. machine and blacksmith shop; 80x30-ft. engine and car-repair shop; 75x40-ft. boiler-house; 75x20-ft. fuelhouse; 140x45 and 140x72-ft. timber dock with size between; 104x21-ft. drykiln; 70x60-ft. cooling shed; 100x75-ft. dry sorter-rooms with cut-off saw and 2-saw edger; loading platform; 6 standard-gauge tracks with capacity 7,000,000 ft. board measure; 2 dimension yards with capacity 1,400,000 ft.; tramways, electric locomotives; 750,000 ft. lumber and timber for plant construction; install small mill to cut this material; develop 113,000 acres timber in Braden River district.

Ky., Maysville.—Maysville Lumber Co.; increased from \$5000 to \$15,000.

La., Lake Charles.—Green, Moore & Co., Beaumont, Tex.; purchased timber land for \$34,000; will cut; purchased sawmill equipment.

La., Shreveport.—Sharp Lumber Co. inceptd.; \$30,000; G. K. Sharp, Prest.

Md., Curtis Bay.—Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Jas. E. Long, Mgr., 1106 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, and Seattle, Wash.; has plans for planing mill, drykiln, stacker, cooling shed, handling equipment, storage facilities, etc.; 25-acre waterfront site; 6 fireproof timber sheds, 5 to be 900x76 and 1 (finishing) to be 900x30 ft.; 5 traveling electric cranes; 480-ft. sorting shed, receiving lumber on live rolls; 680x40-ft. open lumber pier; 500x156-ft. covered cargo pier; piers connect with main ship channel by two 100-ft. wide by 30-ft. deep channels, dividing at piers to 100-ft. berths on each side. (Supersedes previous items under Miscellaneous Construction.)

Miss., Blue Mountain.—T. B. Bradford; planing mill.

Miss., Blue Mountain.—Napoleon Hardwick, Corinth, Miss.; 3 sawmills; purchased timber tract. (Previously noted contemplated.)

Miss., Tishomingo County.—Corinth Land & Timber Co., Corinth, Miss.; purchased 23,800 acres virgin short-leaf pine timber land in Tishomingo County, Miss., and Franklin County, Ala.; will cut timber and sell land in groups of 200 and more acres.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Jackson Brothers Co., Salisbury, Md.; wires Manufacturers Record; \$200,000 plant; 250x240-ft. mill and box factory building; 100x100-ft. power plant building; mfr. lumber and boxes; daily output lumber, 250,000 ft.

N. C., Reidsville.—John B. Rogers Lumber Co. organized; \$50,000; John B. Rogers, Prest.-Mgr.; has building; install wood-working machinery; log sawmill.

Okla., Pawhuska.—Pawhuska Lumber Co. inceptd.; \$20,000; John A. Wimberly.

Tex., Longview.—A. E. Morgan Lumber Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; A. E. Morgan.

Va., Farmville.—Giles Lumber Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; E. L. Arthur, Prest.

Metal-Working Plants.

Ga., Atlanta.—Rims and Wheels.—Oliver Rim Co., 923 Empire Bldg., V. G. Collis, Mgr.; 160x90-ft. fireproof building; \$50,000; J. S. and C. R. Collins, Contrs.; install \$50,000 stamping and rolling machinery; purchased. (Previously noted inceptd. under Woodworking Plants, capital \$1,000,000.)

Mining.

Ark., Little Rock.—Bauxite, etc.—Petroleum Bauxite Mining & Mfg. Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; Charles S. Smith, Prest.-Treas.; Arthur W. Conover, V.-P.; William L. Jones, Secy.

Fla., Ellenton.—Fullers Earth.—Crown Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.; fullers earth plant on Upper Manatee River; monthly capacity 100 tons.

Ga., Lumpkin.—Fuller's Earth.—Lumpkin Mining Co. organized; D. W. Bailey, Prest.; R. M. Burt, Secy.-Treas.; both Hastings, Fla.; \$100,000 fireproof building; install boilers, grinders, bolters, sacking machinery, steam shovel, conveyors, pumps; daily output 100 tons. (See Machinery Wanted—Mining Equipment.)

Md., Deerfield — Greenstone. — Greenstone Products Co., 112 First National Bank Bldg., Roanoke, Va.; quarry and crush greenstone for roofing.

Miss., Kemp's Bend—Gravel.—Kemp's Bend Gravel Co. will organize; McChord & Harding, New York and Chicago, interested; Fred L. Hartog, Engr., Cairo, Ill.; install \$300,000 plant, including barge with daily capacity 5000 cu. yds., floating derrick, 10 barges, towboat, etc.; equipment to include tippie hoist, storage bins, etc. (McChord & Harding lately noted to develop gravel beds, planning installation \$300,000 plant, etc.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Rock Asphalt.—National Rock Asphalt Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; W. E. Emick, C. W. Gould; both Lawrence, Kan.

Miscellaneous Construction.

Ala., Mobile.—Dredging.—Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co.; dredge channel; 27 ft.; Ollinger & Perry Dredging Co., Contr.

Ala., Mobile — Docks. — City; additional dredging Arlington docks; Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co., Contr., New York.

Ala., Montgomery.—Swimming Pool.—Norman & Miller; 55x86-ft. concrete pool; 2½ to 10 ft. deep; steam heat; 25 dressing rooms.

Fla., Pensacola — Docks.—City; 80x240-ft. landing docks; Charles Villar, Contr.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Canal.—City; voted \$500 bonds; canal terminal. Address The Mayor.

La., New Orleans—Levee.—State Engrs., Room 213, New Orleans Court Bldg.; Morancy Emergency Levee; contents 150,000 cu. yds.; bids until Nov. 3; Frank M. Kerr, Chief State Engr.

Md., Baltimore — Swimming Pools, etc. — Park Commrs., J. Cookman Boyd, Prest.; \$60,000 and \$30,000 swimming pool at Druid Hill Park; enlarge pool at Gwynn's Falls Park, \$800; equipment for pools, \$20,000. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Ennis — Levees. — Ellis County Levee Improvement Dist. No. 2; E. Raphael, Chrmn. Board Supvrs.; drainage system; additional and repairing levees; bids until Nov. 27; plans on file office John Sharp. (See Machinery Wanted—Levee Construction.)

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Decatur—Transportation.—M. A. Codd Boat Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; M. A. Codd.

Ala., Huntsville—Abattoir.—City; abattoir; votes Nov. 29 on \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ala., Monroeville — Publishing. — Current Events Publishing Co. inceptd.; \$3500; W. A. Levett.

Ala., Selma—Stockyards.—Chamber of Commerce Com., Isidore Keyser, Chrmn.; \$100,000 stockyards; contemplated.

Fla., Hastings—Fire Apparatus.—City; paid fire dept.; bond issue; contemplated. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Daytona — Mineral Waters. — Nelson Mounts, Inc., chartered; \$50,000; Nelson Mounts, Prest.

Fla., Jacksonville—Construction.—Suwanee Construction Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; D. C. Dawkins, Prest.

Fla., Jacksonville — Dairy. — Purity Milk Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; Bernard Thyson, Prest.; G. B. Certain, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Americus—Publishing.—Times-Recorder; 1-story 40x130-ft. brick and concrete building, with 18-ft. concrete court; 50x25-ft. addition; combined floor space 6450 sq. ft.; T. F. Lockwood, Archt., Columbus, Ga.

Ky., Calhoun—Publishing.—McLean County News Publishing Co. inceptd.; \$3000; G. H. Cary.

Ky., Fort Thomas—Spring Water.—Altamont Spring Water Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; L. J. Crawford.

Ky., Louisville—Printing.—Falls City Tin Tag & Lithograph Co.; increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

La., Bogalusa—Fire Alarm.—City; fire-alarm system; voted \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Md., Baltimore — Engineering. — Seaboard Engineering Co., 110 E. Lexington St., organized; \$50,000; H. L. Claphan, Prest.-Mgr.

Md., Baltimore—Dryer.—Universal Central Dryer Co., Carrol and Weaver Sts.; 1-story frame and iron dryer and boiler-room; 24x48 ft. 8 in.; L. H. Weller, Contr.

Md., Baltimore—Steamship Line.—Baltimore & Jamaica Trading Co., Chamber of Commerce Bld., inceptd.; \$250,000; Ernest L. Dinzing.

Mo., St. Joseph—Stock Yards.—St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.; \$20,000 immunization plant; 1-story concrete and frame building; holding, temperaturing, collecting and drying pens; vaccinating, spray and drip rooms; 7000 hogs at one time; S. F. Koters, Chief Engr.; Lehr Construction Co., Contr.

N. C., Raleigh—Contracting.—North State Construction Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; C. P. Emlidge, R. W. Kennison, A. C. Thurman.

Okla., Okmulgee — Publishing. — American Publishing Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; Ernest McDaniel.

Okla., Tulsa — Electrical Supplies. — W. H. Youse Electric & Supply Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; W. H. Youse.

S. C., Kingstree—Laundry.—Kingstree Steam Laundry inceptd.; \$15,000; A. C. Hinds.

S. C., Kingstree—Laundry.—A. C. Hinds and W. H. Carr; organize \$15,000 company; steam laundry.

S. C., Kingstree — Builders' Supplies.—Builders' Supply Co. inceptd.; \$12,500; L. N. Bagnal, Prest.

S. C., Union — Live Stock. — Sardis Farms, Inc., organized; \$50,000; F. J. Parham, Prest., Box 263; \$5000 barns and hog houses; construction by owner; succeeds established stock farm; breed principally Duroc Jersey hogs.

Tenn., Huntsville—Abattoir.—City; abattoir; vote Nov. 24 on \$25,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Knoxville—Construction.—Flenniken Construction Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; John W. Flenniken.

Tex., Eastland—Rock Crushing.—Tom Harrell; rock-crushing and brick plant; contemplated.

Tex., San Antonio—Incinerator.—City; 2 additional units to municipal incinerator on Salado Creek; \$51,000; Hans Helland, Engr.

Tex., San Antonio—Apiaries.—A. J. Root Co. inceptd.; \$80,000; A. J. Boyden, R. I. Aullmon, J. H. Theis.

Tex., Sherman—Marble Works.—M. A. Love, 215 W. Lamar St., fireproof building of tile and stucco; equip for working marble.

Va., Norfolk—Hardware.—Buyrn, Clarke & Eaton, inceptd.; \$45,000; O. H. Buyrn, Prest.; Roland Eaton, Secy.

Va., Orkney Springs — Mineral Springs. — Orkney Mineral Springs; inceptd.; \$100,000; A. A. Moss, Prest., Newport News, Va.; T. A. Long, Secy., Harrisonburg, Va.

W. Va., Bunker Hill—Transportation.—Tri-State Motor Transport Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; J. Fred Laise.

W. Va., Charleston—Engineering.—Clark & Krebs inceptd.; \$50,000; J. M. Clark.

W. Va., Charleston — Laundry. — I. X. L. Laundry Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; W. G. Mathews.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ark., Batesville — Mattresses. — Chamber of Commerce, A. A. Webber, Secy.; represents investors planning mattress factory. (See Machinery Wanted—Mattress Machinery.)

Ala., Birmingham—Ice Cream.—Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C.; purchased Furnas Ice Cream Co. and Frozypure Ice Cream Co.; \$200,000; construct and equip additional plants; \$300,000 to \$400,000; A. L. Fill, Mgr., Birmingham.

Ark., Blytheville—Bakery.—Fisher Bakery; plant addition; install machinery.

Ark., Jonesboro—Creamery.—Jonesboro Ice Co., Thomas Burress, Mgr.; creamery; ice-plant addition.

Ark., Jonesboro—Ice-Cream.—A. J. Scott Ice-Cream Co. organized; \$100,000; A. J. Scott, Prest.; J. E. Parr, Secy.; remodel factory; equip plant.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Polish.—Shinem Mfg. Co., Geo. W. Wrennick, Leesburg, Fla.; plant; mfrs. polishes.

Ga., Atlanta—Smoke Consumers, etc.—Pom-

eroy Mfg. Co., 187 Peachtree St., organized; John Pomeroy, Prest.; W. T. Bidwell, V.-P.; L. M. Heinke, Secy.-Treas.; install machine tools; mfrs. smoke consumers, water softeners, etc. (Supersedes previous item.)

Ga., Atlanta—Ice-cream Cones.—Graves-Cromer Mfg. Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; Philip M. Groves, Ford S. Cromer.

Ga., Atlanta—Medicine.—Ferrolax Medicine Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; J. W. Bullock, Theodore H. and Alex W. Smith, Jr.

Ga., Atlanta — Paint, etc. — Southeastern Paint & Oil Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; H. T. Hellbreuch, C. J. Crimmons.

Ga., Atlanta—Carbonic Gas.—Pratt Laboratory Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; S. F. Boykin.

Ga., Atlanta—Paint.—Johnson Paint Co. inceptd.; \$300,000; B. F. Johnson, Atlanta; W. B. Feuder, Valdosta, Ga.

Ga., Atlanta—Shoes.—Piedmont Shoe Factory; \$200,000; rent building; manufacture 250 pairs shoes daily.

Ga., Cartersville—Trousers.—Rome Mfg. Co., N. N. Burns, Mgr., Rome, Ga.; contract let for 60x125-ft. mill construction factory; mfrs. trousers. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ga., Columbus — Chero-Cola. — Chero-Cola Co.; increase from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

Ga., Macon — Drugs. — Southern Druggists Syndicate organized; Mallory H. Taylor, Jr., Mgr.; \$150,000 factory; offices in Macon, Atlanta, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ky., Carrollton—Tobacco.—New Burley Tobacco Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; L. R. Ramey.

Ky., Frankfort — Tobacco. — Burley Tobacco Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; Jno. C. Noel.

Ky., Hopkinsville—Tobacco.—Universal Tobacco Co.; 2-story 60x230-ft. factory; brick.

Ky., Lexington—Fruit Laxative.—Kentucky Fruit Laxative Co., 172 Georgetown St. (lately noted inceptd., \$2000), organized; J. D. Stevens, Prest.-Mgr.; grinding, cutting and wrapping mch.; mfrs. fruit laxative tablet. (See Machinery Wanted—Grinders; Wrapping and Cutting Machinery.)

Ky., Lexington — Bakeries. — Blue Grass Bakeries Co., inceptd.; \$5000; J. J. McGurk.

Ky., Louisville — Tobacco. — Bradley-Preston Tobacco Co., 2623 Cedar St. (lately noted incorporated, \$50,000), organized; L. S. Bradley, Prest.; Jno. W. Briggs, Mgr.; twist tobacco.

Ky., Louisville—Trousers.—H. & S. Pants Co. inceptd.; \$15,000; J. J. Shapers.

Ky., Louisville — Confectionery. — Louisville Confection Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; M. S. Oppenheimer.

Ky., Owensboro — Shoe Repairing. — J. W. Gipe Shoe Repair Co. inceptd.; \$5000; J. W. Gipe.

La., Alexandria—Bakery.—Keeps-Fresh Electric Bakeries inceptd.; \$8000; Achille Bauer, Prest.

La., Crowley—Tailoring.—Paul Matex; \$10,000 tailoring plant; Oliver & Sons, Contrs., Lake Charles, La.

La., New Orleans—Coffee.—American Coffee Co., 423-31 S. Peters St.; improve building; enlarge plant.

La., New Orleans—Soaps.—Saberton Mfg. Co., Tampa, Fla.; contemplates establishing \$150,000 plant; mfrs. cocoanut and toilet soaps.

Md., Baltimore.—Werthelmer Bros., 1907 E. Preston St.; 3-story factory addition; Chas. L. Stockhausen, Contr., 33 S. Gay St.

Md., Baltimore—Bakeries.—Federal System of Bakeries inceptd.; \$100,000; Wm. V. and Maurice Strasburger, both 112 Market Place; Lee I. Hecht, Fidelity Bldg.

Md., Denton—Underwear.—Erlander Bros., New York and Baltimore; 55x115-ft. building; branch factory.

Mo., Kansas City—White Duck Coats.—Snower Mfg. Co., David Snower, Prest.; 8-story 58x81-ft. concrete building; \$125,000; McKeeknie & Trask, Archts.

Mo., Springfield—Overalls.—Fits-U Mfg. Co., E. Commercial St.; increase 100 per cent.

Mo., St. Joseph—Candy.—Douglas Candy Co., 2d between Edmond and Charles Sts.; \$35,000 factory addition; brick.

Mo., St. Louis—Bakery.—A. J. Forbes; 2-story building; bakery on first floor.

Mo., Union—Shoes.—Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., John C. Jacobs, Supt., Buck and Church Sts.; 3-story 50x180-ft. brick and concrete mill-construction building; gravel roof; maple floor; \$75,000; mfrs. shoes; Hope Mfg. Co., Archt.

N. C., Charlotte—Carbonic Acid Gas.—Southern Carbonic Co., Kingston Ave., organized; J. Frank Harrison, Prest., Greensboro, N. C.; W. T. Williford, Mgr.; 60x125-ft. mill-construction building; \$15,000; \$85,000 machinery and equipment purchased from Carbondale (Pa.) Machine Co.; daily output 7500 lbs. CO₂; Kalberry Corp., Archt.-Engineer, 31 W. Union Square; J. A. Gardner, Contr.

N. C., Mebane—Mattresses.—Silkheart Mattress Co. organized; A. N. Scott, Prest.; H. V. Corbett, Secy.-Treas.; rent building; machinery ordered; silk-floss mattresses.

N. C., Rocky Mount—Pepsi-Cola.—Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., 301 Tarboro St., organized; \$25,000; N. S. Bennett, Mgr.; lease building; bottling machinery ordered.

N. C., Salisbury—Mint Cola.—Mint Cola Co.; increased to \$200,000.

N. C., Walkertown.—Walkertown Roller Mills organized; \$25,000; L. C. Hobson, Prest.-Mgr.; has building; \$1200 machinery ordered; 50 bbls. flour per 24 hours.

Okla., Tullahassee—Soap.—Mother Earth Soap Co., Vian, Okla. (Lately noted inceptd., \$50,000), organized; J. W. Rodgers, Prest.; Wm. Thompson, Secy.-Treas. and Mgr.; 75x100-ft. brick building; soap washing powder.

S. C., Charleston—Drugs.—Dudman Drug & Chemical Co., 44 Cannon St. (lately noted inceptd., \$10,000), organized; F. E. Dudman, Mgr.; medicinal preparations.

S. C., Gaffney—Ice Cream.—Poole & Griffith Co.; ice-cream plant; machinery purchased.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Overalls.—Miller Mfg. Co., Dallas, Tex.; acquired \$75,000 plant; enlarge; install restroom, cafeteria and first-aid department.

Tenn., Columbia—Creamery, etc.—Dimple Ice-Cream & Creamery Co., S. High and Depot Sts., organized; J. B. Lovell, Mgr.; 2-story 60x80-ft. brick, plate-glass front, concrete building; fireproof; milk, ice-cream and butter plant combined; Richardson Lumber Co., Newt Vaughn, Mgr., Contr.; machinery purchased. (Supersedes previous item.)

Tenn., Memphis—Food Products.—Quaker Oats Co., T. A. Potter, Asst. to V.-P., Chicago; plant consuming 50 to 60 cars grain at start and 200 cars eventually; 500x130-ft. main building, with 65,000 sq. ft. floor space; concrete, steel and brick construction; large capacity mill for grinding wheat and corn; concrete grain elevator for 150,000 bu. and 10 concrete tanks for 200,000 bu. grain; 160x100-ft. building, equipped for daily capacity 500 tons mixed feed; tanks for 200,000 gals. molasses; 6 railways through yards and plant; gravity switching system to eliminate locomotive for spotting, loading and shipping.

Tenn., Memphis—Shades.—Standard Rug & Shade Co., 105 N. 2d St. (lately noted inceptd., \$100,000), organized; Leo M. Strauss, Prest.-Mgr.; occupy building to be erected.

Tenn., Nashville—Chemicals.—Victor Chemical Works, Walter B. Brown, V.-P., Fisher Bldg., Chicago; chemical plant; 10 buildings, including power-house; initial cost for buildings and equipment, \$600,000.

Tex., El Paso—Windmills.—Gate City Windmill Co. organized; T. J. Powers, Prest.; mfrs. windmills.

Tex., Houston—Working Clothes.—Miller Bros., Galveston, Tex.; 3-story reinforced concrete factory; \$48,600; mfrs. working clothes.

Va., Bedford—Labels.—Piedmont Label Co. organized; \$150,000; J. W. Gillaspie, Prest.; W. A. Fitzpatrick, Secy.-Treas.; 3-story 75x100-ft. brick building; manufacture lithographed labels; daily capacity 1,500,000.

Va., Crozet—Extracts.—Albemarle Extract Corp. chartered; \$100,000; Geo. R. B. Michie, Prest., Charlottesville, Va.; Thos. W. Woolen, Secy., Crozet.

Va., Lynchburg—Shoes.—F. J. Fritch, John James, Ashby Phillips; shoe factory.

Va., Lynchburg—Candy.—H. A. Robinson; contemplates candy factory.

W. Va., Huntington—Light Deflectors.—Three-leaf Lamp Shade Co. organized; Edw. Meeks; 4-story factory; mfrs. light deflectors for electric and gas lamps.

W. Va., Huntington—Drugs.—Huntington Drug Co., Walter C. Price, Gen. Mgr.; \$100,000 plant; 5-story 109x80-ft. reinforced concrete building; R. L. Day & Son, Archts.

W. Va., Parkersburg—Cut Glass.—Merritt-Wetherall Cut Glass Co. inceptd.; \$500; D. P. Merritt.

W. Va., Williamson—Bottling.—Keystone Bottling Works, D. M. Mitchell, Mgr., Northfork, W. Va.; 50x100-ft. bottling plant; Pedigo & Gerry, Archts., Coal and Coke Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; W. P. Barnet, Contr., Graham, Va.

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Andalusia—Garage.—Henderson & Knox; 2-story garage; brick and steel.

Ala., Birmingham—Tire Interliners.—Ray Tire & Rubber Co., 833 Rees St., Chicago; plant buildings, open bids Feb. 1; install special built machinery, open bids Feb. 1; manufacture and rubberize cotton fabric for tire interliners; daily output, 25,000 Ray puncture-proof interliners for pneumatic tires; Thos. Z. Tyler, Southern States Distributor, Birmingham; Ray Puncture-Proof Interliner Co. of Louisiana, 640 Baronne St., New Orleans. Supersedes previous items. (See Machinery Wanted—Cotton Machinery.)

Ala., Birmingham—Garage.—Creel Motor Co., Charles P. Hammond; garage and repair shop.

Ala., Birmingham—Garage.—J. M. Gillespie, Jr., T. N. Dusenberry; brick and concrete garage; fireproof; concrete floors; \$15,000.

Ala., Birmingham—Automobiles.—Preston Motors Corp., R. A. Skinner, Prest.-Mgr., 321-322 1st National Bank Bldg.; 50,000 sq. ft. steel and textile fireproof buildings; \$100,000; manufacture passenger automobiles; annual capacity 2500; install woodworking, sheet metal and milling machines, drill presses, lathes; construction by company under supervision J. F. Dietz, Constr. Engr.; R. A. Skinner, Archt. (Lately noted organized to erect plant to manufacture 4 and 6-cylinder motor cars; main building 420x60 ft., with 2-150x50-ft. wings of steel and concrete; 80x60-ft. power-house.)

Ala., Huntsville—Automobiles.—Wm. F. Struve; building; Baxter Bros., Contrs.

Ark., Little Rock—Automobiles.—Yale Automobile Co. inceptd.; \$40,000; O. A. Cook, Secy.

Fla., Jacksonville—Automobiles.—Barwald Bros. Motor Co. inceptd.; \$300,000; E. P. Barwald, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Jacksonville—Automobiles.—Florida Motor Car Co. inceptd.; \$30,000; C. G. Proctor, V.-P.-Gen. Mgr.

Fla., Perry—Automobiles.—Perry Automobile Agency chartered; \$10,000; J. H. Wentworth, V.-P.-Mgr.

Fla., Titusville—Garage.—Titusville Garage; addition; Michel & Morgan, Contrs.

Ga., Atlanta—Automobiles.—Chevrolet Motor Co.; 4-story 206x72-ft. building; reinforced concrete; steel window frames and glass; \$150,600; G. Floyd Preacher, Archt., Healy Bldg.

Ga., Atlanta—Service Station.—White Co.; 200x300-ft. building for service station and offices; 150,000 ft. floor space; \$250,000.

Ga., Atlanta—Garage.—W. H. Brannon, Columbus and Talbotbottom, Ga.; \$500,000 garage; 3 stories; capacity 200 automobiles; fireproof construction; 175,000 sq. ft. floor space; turntables and other equipment.

Ga., Columbus—Garage.—Edward W. Swift, J. P. Kyle; garage and store building; \$75,000; W. C. Whitaker, Contr.

Ga., Columbus—Automobiles.—Jordan Co.; enlarge and remodel building; 2 automobile enterprises on ground floor; offices on second floor.

Ga., Savannah—Garage.—Allen Tire Co.; convert theater into garage.

Ky., Lexington—Garages.—Graves & Manning, 124 W. Main St.; 80x120 and 40x90-ft. buildings; brick; concrete floor; composition roof; Frank Corbin, Contr.; C. B. Young, Archt.

Ky., Paintsville—Garage.—Fon Daniel; \$40,000 brick garage.

Ky., Winchester—Garage.—J. H. McCleary; garage; Eldrich Ramey, Contr.; J. M. King, Archt., Gaylord Bldg.

La., Crowley—Vulcanizing.—F. S. Smith; \$5000 vulcanizing plant.

La., Crowley—Automobiles.—Louisiana Hart-Parr Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; T. W. McGim, Secy.-Treas.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Edward J. Storck, Munsey Bldg.; 1-story 92x38-ft. brick garage; \$5100; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Genevieve C. Hendley; 2-story brick garage and addition; slate roofs; Walter Tovell, Contr., McCulloh & Eutaw Sts.; Edward H. Glidden, Archt., 1210 American Bldg.

Miss., Tupelo—Garage.—A. E. Hindsman drawing plans for garage; steel trusses, plate and prism glass.

Mo., Joplin—Sales and Service.—Joplin Supply Co., F. C. Raiston, Mgr.; 5-story-and-basement 75x120-ft. automobile sales and service station; fireproof; concrete and steel; \$150,000 to \$200,000; automatic electric car elevator; electric automatic dumbwaiter; automobile service station equipment; electric motors; heating plant, etc.; Smith, Rea & Lovitt, Archts., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City—Automobiles.—H. J. Kail, Ry. Exchange Bldg.; 50x113-ft. brick and lumber building; \$30,000; gravel roof; wood floor; heating plant, \$2600; lighting plant, \$600; elevators; E. L. Winn Construction Co., Contr., 105 Ry. Exchange Bldg.; Cliff Sloan, Archt., 204 W. 11th St.

Mo., St. Joseph—Garage.—Staedtler Bakery Co.; brick garage; \$2000.

Mo., St. Louis—Tire Treads.—Perfection Auto Tread Co. inceptd.; \$40,000; John H. Winkelman.

N. C., Asheville—Automobiles.—Lawton Automobile Service Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; Robert L. Chance.

N. C., Asheville—Automobiles.—Lawton Automobile Service Co., 12 South Park Square (lately noted inceptd., \$25,000), organized; C.

B. Lawton, Mgr.: contemplate vulcanizing plant after Jan. 1; scenic tours; taxi service; interurban bus, baggage and freight; filling stations; service stations; garages; auto tires and accessories. (See Machinery Wanted—Automobiles, etc.)

N. C. Wilson—Garage.—Welfare Auto Co.; 4-story 64x160-ft. building; brick, stone, steel, maple floor; \$80,000; W. R. Wyatt, Contr. (Lately noted.)

N. C. Mebane—Automobiles.—Sorrell Motor Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; C. E. Correll.

N. C. Wadesboro—Automobiles.—Parsons-Moore Motor Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; F. C. Parsons.

N. C. Wilson—Garage.—Welfare Automobile Co., Rupert C. Welfare, Secy.-Mgr.; 4-story 58½x161 11-ft. building; mill construction; \$84,500; W. R. Wyatt, Contr.; S. B. Moore, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Fairview—Garage.—Chas. Wright; 1 story and part basement 75x140-ft. building; Bush Bros., Contrs., 411 W. Grand Ave.

Okl., Morris—Automobiles.—King Automobile Service Co. inceptd.; \$9000; R. C. Toomer.

Okl., Oklahoma City—Automobiles.—Packard Oklahoma Motor Co., Walter G. Pierce, Mgr., 512 N. Robinson St.; 2-story fireproof building; \$50,000; Monnot & Reid, Archts.; Campbell & Price, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Oklahoma City—Automobiles.—Packard Co.; 2-story building; \$50,000.

S. C., Columbia—Automobiles.—Central Motor Co. inceptd.; \$15,000; W. M. Gibbs, Jr., V. P. Secy.

S. C., Gaffney—Automobiles.—La Bre Motor Co. inceptd.; \$15,000; H. G. La Bre.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Automobiles.—Hamilton Motor Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; S. E. Boody.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Automobiles.—Shelton Motor Sales Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; J. L. Faust.

Tenn., Memphis—Garage.—Union Motor Car Co.; 1-story brick garage; \$15,000; S. Malkin, Contr.

Tex., Dallas—Automobiles.—Dunlevy Motor Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; R. C. Dunlevy, P. D. Winings.

Tex., Dallas—Garage.—E. Dick Stillers, Mgr. Dallas Automobile Club, wires Manufacturers Record; Tentative plans for 15 to 18-story 200x100-ft. garage; concrete and steel; initial cost \$850,000; architect not chosen. (Supersedes recent item.)

Va., Berryville—Garage.—Carter Garage Co.; rebuild burned garage; reported loss, \$12,000.

Va., Leesburg—Garage.—Leon H. Frye; 2-story 45x100-ft. semi-fireproof building; brick and concrete; Atkinson & White, Archts., 818 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Va., Norfolk—Accessories.—Jones Automobile Sales and Service Corp. chartered; \$30,000; Raymond T. Jones, Secy.

Va., Norfolk—Garages.—B. F. Mitchell, Seaboard Bldg., is drawing plans for two 3-story reinforced concrete garages.

Va., Richmond—Garages.—Lahunum Corp., Bryan Bros., 10th and Main Sts.; 2-story 66x140-ft. and 1-story 40x150-ft. buildings; Chas. M. Robinson, Archt., Times-Dispatch Bldg.

W. Va., Charleston—Garage.—Clyde White; 1-story brick garage.

Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, Etc.

Mo., Kansas City—Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co., J. V. Hanna, Ch. Engr.; subway 1245 ft. long, 100 ft. wide; \$447,000; viaduct 350 ft. long, Holmes St.; \$245,000. (Lately noted.)

Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Montgomery.—State: roads; vote Feb. 16 on \$25,000,000 bonds; W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr. (Lately noted ordering vote.)

Ala., Selma.—City: 7000 sq. yds. concrete sidewalks on Broad St.; \$10,000; Alabama Paving Co., Contr.; W. O. Crisman, Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ark., Fort Smith.—Sebastian County Commissioners Road Improvement Dist.; 73 mi. highway in Fort Smith and Greenwood Dist.; authorized 2 other districts embracing 60 mi.; roads; \$1,600,000.

Ark., Helena.—Phillips County Commrs.; 61.22 mi. concrete, 1-course paving; Wilhelm Construction Co., Contr., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Bradentown.—Manatee County Commissioners, Wm. M. Taylor, Clk.; Palma Sola Loop; Manatee Ave. extension; road connecting Palma Sola shell road to Manatee Ave.; Gulf Shore Blvd. on Anna Maria Key; bridge across Sarasota Bay; bids until Nov. 17. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Hastings.—City; paving; contemplate voting on bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Palmetto.—City, W. E. Mann, Clk.; 20,000 sq. yds. vitrified brick paving; \$45,000 available; bids until Nov. 21; Chas. S. Hill, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Plant City.—City, Claude B. Root, Mayor; street paving; voted \$70,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Fla., Sanford.—Seminole County Commrs., L. A. Bramley, Chrmn.; grade and pave and build bridges and culverts on Roadways Nos. 1 to 13; brick, concrete, asphalt, bituminous macadam, surface-treated macadam, etc.; bids until Nov. 28; Williams & Collier, Engrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., West Palm Beach.—City; street improvements; voted \$25,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Americus.—Santler County Commrs., Roads and Revenues, R. S. Oliver, Clk.; 3 mi. Andersonville Rd.; Federal-aid (Ga.) Project No. 101; 31,889 sq. yds. pavement; bids until Nov. 21; Thomas & Hawkins, Project Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ga., Ateen.—American Textile Co.; concrete sidewalks, curb and gutter; storm drainage system; Walker Electric & Plumbing Co., Contr., Atlanta; resurface; build additional streets; Case & Cothran, Contrs., Atlanta; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., Charlotte and New York.

Ga., Augusta.—Street and Drain Committee of City Council; 50,000 sq. yds. paving; 18,000 lin. ft. reset curb on Greene St.; 12,000 sq. yds. paving; 3500 lin. ft. reset curb on 11th St.; 7000 sq. yds. paving; 2000 lin. ft. reset curb on 10th St.; 6000 sq. yds. paving on Telfair St.; 36,000 sq. yds. paving on Broad St.; bids until Nov. 15; W. H. Wise, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Carrollton.—Carroll County Commrs., Roads and Revenues, W. M. Robinson, Comstr.; 115 mi. sand-clay roads; \$500,000; bids about Jan. 1; J. Lowe Zachery, Engr., Atlanta. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ga., Conyers.—City, J. H. McCalla, Clk.; 4087 sq. yds. paving; bids until Nov. 10; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Douglas.—City; street paving; R. M. McEachern, Contr.

Ga., Moultrie.—Colquitt County Commrs., A. Huber, Chrmn.; asphalt road paving; \$500,000 available; O. H. Lang, Engr.

Ga., Moultrie.—City, J. S. Johnson, Mayor; street paving; vote on \$600,000 bonds.

Ga., Quitman.—Brooks County Commrs.; grade and pave 7 mi. road between Quitman and Adel; bids until Dec. 9; Garrett & Slack, Civil Engrs., Montgomery, Ala. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ky., Hodgenville.—State Road Dept.; 4 mi. road on Jackson highway, link Louisville and Nashville turnpike; \$61,000; R. B. Tyler & Co., Contrs., Louisville.

Ky., Louisa.—City, Augustus Snyder, Mayor; pave streets; vote in November on \$150,000 bonds.

Ky., Louisa.—Lawrence County Commrs.; Big Sady and Old Dominion highway; vote Dec. 29 on \$250,000 bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ky., Somerset.—City, Geo. C. Cruse, Mayor; Kentucky rock asphalt paving on Columbia St.; Connolly Construction Co., Contr.

Ky., Somerset.—City, Geo. C. Cruse, Mayor; 2½ mi. paving on Main, Maple and College Sts.; bids until Nov. 10; lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

La., Amite.—Highway Dept., Board State Engrs., Room 736 Maison Blanch Annex, New Orleans; 48.20 mi. New Orleans-Hammond Highway, Tangipahoa, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles and Jefferson Parishes; bids until Nov. 21; Duncan Buft, State Highway Engr., New Orleans. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., Cameron.—Cameron Parish Police Jury; roads in Dist. No. 1 and No. 5; \$87,000 bonds.

La., Oberlin.—Allen Parish Police Jury; 48 mi. highway in 5th Ward; has let contract; lately noted sold \$425,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Gravel.)

La., St. Francisville.—West Feliciana Parish Police Jury; gravel roads; voted \$250,000 bonds.

Md., Baltimore.—Park Board, J. Cookman Royd, Pres.; roads in parks; \$100,000; St. Paul St. improvements; \$5000; improvements to Plimlico entrance to Druid Hill Park; \$3000.

Miss., Brandon.—Rankin County Commrs.; roads in First and Second Dist.; vote Nov. 4 on \$170,000 bonds.

Miss., Houston.—Chickasaw County Commrs., Fifth Road Dist., W. J. Lewis, Commr.; 5 mi. graded and gravel roads between Woodland and Sparta; bids opened Nov. 3. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., McComb.—City, W. T. Denman, Mayor; pave Main, Front, Boulevard and State Sts.; 18,725 sq. yds. pavement; curb and gutter; storm sewers; vitrified pipe; manholes; catch-basins; \$100,000; Southern Clay Mfg. Co., Contr., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Xavier A. Kramer, Condt. Engr., Magnolia, Miss. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Meridian.—Lauderdale County Commissioners; roads in Dist. No. 3; defeated \$75,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote on \$25,000 bonds.)

Mo., Jefferson City.—State Highway Board; approves applications for 41.25 mi. road; \$191,173; Ralls County—37 mi. gravel road; \$146,519.16; Lewis County—4.25 mi. 16-ft. gravel La Belle-Monticello road; \$44,653.94.

Mo., Joplin.—City; paving and curbing; \$17,045; Ozark Paving Co., Contr.

Mo., Lancaster.—City, T. I. Buford, Mayor; paving.

Mo., Springfield.—City; pave Pacific St. with concrete; Plumber-Adams Co., Contr.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Buchanan County Commrs.; contemplate paving 25 to 50 mi. roads in 1920; concrete, brick and bituminous macadam; making surveys and plans; Jno. D. Mohler, Highway Engr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Board Public Works; recon-

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

struct King's Highway Blvd.; \$61,022.75; probably let contract to Independence Quarry & Construction Co.

Okla., Beggs. — Board Trustees, W. K. Enock, Clk.; pave streets.

Okla., Hominy.—City: street improvements, sidewalks; C. E. Lee, Engr.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—City, C. F. Semmelbeck, Clk.; paving; B. H. Hart, Engr. (Lately noted defeating bonds.)

Okla., Pawhuska. — City; pave 200 blocks streets. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Anderson.—Anderson County Highway Comsn., W. C. Austin, Secy.; contracts: 50 mi. topsoil roads, 20-ft. roadway; \$275,000; Newell Contracting Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Belton and Williamston roads; R. H. Wright, McCormick, S. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Clover.—Town; concrete road on main street; \$30,000. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Columbia.—City: 2300 sq. yds. concrete sidewalk paving on Assembly St.; bids opened Nov. 4; T. Keith Legare, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

S. C., Greenwood.—Greenwood County Highway Comsn., E. I. Davis, Secy.; grade and surface 11.1 mi. Callison road from Dixie Highway to McCormick county line; 25,400 cu. yds. topsoil; \$50,000; W. N. Thompson, Contr., Chester, S. C.; B. R. Cowherd, Jr., Engr., Greenwood. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Rock Hill.—City: 150,000 sq. yds. sheet asphalt paving; \$350,000 bonds; bids in Dec.; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.; city lately noted to vote on \$350,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

S. C., York.—Town; asphalt paving; \$100,000. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Humboldt.—City; several miles asphalt or brick streets; \$150,000; J. H. Weatherford, Engr., Memphis.

Tex., Boerne.—Kendall County, J. A. Philp, Judge; 40 mi. asphalt and macadamized roads; \$50,000; bids until Nov. 10; A. C. Pancoast, Engr., San Antonio, Tex. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Boston.—Bowie County Comms.; roads in Dist. No. 3; voted \$70,000 bonds. (Lately noted contemplating \$70,000 bonds.)

Tex., Caldwell.—Burleson County Comms.; roads; voted \$1,000,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Clarendon.—City; pave streets. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Coleman.—Coleman County Comms.; roads in Precinct No. 2; vote on \$250,000 bonds.

Tex., Cuero.—City; pave streets; voted bonds; Mr. Goodman, Engr., San Antonio, Tex. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dublin.—City; contemplates paving business section. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Fort Worth.—City Comms.; \$500 sq. yds. paving on Bessie St.; 3600 lin. ft. curb; bids opened Nov. 4; D. L. Lewis, City Engr.

Tex., Groveton.—Trinity County Comms.; roads in Dist. 1, 4 and 5; \$440,000 bonds.

Tex., Hillsboro.—City; pave Corsicana St. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Karnes City.—Karnes County Comms.; 12 mi. King Trail highway in Kenedy Road Dist.; voted \$300,000 bonds; lately noted to vote. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Machinery.)

Tex., Laredo.—Webb County Comms., Geo. R. Page, County Judge; roads; \$300,000 bonds; State aid, \$100,000. (Lately noted voting bonds.)

Tex., Longview.—City, H. C. Bennett, Secy.; grade and pave 22,000 sq. yds. pavement; vertical fiber-brick concrete base; 12,700 lin. ft.

concrete curbing; \$110,000; bids until Nov. 10; changes date from Oct. 22; H. N. Roberts, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., Lufkin.—City Comms.; street improvements; vote Nov. 19 on \$100,000 bonds; L. Mitchell, Engr. (Lately noted.)

Va., Danville.—City, J. O. Magruder, City Engr.; improve West Main and South Main Sts.; J. Thomas and C. L. Bennet, Contrs. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Va., Richmond.—State Highway Comsn.; C. S. Mullen, Dist. Engr.; 5½ mi. bituminous macadam paving; bids until Nov. 7; changes date from Oct. 21. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

W. Va., Charleston.—State Roads Comsn.; 2.6 mi. Elk River Rd.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—City, J. H. Zirkle, Recorder; 250 sq. yds. concrete sidewalk; bids until Nov. 7. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

W. Va., Moundsville.—Marshall County Commissioners; roads in Cameron, Clay, Meade, Franklin and Washington Dist.; vote Nov. 4 on \$355,000 bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Sewer Construction.

Fla., Hastings.—City; sewer-system improvements; contemplates bond issue. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Pensacola. — City; relaying Coyle-St. sewer; \$11,000; Frank Garrett, City Engr.; Jno. Gerkens, Contr.

Fla., Palmetto.—City, W. E. Mann, Clk.; \$4000 sewer system; 12-in. vitrified salt-glazed pipe; bids until Nov. 21; Chas. S. Hill, Engr. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Pipe.)

Ga., Cochran.—City; sewer system; voted \$20,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Moultrie.—City, J. S. Johnson, Mayor; sewer extension; vote on \$12,000 bonds.

Md., Elkton.—Town Comms., Wm. H. Mackall, Prest.; sewer system; \$20,000 bonds.

N. C., Franklinton. — Town, G. L. Cooke, Clk.; sewer and water systems; \$92,000; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.; J. J. Quin & Co., Contrs., Durham, N. C. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Statesville.—City, G. P. Scott, Treas.; sewer and water main; 15,000 ft. sewer; bids until Nov. 12; R. E. Greenlee, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer.)

Okla., Chandler.—City; \$35,000 sewer extension; lateral sewers; V. V. Long & Co., Consulting Engrs., 1300 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Frederick.—City; sewer system; 24x44 ft. concrete construction; \$21,200; 2 units Imhoff tank; Henry A. Pressy, Engr., Frederick; Healy Construction Co., Contr., Dallas, Tex.

Tenn., Humboldt.—City; sewer system; \$50,000; J. H. Weatherford, Engr., Memphis, Tenn.

Okla., Morris.—City; Mrs. John Cable, Clk.; lately noted sewer system; bids until Nov. 3. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer System.)

Okla., Ponca City.—Marland Refining Co.; sewer system; Mrs. Madeline Wampler, Contr., Kansas City, Mo.

Okla., Shawnee.—City, F. W. Watts, Mayor; extend and repair sewer system; \$40,000 bonds.

S. C., Rock Hill.—City; sewer system extension; voted \$50,000 bonds; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.; bids in Dec. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tenn., Ranger. — City, M. H. Hagamon, Mayor; sewer extension; \$35,000; J. S. Barlow, City Engr.; Jones Contracting Co., Contr. (Lately noted opened bids Oct. 15.)

Tex., Houston.—City; sewer system; \$500,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Montgomery.—City; sewer and paving system; voted \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Shipbuilding Plants.

Miss., Pascagoula — Steel Ships. — International Shipbuilding Co.; increase capacity of plant. (Lately noted contemplated.)

Textile Mills.

Ala., Andalusia — Knitting.—J. G. Scherff; \$25,000 knitting mill; 90x100-ft. building; 40x30 ft. basement.

Ala., Birmingham — Tire Interliners. — Ray Tire & Rubber Co., 333 Rees St., Chicago; plant buildings; open bids Feb. 1; install special-built machinery; open bids Feb. 1; mfr. and rubberize cotton fabric for tire interliners; daily output 25,000 Ray puncture-proof interliners for pneumatic tires; Thos. Z. Tyler, Southern States distributor, Birmingham; Ray Puncture-Proof Interliner Co. of Louisiana, 640 Baronne St., New Orleans. Supersedes previous items. (See Machinery Wanted—Cotton Machinery.)

Ark., Batesville.—Cotton Thread. — Chamber of Commerce, A. A. Webber, Secy.; represents investors planning \$20,000 mill to spin cotton thread. (See Machinery Wanted—Cotton Thread Machinery.)

Ga., Cedartown.—Cotton Yarn. — Cedartown Cotton & Export Co.; has final plans for additions; Chas. Adamson, Prest., advises Manufacturers Record: 210x75-ft. mill construction building, with 4-in. pine floor, covered with maple; steam heat and cement walks; \$10,000 to \$50,000; 51x18-ft. conditioning room at 2 mills, 50x24-ft. breaker-room at 1 mill; \$15,000; machinery ordered; \$100,000; A. V. Gule & Co., Contrs., Atlanta. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ga., Columbus.—Cotton Cloth. — Columbus Mfg. Co.; main building annex for 1000 looms; 50 to 100 operatives' dwellings; T. C. Thompson & Bros., Contrs., Charlotte, N. C.; Birmingham, Ala.; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engrs.-Archts., Boston, Mass., Atlanta, Ga. (Supersedes recent item.)

Miss., Greenville.—Absorbent Cotton. — Saul L. Scott; mill mfg. absorbent cotton. (See Machinery Wanted—Cotton Machinery.)

N. C., Laurinburg.—Yarn. — Prince Cotton Mills Co. organized; \$800,000; J. L. McNair, Prest.-Treas.; 150x160-ft. concrete and brick standard mill-construction building; 12,500 spindles; \$600,000 machy. ordered; electric power; daily capacity, 10,000 lbs. yarn; R. C. Biberstein, Engr.-Archt., Charlotte, N. C. (Supersedes recent item.)

S. C., Carhartt.—Cotton Cloth. — Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; addition to double floor space; add 5000 spindles; N. G. Walker, Archt., Rock Hill.

S. C., Rock Hill.—Cotton Cloth.—Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills; build weave-mill addition; add 5000 spindles and 200 looms; dye-house addition; N. G. Walker, Archt.

Water-works.

Ark., Jonesboro.—City; water-works; vote Nov. 4 on \$25,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Macon.—City, J. D. Kinnett, Chrmn. Water Board; \$20,000 water-main extension to Rivoli.

Ga., Plains.—City, H. R. McGee, Mayor; \$25,500 water-works; 50,000-gal. tank; J. B. McCrary Co., Archt.-Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Maysville.—Underwear.—C. C. Ramage, Box 42; knitting mill; infants' and children's vests and underwear. Lately noted contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Knit Goods.)

Ky., Maysville.—City; contemplates \$60,000 filtration plant. Address The Mayor.

La., Kaplan.—City, Eugene Eleazar, Mayor; water and light improvements; reservoir; water-pipe lines; valves; hydrants; tower and tank; bids until Nov. 25; Xavier A. Kramer, Consult. Engr., Magnolia, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Md., Baltimore.—Park Commrs., J. Cookman Boyd, Prest.; water supply for Carroll Park, \$3000.

Miss., Rolling Fork.—City, J. B. Sinal, Mayor; water and electric lighting plants; reservoir; water-pipe lines; valves and hydrants; tower and tank; bids until Nov. 19; Xavier A. Kramer, Consult. Engr., Magnolia, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Mo., Kirksville.—City, J. C. Carothers, Clk.; \$30,000 water-works extension; 50x50-ft. brick pump station; two 100 H. P. oil engines; two 000-gal.-per-minute centrifugal pumps; 100 H. P. water-tube boilers; bids until Nov. 6; W. B. Rollins & Co., Consult. Engrs., Kansas City, Mo. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

N. C., Statesville.—City, G. P. Scott, Treas.; water main and sewer; 20,000-ft. water main; bids until Nov. 12; R. L. Greenlee, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping.)

Okla., Altus.—City; water-works extension; voted \$50,000 bonds; Johnson & Benham, Consulting Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Okla., Altus.—City; water-works extension; voted \$100,000 additional bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Carnegie.—City; water-works; 350 gals. per min.; vote on \$24,000 bonds; V. V. Long & Co., Consult. Engrs., 1800 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Supersedes recent item.)

Okla., Hartshorn.—City, Joe Miller, Clk.; \$25,000 water-purification plant; brick and concrete; 500,000 gals. per minute; \$25,085 filter equipment, basins, filter-house, etc.; N. S. Sherman Machine and Iron Works, Contr.; using Pittsburgh filter equipment; V. V. Long & Co., Consult. Engrs., 1300 Colcord Bldg., both Oklahoma City. (Supersedes recent item.)

Okla., Shawnee.—City, F. W. Watts, Mayor; \$250,000 water-works; bids until Nov. 4; F. D. Brown, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

S. C., Rock Hill.—City; water-works extension; voted \$100,000 bonds; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.; bids in Dec. (Lately noted to vote.)

S. C., Rock Hill.—City; water-works extension; voted \$100,000 bonds; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., El Paso.—City; install pump; 1,725,000 to 2,000,000 gals. daily; settling basin or sand trap; Layne & Bowler Co., Engr., Memphis, Tenn.

Va., Hampton—Hosiery.—G. F. Gulley, Box 350; hosiery mill; contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Knitting Equipment.)

W. Va., Clarksburg.—City; water, street and fire dept.; voted \$300,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Woodworking Plants.

Ark., Hollywood.—Shingles.—S. T. Marlair, Prescott, Ark.; planer and shingle mill; contemplated. (See Lumber Manufacturing.)

Ark., Jonesboro.—Furniture.—Orbison-Skelton Furniture Co. Incptd.; \$10,000; M. H. Rhodes, Prest.

Ky., Pikeville.—Furniture.—Home Furniture Co. Incptd.; \$24,000; R. G. Wells.

N. C., Charlotte—Ready-cut Houses.—Minter Homes Corp., J. B. Purcell, Gen. Mgr., writes to Manufacturers Record: Have not definitely located site for Southern plant; considering number of towns, including Charlotte, Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga. (In August

wired Manufacturers Record: Proposed plant to cost \$350,000; daily capacity, 20 complete ready-cut houses.)

N. C., Fayetteville.—Boxes.—Jackson Bros. Co., Salisbury, Md.; \$300,000 lumber and box plant. Supersedes recent item. (See Lumber Manufacturing.)

N. C., Goldsboro.—Tobacco Heads.—Hage Tobacco Head Co. Incptd.; \$100,000; F. J. Hage, A. A. Joseph, W. F. Taylor.

N. C., Liberty.—Furniture.—Liberty Furniture Co. organized; R. B. Staley, Prest.; G. A. Foster, Secy.-Treas.

Okla., Tulsa.—Furniture.—C. T. Bumgarner Furniture Co. Incptd.; \$100,000; Ora M. Friday, O. H. and E. L. Bumgarner.

Vo., Suffolk.—Packages.—Nansemond Truck Package Co.; rebuild mill reported burned at \$20,000 loss.

Fire Damage.

Ga., Americus.—W. H. Sawyer Sons Co.'s plant; loss \$75,000.

Ga., Columbus.—Bullock-Hardaway Bldg. occupied in part by A. C. Chancellor Co.; Mrs.

P. J. McSorley's store occupied by V. J. Pekor Jewelry Co.; loss \$200,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Howard Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dayton B. Miller, pastor; loss \$11,000.

Okla., Miami.—Miami Traction Co.'s electric-power plant; \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Tenn., Newbern.—Illinois Central R. R.'s depot; loss \$10,000; F. L. Thompson, Ch. Engr., Chicago.

Tenn., Sewanee.—Quintard Hall at Sewanee Military Academy; loss \$125,000.

Tex., El Campo.—Earl Turner's residence, occupied by Charles Hopkins.

Tex., Fort Worth.—E. C. Rall Grain Co.'s elevators; \$75,000.

Tex., Killeen.—City Light & Power Co.'s plant; \$28,000.

Tex., Nacogdoches.—W. T. Wilson Co.'s warehouse; loss with contents, \$40,000.

Va., Berryville.—Carter Garage Co.'s garage; \$12,000.

Va., Suffolk.—Mansemond Truck Package Co.'s mill; loss \$20,000.

W. Va., Pemberton.—Pemberton Fuel Co.'s mining machinery and pumps; \$15,000.

BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Knights of Pythias; additional story and remodel building for Montefiore Lodge No. 2 and S. S. David Lodge No. 15.

Fla., Sanford.—J. K. Smith; remodel Old Ohio House for apartments.

Ky., Ashland.—H. H. Rodman; \$18,000 apartment; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; wood floors; 36x48 ft.; 4 suites; contemplated.

La., Shreveport.—Dr. W. F. Baskin, Baskin, La.; \$58,000 brick apartment-house.

Md., Baltimore.—Edgar W. Krauss, Park Bank Bldg., Liberty and Lexington Sts.; \$30,000 addition, Auchentorley Ter.; 4 stories; brick; 62x95 ft.; 12 suites; Henry J. Tinley, Archt., 4312 Penhurst Ave.; \$25,000 addition and alteration to building at Mt. Royal and Mosher Sts.; 3 stories; 6 suites; wood floors; also interior alterations to 5-story building, 14 E. Mt. Vernon Pl.; 6 apartments; erect addition in spring; alterations and additions to building at St. Paul and Lanvale Sts.; 3 apartments; ground floor for store; new lighting and steam-heating systems; slag roof; hardwood and pine floors; W. G. Smith, Archt., Park Bank Bldg., Lexington and Liberty Sts.; construction by owner; day labor.

Mo., Lebanon.—W. I. Diffenderfer; \$15,000 apartment; Heckenlively & Mark, Archts., Landers Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

Mo., Normandy.—Victor Massa; \$20,000 apartment and garage; 2 stories; brick; semi-fireproof; composition and tile roof; John D. Paulus, Archt., 4729 Northland Ave., St. Louis.

Okla., Guthrie.—Scottish Rite Masons, Frank A. Derr, Secy.; \$500,000 building; 200x270 ft.; stone and reinforced concrete; fireproof; Hawk & Parr, Archts., 501 Security Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Nowata.—H. C. Bender; \$35,000 apartment; 14 suites, 4 and 5 rooms each.

W. Va., Charleston.—H. B. Silverstein; \$35,000 apartment; 2 stories and basement;

38x120 ft.; brick; stone trim; wood floors; Malcolm H. White, Archt., Kanawha National Bank and Trust Bldg.

Association and Fraternal.

Fla., Pensacola.—Salvation Army; \$25,000 building; contemplated.

Ga., Americus.—Shriners Lodge; temple.

Ga., Augusta.—Young Men's Christian Association; \$50,000 building, West End. (Lately noted having plans prepared by Shattuck & Hussey, Archts., 19 S. La Salle St., Chicago, for \$200,000 building.)

Ga., Brunswick.—Young Men's Christian Association; \$50,000 building.

Ky., Chavies.—Lincoln Coal Co.; Y. M. C. A. building. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Jeff.—Defiance Coal Co.; Y. M. C. A. building. (See Churches.)

Ky., Owensboro.—Loyal Order of Moose; building.

Miss., McComb City.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; temple; motion-picture theater first floor; seating capacity 1000; terra-cotta; composition roof; steam heat; typhoon cooling system; bids in about 30 days; Kramer & Lindsley, Archts., 612-13 Millsaps Bldg., Jackson, Miss. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Enid.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; \$200,000 building; 3 stories; 150x150 ft. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Alhambra Temple Corp., John S. Fouche, Chrmn. Building Comm., P. O. Box 179; \$100,000 to \$125,000 mosque; Arabic style; probably 100x140 ft.; reinforced concrete; tile roof; auditorium; balcony, etc.; probably W. H. Sears and R. H. Hunt, Archts. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Denison.—Railroad and City Y. M. C. A.; \$100,000 building; 5 stories; 96x120 ft.; frame, brick and cement; wood floors; Shattuck & Hussey, Archts., 19 S. La Salle St., Chicago. Address Jas. E. Morris, Secy., Y. M. C. A. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—South Side Lodge No. 1114, A. F. & A. M., and South Side Chapter No. 378, Royal Arch Masons; \$75,000 Masonic Temple, 5th and Magnolia Aves.

Tex., Velasco.—Lodge No. 757, A. F. and A. M., Building Comm., Freeport, Tex.; bids Nov. 10 for building; 2 stories; brick and tile; second floor for lodge, first for Velasco State Bank; plans and specifications at office O. F. Holcombe & Co., Archts., Houston, or with Building Comm. (Previously noted.)

Va., Roanoke.—Mountain Dale Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F.; \$60,000 store and lodge building; 52x55 ft.; brick; tile and concrete floors; composition roof; low-pressure steam heat; bids opened Nov. 6; Frye & Pettit, Archts., 622 MacBain Bldg. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Huntington.—Odd Fellows' Lodge, D. C. Gordon, Chrmn. Building Comm.; \$30,000 building; 4 stories and basement; 52x160 ft.; brick walls; stone trim; wood floors; steel columns, girders and beams; slab roof.

W. Va., Madison.—Masonic Temple; \$30,000 building; 3 stories and basement; 50x30 ft.; brick; H. Rus Warne, Archt., Masonic Temple, Charleston.

Bank and Office.

Fla., Frostburg.—A. L. Brantley; bank and apartment building; 2 stories; brick and concrete.

Ga., Columbus.—Jordan Co.; enlarge and remodel Exchange Bldg.

Ga., Menlo.—People's Bank; building.

La., Crowley.—First National Bank of Crowley; brick building; 7 stories; stone finish.

Miss., Louisville.—Louisville Home Bank, T. J. Lee and others; building. (See Machinery Wanted—Bank Fixtures.)

N. C., Greensboro.—Cone Export & Commission Co., W. Washington St.; \$500,000 building, 8, Greene St.; 3 stories; brick.

Okla., Hennessey.—Hennessey State Bank; bank and apartment building; 2 stories; 25x50 ft.; brick and stone; composition roof; wood and tile floors; \$25,000; heating plant, \$1500; O. V. Bunker, Archt., Waco, Tex. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Benson.—Farmers' Commercial Bank, N. Y. Britt, Prest.; bids until Nov. 17 to erect bank building; 4 stories and basement; plans at office Chas. C. Wilson, Archt., 894 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., and at bank.

S. C., Greenwood.—People's Trust Co.; 3-story addition; 72 offices; fireproof; asphalt roof; rift pine floors on concrete base; low-pressure steam heat; city lighting; 2 passenger elevators; Thos. W. Coltran, Archt. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Walterboro.—First National Bank; \$20,000 building; 27x70 ft.; 2 stories; brick and terra-cotta; tin roof; cement basement floor, others tile; hot-water heat; electric lights; bids opened Oct. 29; Benson & Barbot, Archts., Charleston, S. C. Address C. G. Padgett, Walterboro. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—O. F. Haley and Lee Russell purchased 4-story building; will erect 6 additional stories.

Tex., San Antonio.—San Antonio Public Service Co., E. H. Kifer, Mgr.; building; 3 stories and basement; 70x150 ft.

Churches.

Ala., Birmingham.—Norwood Methodist Church, Rev. W. F. Price, Pastor; building.

Ark., Ozark.—Methodist Church; \$10,000 parsonage; contemplated. Address The Pastor.

Ark., Paragould.—First Baptist Church; building. Address The Pastor.

Ga., Atlanta.—Westminster Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. W. Caldwell, pastor; church and auditorium building.

Ga., Guyton.—Baptist Church, Rev. R. C. Cartins, pastor; brick building.

Ga., Macon.—Vineville Baptist Church; \$75,000 church and Sunday-school; 100x200 ft.; brick.

Ga., Moultrie.—Episcopal Church, Rev. J. G. Shannonhouse, Fitzgerald, Ga.; building.

Ga., Savannah.—St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rev. S. B. McGlohan, pastor; parish-house.

Ky., Chavies.—Lincoln Coal Co.; church. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Georgetown.—Mt. Zion Baptist Church; \$10,000 Sunday-school annex; 25x60 ft.; concrete, brick and wood; composition shingle roof; hot-air heat, \$540; O. W. Williams, Archt., 2225 W. Walnut St. Address Rev. M. M. D. Purdue, Pastor, 314 Payne St., Georgetown. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Hazard.—Ajax Coal Co.; church. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Jeff.—Defiance Coal Co.; church, Y. M. C. A. and 2 school buildings.

Ky., Lexington.—Good Shepherd Church; \$50,000 building; 2 stories; stone foundation and walls; J. E. Keller secured permit.

La., Lafayette.—Catholic Church, Right Rev. J. B. Jeanmar, Bishop; residence; also plans to erect school.

La., New Orleans.—Grace Episcopal Church; \$75,000 building; 1 story; brick and stucco; seat 400; Sam Jones, Jr., Archt.

Md., Baltimore.—Salem's Lutheran Congregation, Rev. Walter Schmitt, pastor, Randall St. and Battery Ave.; \$10,000 extension; 20x60 ft.; brick; slate roof; hardwood floors. Address John Freund, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.

Mo., St. Louis.—Stephen Memorial Methodist Church; \$11,000 building; 40x45 ft.; brick and stone; R. C. Wagley, Archt., 6169 Easton Ave.

N. C., Albemarle.—Presbyterian Church; \$50,000 to \$75,000 building. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Charlotte.—Baptist Church; \$50,000 to \$60,000 building at Elizabeth; also church at Seversville. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Graham.—Baptist Church; parsonage. Address Wm. I. Ward, chrmn. Committee.

Okla., McAlester.—Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. Walter Douglas, Pastor; \$100,000 building.

Okla., Picher.—Baptist Church; \$25,000 building; contemplated. Address The Pastor.

S. C., Blackville.—Baptist Church, Rev. L. H. Miller, pastor; \$50,000 building; 100x130 ft.; brick; slate roof; Martin & Ward, Archts., Greenville, S. C. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Marysville.—First Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. M. Emert, pastor; \$40,000 to \$50,000 building; brick and frame; stone trim; flat roof; wood floors; hot-air heat; electric lights; R. F. Graf & Sons, Archts., Knoxville, Tenn. (Lately noted.)

Va., Cheriton.—Baptist Church, Rev. J. Manning Dunaway, pastor; \$25,000 church and Sunday-school; 66x75 ft.; brick and hollow tile; slate or asbestos roof; pine floors; hot-air heat, \$500; electric lights, \$500. Address Herbert L. Cain, Archt., 12 N. 9th St., Richmond. (Lately noted.)

Va., Fincastle.—Baptist Church, C. H. Lunsford, Chrmn. Building Comm.; \$15,000 Sunday-school building; 3 stories; 26x50 ft.; brick; tin roof; pine joist floors; steam heat; owner taking bids; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Terry Bldg., Roanoke. (Lately noted.)

Va., Fort Defiance.—Old Stone Church; \$15,000 church and Sunday-school addition; 1 story and basement; 40x54 ft.; stone; T. J.

Collins & Son., Archts., South Augusta St., Staunton, Va.

Va., Norfolk.—Billy Sunday Tabernacle, W. T. Gregory, Chrmn. Building Comm.; \$30,000 tabernacle; 175x250 ft.; seating capacity, 9000; choir stage; J. Johnson Construction Co., Contr.

Va., Salem.—College Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. Charles K. Hunton, Pastor, 35 High St.; \$37,000 church and parsonage; stone brick; slate, tile or asbestos shingle roof; hardwood, tile and pine floors; steam and hot-water heat; city lighting; also considering Sunday-school building; O. M. Topp, probable Archt., Jenkins' Arcade Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

City and County.

Fla., Miami.—City Hall.—City, J. F. Canova, Clk.; city hall.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Comfort Stations, etc. City Commrs., W. F. Smith, Chrmn., called election Nov. 12 on \$100,000 bonds, to include \$35,000 for water-front improvements, comfort stations, etc.; \$5000 for comfort stations; \$10,000 for bandstand and comfort station in Williams Park.

Ga., Savannah.—Fire Station.—City; fire station; contemplated. Address City Engineer.

Okla., Altus.—Auditorium, etc.—City; voted \$50,000 bonds for memorial auditorium; \$50,000 for city hospital. Address The Mayor. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Fairfax.—City Hall.—City, E. C. Quigley, Clk.; \$31,000 building; 57x70 ft.; brick; cement floors; vault; electric lights; bids until Nov. 17; separate bids for heating and plumbing; plans and specifications at office Jno. O. Bradley & Co., Archts., Pawhuska, Okla. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Memphis.—City; \$17,000 engine-house; bids in. Address Mayor Monteverde.

Courthouses.

La., Baton Rouge.—East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury; \$450,000 courthouse and jail; fireproof; stone, concrete and brick; 3 stories and basement; Edw. F. Neild, Shreveport, and Sanguinet & Staats, Fort Worth, Asso. Archts. (Previously noted.)

Dwellings.

Ala., Andalusia.—S. B. Milligan, V.-P.; Bank of Andalusia; \$15,000 2-story dwelling.

Ala., Birmingham.—Record Building.—Board of Revenue; \$100,000 fireproof record building.

Ala., Andalusia.—Lauren Avant; \$25,000 residence.

Ark., Little Rock.—Thalman & Reed; \$23,000 residence; 2 stories; brick veneer.

Ark., Texarkana.—Texarkana Housing Co., capital \$50,000, inceptd.; number of dwellings; 4, 5 and 6 rooms; stucco, brick and lumber; wood floors. Address Louis Heilbron. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Miami.—Dr. Jones; \$10,000 residence and 1-story garage; concrete blocks.

Ga., Dublin.—Walden Bros.; several dwellings.

Ga., Thomson.—Beaver Cotton Mills, J. R. Killian, Gen. Mgr.; number of cottages; 4 rooms each; shingle roof; open fireplaces; \$10,000; electric lights, \$250. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Chavies.—Lincoln Coal Co.; 20 miners' dwellings; church and Y. M. C. A. building.

Ky., Fort Thomas.—O. P. Schriver; \$12,999 residence, Manor Lane; 2 stories; 35x61 ft.; brick and stucco; Weber & Weber, Archts., Miller Bldg., Cincinnati.

Ky., Fort Thomas.—Pearl & Butler, Cincinnati; 70x35-ft. dwelling; brick; thatched shingle roof; wood floors; hot-water heat; bids opened Dec. 1. Address C. C. & E. A.

Weber, Archts., 3d and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati.

Ky., Hazard.—Ajax Coal Co.; 50 miners' dwellings, church and school on Lott's Creek.

Md., Baltimore.—A. G. Moses Construction Co.; 16 dwellings, 3400 block Woodberry Ave.; 2 stories; brick; 21x34 ft.; \$45,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Francis E. Yewell, 1714 Eutaw Pl.; bungalows at 500-16 Forest Park Ave.; \$36,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Cityco Realty Co., 2 E. Lexington St.; 17 dwellings, Park Heights Ave., nr. Hillsdale Ave.; 2 stories; brick; \$34,000.

Md., Salisbury.—Jno. W. Windsor; considering erecting number of brick residences.

Miss., Corinth.—Hubert Young; \$20,000 residence; brick veneer; tile roof; hardwood and tile floors; R. A. Heavner, Archt., Jackson, Tenn. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Itabena.—Dr. C. C. Moore and J. A. Gordon; 2 dwellings; one, 2 stories and basement; hot-air heat; other, 1 story; both frame and brick-veneered press brick; asphalt shingle roof; oak and pine floors; A. E. Hindsman, Archt., Tupelo, Miss. Address owners.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Wm. P. Stone; stone residence.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Kenneth Wilhite; dwelling.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Wm. W. Turbett; bungalow.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Louis G. Schell; residence in Fairmount place.

Mo., St. Louis.—T. P. Moody; \$25,000 residence; 2 stories; brick; Study & Farrar, Archts., 1363 Arcade Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—G. B. Gonnert; residence; Study & Farrar, Archts., 1363 Arcade Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—J. H. Pries; \$18,000 residence; 3 stories; 34x35 ft.; brick; Nolte & Naumann, Archts., Fullerton Bldg.

Mo., University City.—O. J. Bachmer, 3590 Palm St., St. Louis, Archt. for \$12,000 residence; 2 stories; 42x38 ft.; brick and stucco; slate roof; wood floor; hot-water heat, \$1000; electric light. Address Architect.

N. C., Charlotte.—Charlotte Consolidated Construction Co.; 2 dwellings; 1½ stories; \$10,000.

N. C., Salisbury.—Mark Cooper; residence.

N. C., Salisbury.—Dr. E. W. Smith; dwelling.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—H. D. Garrison; 6 dwellings; 30x50 ft.; frame; shingle roof; wood floors; \$30,000; sidewalks, \$100; plans and construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Columbia.—Loyal Contracting Co.; 12 dwellings; 2 stories; frame; composition shingle roofs; hardwood and pine floors; \$88,000; construction by owner.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Spartanburg County Mills; 58 operatives' cottages at Camp Wadsworth; J. E. Sirrine, Archt. and Engr., Greenville, S. C.

Tenn.—Chattanooga.—Elzner & Anderson, Citizens' Bank Bldg., Cincinnati; Archts. for dwellings; contemplated.

Tex., Abilene.—C. W. Gill; residence.

Tex., Abilene.—G. R. Davis; \$35,832 dwelling.

Tex., Dallas.—C. N. McGaffey; \$10,500 residence; 2 stories; 8 rooms; brick veneer.

Tex., El Paso.—William Hirt; 2 bungalows; \$10,000.

Tex., Eagle Pass.—C. Kownslar; \$10,000 residence.

Tex., El Paso.—Mayfield Building & Improvement Co.; 3 bungalows; \$11,600.

Tex., San Antonio.—Lawrence Knight; 8-room hollow-tile and stucco cottage; Italian

Renaissance design; Beverly W. Spillman, Archt.

Va., Danville.—Young Men's Business Club; promoting organization of \$100,000 company to erect dwellings.

Va., Richmond.—Northside Building Corp.; four 2-story dwellings. (See Warehouses.)

Va., Richmond.—Barton Heights Baptist Church, Rev. Geo. Waite, pastor; \$75,000 building; brick and stone; Herbert L. Cain, Archt., 12 N. 9th St.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Wm. Gillespie; \$20,000 residence; 1½ stories and basement; 70x46 ft.; stone; Alex. Mahood, Archt., 601 L. & C. Bldg.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Col. Wm. Leckie; \$25,000 bungalow; 1½ stories and basement; 26x34 ft.; Alex. Mahood, Archt., L. & C. Bldg.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Harry M. Waugh; \$38,000 residence and servants' quarters; 2 stories and basement; former, 50x80 ft.; latter, 20x32 ft.; brick; Alex. Mahood, Archt., L. & C. Bldg. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Bluefield.—Dr. C. M. Scott; \$20,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone; Pedigo & Garry, Archts., Kelly-Moyer Bldg.

W. Va., Charleston.—James R. Thomas; \$75,000 residence and garage; 3 stories and basement; 55x88 ft.; brick; Dennison & Hiron, Archts., 475 Fifth Ave., New York.

W. Va., Charleston.—Wm. A. MacCorkle; \$60,000 residence and garage; 2½ stories; 40x100 ft.; Higginbotham & Knapp, Archts., 702 Charleston National Bank Bldg.

W. Va., Huntington.—Charles Boldt Co.; frame dwellings; composition roof; wood floors; heating from main plant; J. C. Grunkmeyer, Archt., 3717 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati. Address Fred C. Schwenck, care Chas. Boldt Co., Davis Lane, Cincinnati. (Lately noted to erect 100 dwellings.)

W. Va., Huntington.—David Cohen; residence.

Government and State.

S. C., Walhalla.—Postoffice, etc.—Otto Kaufman; postoffice, motion-picture theater and 3 storerooms; 138x70 ft.; reinforced concrete; steel ceiling; Barrett roof; plate-glass front; concrete floor, sanitary top floor; city lighting; plans and construction by owner.

Tenn., Memphis.—Sub-postoffice.—Jones & Furbringer, Porter Bldg., Archts.; sub-postoffice; 1 story; 60x80 ft.; brick; stone trim; plate glass between piers and walls; tile in lobby; locker-rooms; steam heat.

Tex., San Antonio.—Postoffice, etc.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; alterations to postoffice and courthouse; H. L. Knuth, San Antonio, low bidder. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond.—Postoffice and Courthouse.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; bids until Nov. 24 for alteration to postoffice and courthouse; plans and specifications from office Supervising Archt. or from office custodian at site.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ala., Troy.—A. F. and A. M.; 20-bed hospital; Frank Lockwood, Archt., Montgomery, Ala.; L. E. Gellerstedt in charge of arrangements.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—Dr. W. A. Harris; veterinary hospital; 48x70 ft.

Ark., Little Rock.—City Hospital Board, Mayor Ben D. Brickhouse, Chrmn.; bids until Nov. 1 for plain reinforced concrete, electrical, plumbing and heating work for hospital.

Ga., Atlanta.—Dr. Wm. B. Lingo; \$100,000 diagnostic building in conjunction with Lingo Sanitarium; 50 rooms.

Ga., Rome.—City and Floyd County Commissioners; \$75,000 memorial hospital buildings and wards for 50 patients; T. E. Grafton, Chrmn. Committee. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Biloxi.—Biloxi City Hospital; complete building; \$15,000; contemplated.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Myra Hancock Pfiel Hospital Commn.; \$120,000 structure; Chas. O. Pfiel, Archt., Clarksdale and Memphis; W. P. Holland, Planters' Bank, interested.

Okla., Altus.—City; voted \$50,000 bonds for hospital. (See City and County.)

Okla., Cushing.—Rotary Club; \$20,000 hospital.

S. C., Marion.—Marion County Memorial Hospital; \$50,000 building.

Tex., Waxahachie.—Waxahachie Sanitarium; \$75,000 building; fireproof; bids until Nov. 10, including heating, plumbing and wiring; plans and specifications at office; C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., Austin. (Previously noted.)

Va., Harrisonburg.—Rockingham Memorial Hospital, J. Wilton, S. Main St.; \$40,000 addition; 3 stories; brick; Chas. M. Robinson, Archt., Times-Dispatch Bldg., Richmond, Va. (Previously noted.)

Hotels.

Fla., Lake Worth.—M. J. Hoening, West Palm Beach; interested in organization of company to erect \$125,000 hotel.

Ga., Atlanta.—Aldine Chambers and others reported to establish resort near Atlanta; erect hotel; provide artificial lakes, golf course, driveways, avenues, etc.

N. C., Greensboro.—J. P. Sanders and C. C. Hudson, Greensboro; Thos. Gresham, Richmond, Va.; A. A. Williams and W. E. Hockett, Charlotte, N. C.; reported to incorporate company to build and operate 10-story fireproof hotel at Greene and Washington Sts.; concrete foundation; 113x125 ft.; 250 bedrooms; roof garden, etc.; \$750,000.

Okla., Blackwell.—Blackwell Hotel Co.; \$160,000 building; 140x150 ft.; 4 stories; brick and reinforced concrete; fireproof; composition roof; Kennerly & Steigemeier, Archts., Benoist Bldg., St. Louis.

S. C., Edgefield.—Dixie Highway Hotel Co., Jno. C. Sheppard, Prest.; 3-story hotel; stores on 1st floor; Lafaye & Lafaye, Archts., Columbia, S. C.; bids until Nov. 10. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Chamber of Commerce, Hal F. Wiltse, Secy.-Mgr.; considering promoting hotel on Signal Mountain.

Tex., Abilene.—R. A. Hodges and W. E. Jones; 2-story addition to 3-story Grace Hotel.

Tex., Amarillo.—Ernest Thompson; 7-story fireproof building; 87x140 ft.; steel, brick and concrete; 199 rooms with bath; Turkish bath and swimming pool in basement; J. C. Berry & Co., Archts. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—S. A. Joseph, Prop. Joseph's Cafe; hotel; contemplated.

Va., Eastville.—Northampton Hotel Corp., C. W. Holland, Prest.; \$35,000 hotel; 3 stories; brick; R. F. Mitchell, Archt., Seaboard Bank, Norfolk.

W. Va., White Sulphur Springs.—White Sulphur Springs Hotel Co., Thornton Lewis, Prest.; alterations and addition to Greenbrier Hotel; Elzner & Anderson, Archts., Cincinnati.

Miscellaneous.

Ala., Andalusia — Clubhouse. — Andalusia Country Club; clubhouse, swimming pool and 9-hole golf course.

Ga., Americus—Clubhouse.—Sumter Club, W. A. Dodson, Prest.; clubhouse.

Ky., La Grange—Memorial.—A. B. Crawford, Secy. Memorial Board; \$20,000 building; 50x100 ft.; brick and concrete; tile roof; wood floors; ready for bids Nov. 3; Thos. J. Nolan, Archt., 235 Courier-Journal Bldg., Louisville.

Ky., Louisville—Children's Home.—Kentucky Children's Home Society, Geo. L. Schon, Secy.; \$300,000 home, including number of buildings.

La., New Orleans — Clubhouse. — Chess, Checkers and Whist Club, W. W. Westerfield, V. P.; remodel Cosmopolitan Hotel for clubhouse; 6 stories; Rathbone De Buys, Archt., Hibernia Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Memorial.—Nolte & Naumann, Archts., Fullerton Bldg.; \$100,000 memorial; granite and marble; reinforced concrete roof; 3 stories.

Okla., Tulsa—Amusement Park.—Tulsa Livestock & Industrial Exposition Co. chartered; \$500,000 capital; M. C. Hale and others; exposition grounds and amusement park.

Tex., Magnolia Beach—Clubhouse.—Magnolia Beach Fishing, Hunting and Bathing Assn.; rebuild summer-houses; provide shell streets, walks, wharf, etc.

Va., Roanoke—Dormitory.—Viscose Co., H. C. Neren, Supt.; girls, dormitory; 4 stories; 300 ft. frontage; brick; accommodate 200 to 250; gymnasium, laundry, kitchens, etc.

W. Va., Vivian—Clubhouse.—Peerless Coal & Coke Co., W. G. Williamson, Supt.; \$20,000 building; 2 stories; 40x62 ft.; brick and frame; Alex Mahood, Archt., 601 L. & C. Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Okla., Okmulgee.—St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis; 2-story freight station; 260x12 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; composition roof; R. C. Stephens, Archt., care company.

Schools.

Ala., Gadsden.—Board of Education, J. H. Disque, Prest.; buildings and extensions; \$200,000; considering bond election. (Previously noted.)

Ala., Town Creek. — School Board; \$25,000 building; 12 rooms; brick and stone; wood and concrete floors; composition shingle roof; steam heat; Deleo lighting; also \$200 building at Pin Hook; 4 rooms; composition shingle roof; wood floors; stoves; lamps; State plans; Earl M. Hodson, County Supt., Moulton, Ala.

Ark., Conway. — Church of Christ, W. A. Hill, Prest. Board of Officers, Coal Hill, Ark.; \$100,000 college building, location undecided; brick; tile roof; concrete floors. Address J. C. Dawson, Mgr. Campaign, Conway. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Ormond. — Volusia County Board of Public Instruction, C. R. M. Sheppard, Supt., De Land, Fla.; \$25,000 building; coquina rock walls; 6 classrooms; bids until Nov. 21; plans and specifications at office Mark & Sheftall, Archts., 210 Clark Bldg., Jacksonville. (Lately noted to open bids Oct. 24.)

Fla., Center Hill.—Sumter County Board of Public Instruction, G. H. Tompkins, Secy., Bushnell, Fla.; school building in Special Tax School Dist. No. 12; bids until Nov. 3; plans and specifications at office F. H. Trimble, Archt., Orlando, Fla.

Fla., Micanopy. — Alachua County School Board; \$15,000 junior high and grammar school; 81.6x74.4 ft.; 2 stories; brick and frame; asphalt slag roof; wood floors; hot-air heat; electric lights; T. M. Bryan, Archt., Box 275, Gainesville, Fla. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Thomasville.—City considering election on \$100,000 bonds to erect school. Address Board of Education.

Ky., Bowling Green. — Western Kentucky State Normal School, Dr. H. H. Cherry, Prest.; reported considering erection of girls' dormitory.

Ky., Hazard.—Ajaz Coal Co.; school. (See Dwelling.)

Ky., Jeff.—Defiance Coal Co.; 2 school buildings. (See Churches.)

La., Egan.—Arcadia Parish School Board; \$15,000 brick building.

La., Jennings.—School Dist. No. 21; considering election 1st week in Nov. on \$250,000 bonds to erect high school; brick or concrete; W. H. Steinman & Son, Archts.; W. P. Arnette, Supt. Jefferson Davis Parish School Board. (Lately noted.)

La., Monroe. — City, Arnold Bernstein, Mayor; will issue \$217,000 school bonds.

La., Youngsville.—Parish School Board, La Fayette, La.; \$50,000 Junior Agricultural High School; 13 rooms and auditorium; brick. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Hickory Flat.—Trustees Consolidated School Dist.; \$20,000 building; 57x68 ft.; brick and stone; 2 stories and basement; composition roof; pine floors; hot-air heat; bids until Oct. 31; A. E. Hindsman, Archt., Box 293, Tupelo, Miss. Address M. H. Henry, Chrmn. Board of Trustees, Hickory Flat. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Cape Girardeau.—City votes Nov. 25 on \$82,000 bonds to erect high school and addition to Central High School. Address Board of Education.

Mo., Hollister.—School of the Ozarks, Mr. Dobbin, Prest.; \$15,000 dormitory.

Mo., Richmond.—Richmond School Dist.; rebuild and repair high school gymnasium; 70x50 ft.; 1 story; brick; walls now standing to be covered with stucco; composition roof; maple floors; \$10,000; Felt & Co., Archts., Kansas City, Mo. Address Ben E. Shotwell, Clk., Richmond. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Graham.—Dist. School Trustees; remodel building, erect 8-room addition; also plan to erect building for negroes.

N. C., Chapel Hill. — University of North Carolina; 2 dormitories; accommodate 175 men; J. A. Salter, State Archt., Raleigh, N. C.

Okla., Muskogee.—Board of Education; \$220,000 Junior High School; 284x100 ft.; 2 stories; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; tar and gravel roof; tile and wood floors; vacuum steam heat; bids opened Nov. 7; separate bids on heating and electric wiring; H. O. Valeur & Co., Archts., 705 Phoenix Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Board of Education, J. G. Stearley, Clk., Administration Bldg.; bids until Nov. 17 to erect Capitol Hill, Webster and Classen junior high schools; separate bids for heating, ventilating, plumbing and drainage; plans and specifications at office Layton-Smith & Forsyth, Archts., Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg.

S. C., Florence.—School Board, Dr. N. W. Hicks, Chrmn.; \$100,000 high school; 3 stories; brick; wood joist and floor construction; bids until Nov. 14; plans and specifications at office W. J. Wilkins & Co., Archts. (Previously noted.)

S. C., York.—School Board; \$60,000 to \$100,000 building; contemplated.

Tex., Dallas.—Board of Education; Junior Heights school; receiving bids.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Wichita Falls Independent School Dist.; \$25,000 school at Bluff and 13th Sts.; also \$45,000 building at 11th and Van Buren Sts.; 6 rooms; brick; Barrett specification roof; wood floors; steam heat, \$4000; C. J. Pate, Archt. for former; Voelkner & Dixon, latter; Taylor Bros. and J. C. Joplin & Co., Contra., construction in progress.

Va., Alexandria.—Colored Episcopal Parochial School; \$22,000 building; 3 stories; 40x60 ft.; J. B. Collins, Archt., Cameron and Union Sts.

Va., Ivy Depot. — Ivy District School Board, Dr. H. L. Baptist, Chrmn.; \$20,000 building; 2 stories; 59x105 ft.; frame and shingle; Stanhope S. Johnson, Archt., People's Bank Bldg., Lynchburg, revising plans.

Va., Orange.—School Board, care P. S. Bosley; \$18,000 high school; 1 story; 74x56 ft.; hollow tile or frame; N. T. Wingfield, Archt., Main St., Charlottesville.

Va., Richmond.—Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Rev. E. Osgood, Chaplain; chapel at Laurel Industrial School.

W. Va., Elkins.—Davis and Elkins College, Jas. Edw. Allen, Prest.; \$75,000 science and library building; 2 stories; 70x100 ft.; brick and stone; C. L. Harding, Archt., Walker Bldg., Washington, D. C. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Lerona.—Board of Education, W. H. Caldwell, Secy., Athens, W. Va.; \$40,000 building; 2 stories and basement; probably brick; contemplated; A. F. Wysong, Archt., Princeton, W. Va.

Stores.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Harry Finkelstein; \$20,000 improvements to building, Ashley and Jefferson Sts.

Fla., Miami.—C. H. Reeder; 1-story building; 5 stores; concrete piling and dock; H. Geo. Fink, Archt.

Fla., St. Augustine.—Wm. A. Knight; business building.

Ga., Columbus.—O. C. Bullock and B. H. Hardaway; 3-story building to replace burned structure; steel and concrete.

Ga., Columbus.—Mrs. P. J. McSorley; building to replace burned structure.

Ga., La Grange.—Drs. W. E. and D. E. Morgan; 3 stores; probably 3 stories.

Ky., Hopkinsville.—J. H. Anderson and Geo. W. Crenshaw; \$175,000 building; 3 stories; 81x190 ft.; mill construction; bids opened Nov. 15; Graf & Son, Knoxville, and Jno. T. Waller, Hopkinsville, Asso. Archts. Address Geo. W. Crenshaw.

Miss., Clarksdale.—J. H. Hooks, Prest. Clarksdale Machinery Co.; 4-story brick building; contemplated.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Mississippi Valley Dry Goods Co., Incptd.; \$200,000 capital; building.

Mo., Cahoon.—Cahoon Wholesale Grocery Co. organized; \$40,000 capital; erect 50x125-ft. building.

Mo., Kansas City.—Thos. Corrigan Estate, Thos. C. Bourke, representative; \$500,000 building; 10 stories and basement; 1st two floors and basement to be occupied by Gateway postal station; remaining floors by mail-order houses; 100x115 ft.; concrete, faced with brick and glass; set-in steel windows; Keene & Simpson, Archts.

Mo., Kansas City. — Edward Austin, 3910 Penn St.; \$17,000 building; 49x132 ft.; brick; gravel roof; granitoid roof; steam heat, \$2300; electric lights; granitoid sidewalk. Address C. M. Williams, Archt., Grand Avenue Temple Bldg. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Fairview.—Dick Gear; store building.

N. C. Forest City.—C. C. Moore; 80x80-ft. building; brick; metal roof.

N. C., Salisbury.—Feldman Bros.; 3-story and basement store; also warehouse; contemplated.

Okla., Chickasha.—Wheatland Grain & Lumber Co.; 5 storerooms; 25x90 ft.

Okla., Tulsa.—Rosser-Casbeer Furniture Co.; \$125,000 building; 50x140 ft.; 5 stories and basement; reinforced concrete; felt roof; concrete floors; Blair Bros., Archts.

S. C., Loris.—Jno. P. Cooper, Mullins, S. C.; store to be occupied by Loris Grocery Co.

Tex., Dallas.—D. E. Waggoner and R. B. Stichter; 2-story building for Acme Battery Co.

Tex., San Antonio.—E. R. Guenther; \$25,000 building; 1 story; reinforced concrete; 4 stores; A. A. Herff Co., Archts.

Va., Lynchburg.—C. M. Guggenheimer; \$250,000 building; 86x132 ft.; 4 stories, basement and sub-basement; plans and specifications to call for bids on mill construction, reinforced concrete and steel and concrete; Stanhope S. Johnson, Archt., People's Bank Bldg.; plans incomplete.

Va., Norfolk.—Smothers Drug Co., 1454 W. 28th St.; \$20,000 store and apartment building; 2 stories; 24x62 ft.; brick; Wickham Taylor, Archt., Citizens' Bank Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—H. Carl Messerschmidt, Archt., Mutual Bldg.; \$50,000 business building; 3 stories; brick.

W. Va., Charleston.—D. K. Richardson; business building; several stories; 1st floor, banking purposes and furniture store; hotel above.

W. Va., Princeton.—Crumpecker & Bay;

store and apartment-house; 66x100 ft.; 2 stories; brick; stone foundation; A. F. Wysong, Archt. Address G. W. Crumpecker.

Theaters.

Miss., Picayune.—Jno. E. Curtis; \$12,000 moving-picture theater. (See Machinery Wanted—Theater Equipment; Seating.)

Warehouses.

Ga., Atlanta.—General Electric Co. (main office, Schenectady, N. Y.), A. F. Glass, Dist. Mgr.; 5-story warehouse; foundation to carry 10 stories.

Ga., Rome.—T. B. White and others, committee to arrange details as to site, cost, etc., of cotton warehouse.

Ky., Lexington.—Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.; \$100,000 storage warehouse; 300x100 ft.

Mo., Kansas City.—Midland Milling Co., Harry G. Randall, Mgr.; considering erecting grain-storage tanks; 500,000-bu. capacity; also concrete and brick warehouse.

Tenn., Jackson.—Madison County Branch of American Cotton Growers' Assn.; warehouse; contemplated; Clyde Thomas, J. D. Mason and others, committee.

Tenn., Memphis.—James-Graham Wagon Co., W. E. Henderson, Secy.; several buildings.

Va., Orange.—Farmers' Club, P. S. Bosely and others; \$10,000 warehouse; 1 story; 30x100 ft.; hollow tile and stucco; N. T. Wingfield, Archt., 603 E. Main St., Charlottesville.

Va., Richmond.—Northside Building Corp.; \$150,000 7-story warehouse; four 2-story dwellings; \$28,000.

tion Co., Contr., Charleston, Mo. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Beaufort.—Beaufort Banking & Trust Co.; \$25,000 bank building; 1 story; 72x25 ft.; brick and stone; Barrett specification roof; tile and hardwood floors over cement; Benton & Benton, Archts., Wilson, N. C.; Rhodes & Underwood, Contr., Newbern, N. C.

S. C., Abbeville.—County Savings Bank; building; Indiana limestone front; marble fixtures; tile floor, etc.; Geo. W. Muller Bank Fixture Co., Contr., Atlanta.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Chattanooga Savings Bank; interior work; marble fixtures, furniture, etc.; Geo. W. Muller Bank Fixture Co., Contr., Atlanta.

Tex., Dublin.—D. W. Sheehan; 2-story addition to 1-story brick building; contract let.

Tex., Sheffield.—Sheffield Nat. Bank; interior alterations; additions to fixtures; tile floor, etc.; Geo. W. Muller Bank Fixture Co., Contractor, Atlanta, Ga.

Va., Norfolk.—Bankers' Trust Co., John D. Abbott, Pres.; \$41,000 alterations to bank and office building; 7 stories; Peebles & Ferguson, Archts., Law Bldg.; Seacoast Constr. Co., Contr., 804 Granby St.

W. Va., Parkersburg.—Union Trust & Deposit Co., S. D. Camden, Pres.; remodel and enlarge building; Hoggson Bros., Contrs., 485 Fifth Ave., New York.

W. Va., Williamson.—First Nat. Bank; improve building; interior work; marble fixtures, tile floors; furniture, etc.; Geo. W. Muller Bank Fixture Co., Contr., Atlanta, Ga.

Churches.

Ark., Atkins.—Baptist Church, Rev. Paul Freeman, Pastor; \$30,000 building; 76x72 ft.; brick; asbestos shingle roof; wood floors; R. H. Hunt & Co., Archts., Dallas, Tex.; C. B. Wilson, Contr., Atkins. (Previously noted.)

Ark., Grady.—Methodist Church Board, T. L. Lovett, Chrmn.; \$10,000 building; R. A. Petterson, Contr., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Ky., Silgo.—Baptist Church, Rev. R. F. Palmer; \$15,000 building; 1 story and basement; 75x80 ft.; brick and frame; tile roof; wood floors; Thomas J. Nolan, Archt., Courier-Journal Bldg. Louisville; K. S. Ford, Contr., La Grange, Ky. (Lately noted.)

Va., Portsmouth.—First Baptist Church, Colored; \$35,000 building in Brighton; brick; slate roof; Atlantic Development Corp., Contr.

Dwellings.

Ala., Birmingham.—Mart B. Eiseman; \$16,000 residence; 2 stories; brick veneer; 14 rooms; H. A. Lockhart, Contr.

D. C., Washington.—H. W. Thompson Co., 728 15th St. N. W.; 18 bungalows, Washington Heights; 1½ stories; hollow tile and stucco; \$12,000 to \$18,000; M. E. Lepley, Archt., 1406 G St. N. W.; H. H. Warwick, Contr., Colorado Bldg.

D. C., Washington.—Ralph W. Kirkham, 3615 Macomb St.; bungalow, Norton Place; 1½ stories; 46x48 ft.; Gregg & Leisingring, Archts., 1430 New York Ave.; W. K. Reed, Contr., 826 19th St. N. W.

Fla., Miami.—E. C. Stansel; \$40,000 to \$50,000 dwelling; interlocking tile and stucco; tile roof; tile floors, 1st story; W. C. De Garmo, Archt.; J. R. Swanson, Contr.

Ga., Americus.—Mrs. C. T. Broadfield; \$10,500 residence; brick veneer; 2 stories; 7 rooms and sleeping porch; frame and brick veneer; shingle roof; hardwood and pine floors. Address B. C. Hogue, Archt. and Contr. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Edward Kress; residence and garage; 1½ stories; frame; former, 31x40

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Miami.—Mrs. M. E. Williams, Berlin Apts., Dallas, Tex.; \$70,000 apartment; 41x142 ft.; 4 stories; reinforced concrete; tile panel walls, wood joist; Johns-Manville 4-ply built-up roof; wood floors; electric lights \$5000; Henry La Pointe, Archt., 212 12th St.; C. H. Craig, Contr., 1214 Ave. C, both Miami. (Lately noted.)

Fla., West Palm Beach.—A. D. Sheldias; 15-family apartment-house; C. J. Tullman, Contr., Wilmington and Louisburg, N. C.

Tex., San Antonio.—W. J. Daley; \$50,000 apartment and garage; 40x160 ft.; 2 stories; 8 suites, 4 rooms each; semi-fireproof; tar and gravel roof; wood floors; Adams & Adams, Archts., 517 Gibbs Bldg.; Walsh & Burney, Contrs., Hicks Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Association and Fraternal.

Ga., Savannah.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; \$20,000 building; part steel construction; 2 stories; 37x60 ft.; Henry Wallin, Archts.; Morgan & Dixon, Contrs.

Tex., San Antonio.—Young Women's Christian Association; International Institute; 61x108.4 ft.; brick; tin roof; concrete floors; Alfred Giles Co., Archt., "F" Bldg.; Alfred E. Rheimer, Contr. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Huntington.—Salvation Army, Adjutant Frew; \$15,000 addition; 2 stories; brick; gravel roof; wood floors; heating; \$2000; elevator, \$1500; W. F. Diehl, Archt., R. & P. Bldg.; Clell Smith, Contr., 100 W. 2d Ave. (Previously noted.)

Bank and Office.

Ga., Atlanta.—Asa G. Candler, Inc.; contract to Otis Elevator Co., New York City,

to install 6 passenger and 1 freight elevators; \$174,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—Atlanta Nat. Bank; remodel banking-room; additional fixtures, cage work, etc.; Geo. W. Muller, Bank Fixture Co., Contractor, Atlanta, Ga.

Ga., Savannah.—Citizens' & Southern Bank; \$70,000 alterations; 1 story; fireproof; marble, bronze, glass, tile arches, etc.; Mowbray & Uffinger, Archts., 55 Liberty St., New York City. Address Sobray Whitcomb Co., Contr., 165 W. 40th St., New York.

Ky., Marion.—Marion Bank, J. E. Blue, Pres.; \$35,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 32x53 ft.; C. Shopwell & Co., Archt., 707 Furniture Bldg., Evansville, Ind.; J. McReynolds, Contr., Providence, Ky.

La., Crowley.—First Nat. Bank; 7-story building; first and mezzanine floor for bank; others floors, offices; contract let.

La., Lake Charles.—Calcasieu Nat. Bank; remodel quarters; Favrot & Livaudais, Archts., Underwood Contracting Corp., Contractor, both New Orleans.

Miss., Arcola.—Bank of Arcola; building; terra-cotta; glazed-tile front; bank fixtures, furniture, etc.; Geo. W. Muller, Bank Fixture Co., Contr., Atlanta.

Miss., Clarksdale.—J. A. Martin and J. W. Mitchell; office building; 32x110 ft.; brick; terra-cotta front; tar and gravel roof; tile, marble and concrete floors; Frank P. Gates, Archt., Williams & Williams, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Bernie.—Bank of Bernie; \$30,000 building; 1½ stories and basement; 26x79 ft.; fireproof; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; asphalt roof; reinforced concrete floors; heating plant, \$3000; lighting, \$1000; vault lights, \$700; R. G. Kirsch, Archt., 4067 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis; Geo. H. Gassman Construc-

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

ft.; latter, 25x25 ft.; \$10,000; George Gaken, Contr.

Md., Baltimore.—Harold C. Hann, Savings Bank of Baltimore; 12 residences, vicinity University Parkway; 25.6x35.6 ft.; 3 stories; brick walls; stone foundation; slate roof; tile baths; composition porch floors; hot-water heat; \$12,000 each; Theo. Wells Pietsch, Archt., 1210 American Bldg.; Piel Construction Co., Contr., Edmondson and Whitmore Aves.

Md., Frederick.—Dr. J. H. Apple, Prest. Hood College; \$17,000 residence; 2½ stories; 33x60 ft.; J. B. Hamme, Archt., City Bank Bldg., York, Pa.; Roy Poole, Contr.

N. C., Charlotte.—R. L. Goode, Contr.; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories; 8 rooms; frame; 40x30 ft.

N. C., Jonesboro.—Jonesboro Housing Corporation; number of 5-room bungalows; frame; shingle roof; wood floors; electric lights; \$2000 each; L. P. Cox, Archt. and Contr. (Lately incorrectly noted at N. C., Raleigh.)

Okla., Pawhuska.—H. M. Hurley; \$12,500 residence; 1 story and basement; 50x62 ft.; Mounof & Reid, Archts., 409 Empire Bldg.; Mr. Schell, Contr.

Tex., Beaumont.—W. A. Priddie; \$65,580 residence; 13 rooms; 100x52 ft.; interlocking tile and concrete; Mission tile roof; oak floors; cement and brick sidewalks; steam heat, \$8000; Endress & Watkin, Archts., Scanlan Bldg.; Tom Selleson, Contr.; both Houston. (Lately noted.)

Va., Portsmouth.—Dr. J. C. Bunford; \$20,000 residence; 2½ stories; 45x40 ft.; Philip M. Moser, Archt., Law Bldg.; C. Peele, Contr., 807 37th St.

Va., Rapidan.—Wm. A. Rudasill; \$13,000 residence; 23x48 ft.; wing 14x15 ft.; concrete foundation; red tile; slate roof; double floors; oak finish; plumbing, \$800; vapor heat, \$1400; wiring, \$250; Eugene Bradbury, Archt.; W. W. Keenan, Contr.; both Charlottesville, Va.

W. Va., Huntington.—D. E. Pilsher; 3 dwellings; 2 stories and basement; 28x82 ft.; \$18,000; J. J. West, Contr., 911 9th Ave.

Government and State.

Tex., Corsicana.—Dormitory.—State Orphans' Home, J. S. Callicut, Prest.; \$88,786 dormitory; 54x125 ft.; 2 stories; brick, tile and reinforced concrete; tar and gravel roof; concrete and tile floors; steam heat, \$3950; lighting, 2100; H. O. Blanding, Corsicana, and C. H. Page & Bro., Austin, Asso. Archts. Address G. W. Brillheart, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ark., Booneville.—Tuberculosis Sanatorium Trustees; \$12,000 addition; accommodate 26 patients; contract let.

Ga., La Grange.—J. E. Dunson Hospital Trustees; \$30,000 addition and improvements; 2 stories; provide for 22 beds; Daniel Lumber Co., Contr. (Previously noted.)

Ky., Paducah.—Riverside Hospital, Mrs. Gela Harmon Martin, Supt.; \$12,000 nurses' home; 3 stories; 30x50 ft.; brick walls; asphalt roof; wood joist floors; central heating and lighting plants; W. E. Gore, Archt., Cherrill-Russell Lumber Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Wilson.—Carolina General Hospital, Inc.; \$40,000 hospital; 5 stories; brick; S. B. Moore, Archt.; W. R. Wyatt, Contr.

Hotels.

La., Shreveport.—Chas. C. McCloud; 20-room addition to Colonial Hotel; brick, steel and metal lath; gravel built-up roof; wood

floors; \$25,000; steam heating plant \$3000; Otis electric elevators \$5000; J. P. Annan, Archt.; Tom Green, Contr. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—A. W. Gallaway; \$85,000 hotel; 50x100 ft.; brick; slate roof; mill construction; heating and plumbing, \$20,000 to W. G. Cornell Co., New York; lighting, \$4000; electric lights, \$5000; C. Gilbert Humphreys, Archt.; J. L. Crouse, Contr., Box 402, both Winston-Salem. (Lately noted under Apartment-Houses.)

Tex., Ranger.—Wilson Hotel Co.; \$200,000 hotel; 85x140 ft.; fireproof; tar and gravel roof; floors, cement finish on concrete slab; gas steam radiators; city lights; Otis combination passenger and service elevator, \$3900; all material purchased; Beshgetorian & Cobelli, Archts.; Walsh & Burney, Contrs., San Antonio. (Gholson interests lately noted to erect building.)

Tex., San Antonio.—San Antonio Hotel Co., L. J. Hart, Prest.; remodel and erect 1-story 89x154-ft. addition to Gunter Hotel; 4 stores, Japanese Tea Garden, etc.; \$42,976; Coleman & Jenkins Construction Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Richey; \$60,000 hotel and garage; 50x100 ft.; 3 stories; 30 rooms in hotel; fireproof; Barrett's 20-year fireproof roof; fireproof construction; gas heat; freight and passenger elevators, \$1000; Adams & Adams, Archts., Gibbs Bldg.; McKenzie Construction Co., Contr., Bedell Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Miscellaneous.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Restaurant.—Chas. Kennedy; remodel restaurant, install front, dining-room 125x25 ft.; enlarge kitchen, dressing-rooms, soda fountain, etc.; reinforced concrete and hollow tile; C. J. Tallman, Contr., Wilmington and Louisburg, N. C. (W. S. Hubbard lately noted to remodel building.)

Md., Baltimore.—Salvage.—Fire Insurance Salvage Corps; building, 1632 S. Hanover St.; 23x70 ft.; 2 stories; tin roof; wood and concrete floors; J. Appleton Wilson, Archt., Law Bldg.; Consolidated Engineering Co., Contr., Calvert Bldg.

Okla., Lawton.—Clubhouse.—Lawton Golf and Country Club; \$25,000 clubhouse; 2 stories; 98x41 ft.; Leonard H. Bailey, Archt., 1207 Coleord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Richards Constr. Co., Contr., Lawton.

Tex., Galveston.—Clubhouse.—Galveston Country Club, Robt. I. Cohen, Sr., Chrmn. Com.; clubhouse, boat club and golf links; Donald Ross, Archt. and Builder.

Schools.

Ark., Calico Rock.—Calico Rock School Dist.; \$20,000 building; Mack Medley, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Americus.—Thalean Consolidated School Dist.; \$60,000 building near Americus; Kitchens & Edmonson, Contrs. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Americus.—Union High School Trustees; \$50,621 building; 20 rooms; electric lights; steam heat; Edwards & Sayward & Leitner, Archts., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta, will supervise construction; Kitchens & Edmonson, Contrs., Americus; W. F. Martin, heating, \$7200. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Ada.—Consolidated Dist. No. 1 (Knox, Latta and Elm Flat); \$26,250 building; brick; 11 rooms and auditorium; contract let.

Okla., Elk City.—Board of Education, A. L. Richards, Supt.; \$115,000 high school; 60x195 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone; Barrett roof; concrete and maple floors; steam heat; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Security

Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City; Kreipke-Schafer Construction Co., Contr., El Reno, Okla. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Gotebo.—Board of Education, M. F. Pierce, Clk.; \$25,000 school; 1 story and basement; 54x70 ft.; Huseman Co., Archt., 414 Oklahoman Bldg., Oklahoma City; W. L. Scott, Contr., Sulphur, Okla.

Okla., Henryetta.—Board of Education; \$110,000 high school; 65x110 ft.; 3 stories and basement; fireproof; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; tar and gravel roof; solid and Flortyle concrete floors; heating, \$10,000; lighting, \$2500; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Oklahoma City. Address Manhattan Construction Co., Muskogee, Okla. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Sulphur.—State Board of Public Affairs, Geo. Clark, Secy., Oklahoma City; \$33,000 industrial building at State Deaf School; 50x96 ft.; brick; asphalt on concrete slab roof; concrete slab floors; repair and install boiler in heating plant, \$9000; A. C. Davis, Archt., Shawnee, Okla.; V. O. Mathews, Contr., Chandler, Okla. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Board of Education; \$11,000 school addition, Indiana and Hackberry Sts.; 30x60 ft.; 2 rooms; also 4-room addition, Collins Garden School; 60x80 ft.; \$11,000; both fireproof; composition tar and gravel roof; A. W. Fuessel, Contr., Bedell Bldg.; \$34,000 Beacon Hill School; 64x80 ft.; 8 rooms; also \$17,000 4-room addition to Hillcrest School; both fireproof; composition tar and gravel roof; Wright & Sanders, Contrs., Alamo Bank Bldg.; \$50,000 Grant School; 70x105 ft.; 12 rooms; semi-fireproof; composition tar and gravel roof; wood floors; also \$17,300 Hunstock School addition; 4 rooms; 60x80 ft.; semi-fireproof; glazed tile roof; wood floors; E. W. Oeffinger, Contr., Bedell Bldg.; Adams & Adams, 517 Gibbs Bldg., Archts. for all structures. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Board of Education; \$81,500 Mason School; 2 stories and basement; 55x145 ft.; brick; slag or gravel roof; wood floors; steam heat; C. E. Kent, Archt., 717 N. Queen St.; A. R. Small, Contr. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Monongah.—Lincoln Dist. Board of Education; 10-room high school; 100x60 ft.; brick and steel; \$40,000; John M. Kisner & Bro., Contrs.; C. H. Snider, Archt., Professional Bldg.; both Fairmont, W. Va. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

Ala., Birmingham.—J. M. Smith; \$18,000 2-story frame building; T. P. English, Contr.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Chas. Kennedy; 5 storerooms; C. J. Tallman, Contr., Wilmington and Louisburg, N. C.

Ga., Atlanta.—Peachtree Soda Co.; \$12,000 improvements to 5-story building at Broad and Marietta Sts.; R. M. Walker, Contr.

Ga., Columbus.—Martin Furniture Co.; remodel and erect 2-story addition; M. C. Barlow, Contr.

N. C., Charlotte.—J. Arthur Henderson; \$14,000 store building; 1 story; 80x90 ft.; brick; R. L. Goode, Contr.

N. C., Smithfield.—Austin-Stephenson Co.; \$108,000 business building; 80x210 ft.; brick; Barrett specification roof; concrete covered with hardwood floors; Caloric furnace; electric lights; fire and burglar-proof vault; freight elevator, \$3000; J. M. Kennedy, Archt., Raleigh; June Peterson, Contr., Smithfield.

N. C., Wilson.—A. M. Shrager; 3-story brick and reinforced concrete building; \$36,725; Benton & Benton, Archts.; W. R. Wyatt, Contr.

Okla., Henryetta.—Griffin Grocery Co., Robt.

L. Griffin, Mgr.; \$30,000 building; 140x150 ft.; brick; concrete floors and docks; J. J. Walsh, Archt., McAlester, Okla.; Joe Dennehy, Contractor, Henryetta.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—H. N. Knight Auto Supply Co.; 110 W. California St.; \$20,000 building; 1 story; 50x70 ft.; Monnot & Reid, Archts., 409 Empire Bldg.; Smiser Constr. Co., Contr., 222 Mercantile Bldg.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Waples-Platter Grocery Co.; \$20,000 additional story; J. C. Buchanan, Contr.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Goodner Wholesale Grocery Co.; \$35,000 to \$40,000 building; 100x150 ft.; brick; composition roof; concrete floors; gas heat; electric lights; elevator, \$500; Voelker & Dixon, Archts., Address R. P. Garvey, Jr., Contr. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Madison.—Foster Thornberg Hard-

ware Co., Huntington, W. Va.; \$35,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 32x56 ft.; J. J. West, Contr., 911 9th Ave., Huntington.

Theaters.

Va., Norfolk.—Twin City Amusement Corp., Frank G. Russell, Prest., 713 Highland Ave.; \$150,000 theater and office building; theater, 65x97 ft.; office, 43x75 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; metal roof; concrete and wood floors; Russell & Johnson, Archts., 1924 Church St.; Atlantic Development Corp., Contr., 926 Church St. (Previously noted.)

Warehouses.

Miss., Gulfport.—H. T. Cottam & Co.; \$27,863 office and warehouse; 1 story; brick; 110x122.6 ft.; Thompson & Matthes, Contrs., Biloxi, Miss. (Previously noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Laclede Real Estate & Investment Co.; \$400,000 building, 4th and Market Sts.; for International Fur Exchange; 7 stories; reinforced concrete and brick; stone and terra-cotta trim; Hellmuth & Hellmuth, Archts., Chemical Bldg.; Jas. A. Godfrey & Co., Contrs., Wainwright Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—J. D. Oppenheimer, 228 W. Commerce St.; \$100,000 fireproof warehouse for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; 200x50 ft.; 4 stories; fireproof roof and floors; freight elevator, \$1000; Adams & Adams, Archts., 517 Gibbs Bldg.; Wright & Sanders, Contrs., Alamo Bank Bldg.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Four States Mercantile Co.; 50x100-ft. brick building; 2 stories and basement; Jno. M. Kisner & Bro., Contrs.

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Alternator.—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—100 to 150 K. W. 3-phase 60-cycle 2300-volt alternator, belted or D. C. to steam engine; Corliss preferred; second-hand.

Automobiles, etc.—Lawton Automobile Service Co., C. B. Lawton, Mgr., 12 South Park Square, Asheville, N. C.—Agencies for pleasure cars, trucks, solid and pneumatic tires, accessories.

Bank Fixtures.—T. J. Lee, Louisville, Miss. Prices on safe, vault, etc., for bank.

Bank Fixtures.—V. V. Lamkin, Alexandria, La.—Prices on bank fixtures and vault.

Barges.—United States Engineer Office, Florence, Ala.—10 sand and gravel barges; for Wilson Dam on Tennessee River; bids until Nov. 21.

Belt.—Gardeners & Shippers' Ice Manufacturing Co., Valentine Zimmer, Prest., 5100 Dauphine St., New Orleans.—100 ft. 26-in. double leather belt.

Boilers.—See Mining Equipment.

Boiler.—Pope Manufacturing Co., Jas. A. Benson, Mgr., Washington, Ga.—66-in. by 16 ft. horizontal return tubular boiler, 100 H. P.; second-hand.

Boiler.—Dist. Commrs., 509 District Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 14; furnish portable return tubular boiler at garage transfer station; Purchasing Office, 320 District Bldg.

Bricks.—Condon Baking Co., W. J. Condon, Vice-Prest.-Mgr., 217-19 St. Philip St., Charleston, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. asphalt bricks for paving.

Bricks (Building).—N. L. Broughton, Pine-wood, S. C.—Carload good building bricks.

Brick Machinery.—Fayette Brick Co., N. S. Blake, Mgr., Mount Hope, W. Va.—Brick machinery; coal burning; 5000 to 15,000 daily from clay and shale.

Bridges.—Acadia Parish Police Jury, John Marsh, Prest., Crowley, La.: Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury, R. M. Briggs, Jennings, La.—Best grade and cost 350-ft. span concrete bridge over Mermentau River.

Bridge Construction.—Pitt County Commissioners, Greenville, N. C.—Bids until Dec. 1; reconstruct Pillsboro bridge across Tar River; plans, etc., with J. B. Harding, Highway Engr.

Burners.—Crystal Ice & Coal Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.—Crude oil burners installed under stationary boilers.

Cars (Flat).—John M. Greene, Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—Standard gauge flat cars, M. C. B.

Car (Spreader).—John M. Greene, Drexel

Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—Standard gauge spreader car; Oliver, Western or Jordan.

Cement.—Apperson-Lee Motor Co., 920 Church St., Lynchburg, Va.—10 carloads cement.

Compressors (Air).—Gardeners & Shippers' Ice Manufacturing Co., Valentine Zimmer, Prest., 5100 Dauphine St., New Orleans. Small air compressor, 4x4, belt driven.

Concrete Work.—See Hydro-electric Construction.

Conveyors.—Hudson Cement & Supply Co., Whitmore and Westwood Aves., Baltimore, Md.—Names and addresses manufacturers gravity conveyors.

Conveyors.—See Mining Equipment.

Cotton Machinery.—Ray Tire & Rubber Co., 833 Rees St., Chicago, Thos. Z. Tyler, Southern States distributor, Birmingham, Ala.—Machinery to manufacture and rubberize cotton fabric for tire interliners.

Cotton Machinery.—Saul L. Scott, Greenville, Miss.—Data and price on absorbent cotton machinery.

Cotton Sheeting.—Quartermaster General Office, Clothing and Equipment Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 20; 2,168,000 yds. unbleached cotton sheeting.

Cotton Thread Machinery.—Chamber of Commerce, A. A. Webber, Sec., Batesville, Ark.—Names and addresses mfrs. cotton thread spinning mchry.; plans \$20,000 mill.

Drainage System.—Greene and Craighead County, Drainage Dist. No. 1, Orville Thompson, Secy., Paragould, Ark.—Bids until Nov. 3; drainage system; 586,200 cu. yds. excavation, ditches; 165,000 cu. yds. excavation, protection levee; 140,000 cu. yds. muck ditch excavation; 747,000 cu. yds. levee excavation; W. R. Heagler & Sons, Engrs., Bertig Office Bldg.

Drainage System.—Greene County Commissioners, Johnson Creek Drainage Dist. No. 2, H. Q. Donaldson, Secy., Paragould, Ark.—Bids until Nov. 3; 236,500 cu. yds. excavation, enlarging and extending and new ditches; 277,000 cu. yds. muck ditch excavation; 942,500 cu. yds. earth excavation, protection levees; W. R. Heagler & Sons, Engrs., Bertig Office Bldg.

Dryer.—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—Rotary direct heat dryer, 60 to 72-in. diam, 60-ft. long.

Drykila.—J. P. Hoyt, Estherwood, La.—Plans and prices; drykila for rice and other grains.

Electrical Equipment.—R. P. Johnson, Wytheville, Va.—Second-hand power plant; 150 H. P. H. R. T. boiler, full flush front,

smokestack and fittings; 75 or 100 K. W. volts, Cpl. Wd. generator, direct connected to automatic engine; switchboard with instruments; two 15 or 20 H. P. 230-volt fan motors; fitted with slide rails and starters.

Electric Plant.—Pool Bros., Stanley, Va.—Electric light plant for 500 population; 30 H. P. coal-oil engine; 25 K. W. generator; second-hand.

Engine (Oil).—G. W. Williams, Box 394, Canton, Ga.—5 to 10 H. P. crude oil engine air receiver, 5 ft. high, 2 ft. diam.; second-hand.

Engine.—Hackley Morrison Co., Richmond, Va.—60 H. P. Corliss engine; heavy-duty; belt wheel; simple, not compound; late design; slightly used; second-hand.

Engine (Oil).—J. E. Thompson, 511 1st Ave., Columbus, Ga.—Data and price on 20 or 25 H. P. portable oil engine with clutch pulley.

Engine.—See Dynamo.

Engines.—Farmers' Gin Co., L. Shelton, Mgr., Honey Grove, Tex.—Two 85 H. P. gas engines; 175 H. P. gas engine.

Electrical Equipment.—See Packing Equipment.

Electrical Equipment.—City of Rolling Fork, Miss., J. B. Sinal, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 19; electric line and street system; power-house building; oil engine pumping machinery; alternators; switchboards; plans, etc., from Xavier A. Kramer, Consult. Engr., Magnolia, Miss.

Electrical Equipment.—City of Kaplan, La., Eugene Eleazar, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 25; oil engine pumping machinery; alternator; switchboard; power-house building; plans, etc., from Xavier A. Kramer, Consult. Engr., Magnolia, Miss.

Electric-light Plant.—City of Plains, Ga., H. R. McGee, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 1; electric-light plant; plans, etc., from J. B. McCrary, Archt.-Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

Engine.—See Pump, etc.

Fertilizer Equipment.—See Packing Equipment.

Flooring.—Navy Dept., Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C.—11,000 ft. yellow-pine flooring; delivery Charleston, S. C.; Schedule 4555.

Generators.—Roy Reddie, Burwell Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.—Two 500 K. W. 3-phase 6-cycle 2300-volt turbo-generator sets; non-condensing and condensing.

Furnaces.—Navy Dept., Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C.—Heat-treatment furnaces for projectile plant at South Charleston, W. Va.; Schedule 4539.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Gin (Moss).—Crystal Springs Colony Co., Crystal Springs, Fla.—Gin for Spanish moss; markets, etc., for prepared moss.

Grader.—Edgar Guidrey, Mermentou, La.—Gravel road grader with tractor.

Gravel.—Allen Parish Police Jury, Oberlin, La.—Gravel for 48 mi. highway in Fifth Ward.

Grinders.—Kentucky Fruit Laxative Co., 172 Georgetown St., Lexington, Ky.—Motor-operated fruit grinders.

Grinders.—See Mining Machinery.

Hammer (Steam).—Hackley Morrison Co.—Richmond Va.—No. 2 Union sheet piling steam hammer; first-class second-hand; ready for immediate shipment.

Heater.—Pope Manufacturing Co., Jas. A. Benson, Mgr., Washington, Ga.—100 H. P. closed feed-water heater; second-hand.

Hydro-electric Construction.—Shenandoah Valley Milling Co., Riverton, Va.—Bids for 1900 H. P. hydro-electric plant on Shenandoah River; concrete dam head works; canal; forebay and power-house; plans, etc., with Alfred M. Quick, Const. Engr., 418 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore.

Ice Equipment.—Gardeners & Shippers' Ice Manufacturing Co., Valentine Zimmer, Pres., 5100 Dauphine St., New Orleans.—60-ton raw-water ice equipment.

Ice Machine.—Roy Reddie, Burwell Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.—25 to 30-ton ice machine.

Ice Plant.—Tonkawa Ice Co., 100 H. P. Schonwald, Propr., Tonkawa, Okla.—50-ton ice plant.

Ice Plant.—Edisto Public Service Co., Denmark, S. C.—Second-hand 10 or 12-ton steam-driven compression ice plant, less boilers.

Knitting Equipment.—G. F. Gulley, Box 350, Hampton, Va.—Data and prices on hosiery knitting mch., yarn, dyes.

Knit Goods.—C. C. Ramage, Box 442, Maysville, Ky.—Data on raw and knit material for mfr. of children's and infants' vests and underwear.

Lathe.—J. D. Blackard Stave & Cooperage Co., Stuart, Va.—Second-hand spoke lathe.

Loader (Log).—R. P. Johnson, Wytheville, Va.—30-in. gauge log loader; second-hand.

Lathes.—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—Three 10 or 12-in. lathes; first-class, second-hand; Hendy preferred.

Levee Construction.—Ellis County Levee Improvement Dist. No. 2, E. Raphael, Chrmn. Board Supvs., Ennis, Tex.—Bids until Nov. 27; drainage system; additional and repairing levees; plans on file office John Sharp.

Locomotive.—Fernwood Lumber Co., Fernwood, Miss.—Shay geared 80 or 90-ton locomotive.

Log Loader.—Fernwood Lumber Co., Fernwood, Miss.—Model G American log loader.

Log Loader.—R. P. Johnson, Wytheville, Va.—Second-hand standard-gauge Barnhart log loader.

Machine Tools.—Navy Dept., Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C.—11 vertical boring mills; traveling head slotter; motor-driven shaping machine; pipe-cutting and threading machine; delivery Washington; hoisting and rotating equipments; delivery Norfolk and Mare Island; Schedules 4990, 4991, 4994, 4997, 4938, respectively.

Mattress Machinery.—Chamber of Commerce, A. A. Webber, Secy., Batesville, Ark.—Names and addresses mfrs. mattress mch.

Metal Presses.—P. O. Box 1668, New Orleans, La.—Presses for stamping galvanized ware; immediate shipment.

Mining Equipment.—Lumpkin Mining Co., R. M. Burt, Secy.-Treas., Hastings, Fla.—

Boilers, grinders, bolters, sacking machinery, steam shovel, conveyors, pumps.

Packing Equipment.—Rapides Packing Co., Ben F. Bush, Secy.-Treas., Box 316, Alexandria, La.—Data and prices on packing machinery, daily output 10,000 lbs. meat and ment products; 15-ton refrigerating plant; electrical equipment, 220-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle, A. C.; fertilizer outfit to manufacture waste into fertilizer.

Paving.—City of Martinsburg, W. Va., J. H. Zirkle, Recorder.—Bids until Nov. 7; 250 sq. yds. concrete sidewalk.

Paving.—City of Palmetto, Fla., W. E. Mann, Clerk.—Bids until Nov. 21; 20,000 sq. yds. vitrified brick paving; \$45,000 available; Chas. S. Hill, Engr.

Paving.—Brooks County Commrs., Quitman, Ga.—Bids until Dec. 9; grade and pave 7 mi. road between Quitman and Adel; Garrett & Slack, Civil Engrs., Montgomery, Ala.

Paving.—City of Rock Hill, S. C.—Bids in December; 150,000 sq. yds. sheet asphalt paving; \$350,000 bonds; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.

Paving.—State Highway Comsn., Richmond, Va., C. S. Mullen, Dist. Engr.—Bids until Nov. 7; 5½ mi. bituminous macadam paving.

Paving.—Wilhelm Construction Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Sublet portion 61.22 mi. concrete one course paving in Phillips County.

Paving.—City of Conyers, Ga., J. H. McCalla, Clerk.—Bids until Nov. 10; 4087 sq. yds. paving; plans, etc., on file at Conyers; with J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta.

Paving.—Streets and Drain Com. of City Council, Augusta, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 15; 50,000 sq. yds. paving, 18,000 lin. ft. reset curb on Greene St.; 12,000 sq. yds. paving, 3500 lin. ft. reset curb on Eleventh St.; 7000 sq. yds. paving, 2000 lin. ft. reset curb on Tenth St.; 6000 sq. yds. paving on Telfair St.; 36,000 sq. yds. paving on Broad St.; plans, etc., with W. H. Wise, City Engr.

Paving.—City of Columbia, S. C.—2300 sq. yds. concrete sidewalk paving on Assembly St.; bids opened Nov. 4; plans, etc., with T. Keith Legare, Engr.

Paving.—City of Longview, Tex., H. C. Bennett, Secy.—Bids until Nov. 10; grade and pave 22,000 sq. yds. pavement; vertical fiber-brick concrete base; 12,700 lin. ft. concrete curbing; \$110,000; plans, etc., on file; H. N. Roberts, Engr.

Paving.—City of Somerset, Ky., Geo. C. Cruse, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 10; 2½ mi. paving on Main, Maple and College Sts.

Piping.—Stonewall Courts Corp., Edgar Allan, Gen. Mgr., 501 Va. Ry. & Power Bldg., Richmond, Va.—Water mains.

Pipe.—City of Palmetto, Fla., W. E. Mann, Clerk.—Bids Nov. 21; 12-in. vitrified salt glazed pipe; plans, etc., from Chas. S. Hill, Engr.

Piping (Water-works).—City of Statesville, N. C., G. P. Scott, Treas.—Bids until Nov. 12; 20,000 ft. water main; plans, etc., from R. L. Greenlee, Engr.

Polishing Machine.—G. W. Williams, Box 394, Canton, Ga.—Light Pathe polishing machine; second-hand.

Power Plant.—See Hydro-Electric Construction.

Pump.—A. E. Hindsman, Box 293, Tupelo, Miss.—Pump driven by gasoline engine.

Pumps.—Pope Manufacturing Co., Jas. A. Benson, Mgr., Washington, Ga.—Triplex power pump to feed 100 H. P. boiler; deep well double-acting power pump to deliver 100 gals. per minute; second-hand.

Pump.—Gardeners & Shippers' Ice Manufacturing Co., Valentine Zimmer, Pres., 5100

Dauphine St., New Orleans.—300-gal. per minute centrifugal pump.

Pumps.—See Mining Equipment.

Rails, etc.—J. G. Tilley Co., Bristol, Va.—Relaying rails; prices, point of shipment; interested in short line railways for dismantling locomotives, boilers, engines, etc.

Refrigerating Equipment.—See Packing Equipment.

Refrigerating Plant.—Treasury Department, Office Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 15; refrigerating plant for U. S. Marine Hospital, San Francisco; plans on file.

Rivets.—Motor and Vehicles Division, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 21; 10,990 lbs. copper brake lining rivets; 2600 lbs. split brass brake lining rivets.

Road Building.—Stonewall Courts Corp., Edgar Allan, Gen. Mgr., 501 Va. Ry. & Power Bldg., Richmond, Va.—Road building.

Road Construction.—Seminole County Commissioners, L. A. Brumley, Chrmn., Sanford, Fla.—Bids until Nov. 28; grade, pave and build bridge and culverts on Roadways Nos. 1 to 13; brick, concrete, asphalt, bituminous macadam, surface-treated macadam, etc.; plans, etc., with Clerk Circuit Court; Williams & Collier, Engrs.

Road Construction.—Carroll County Commissioners Roads & Revenues, W. M. Robinson, Commr., Carrollton, Ga.—Bids about Jan. 1; 115 mi. sand-clay roads; \$500,000; J. Lowe Zachery, Engr., Atlanta.

Road Construction.—Highway Dept., Board State Engrs., Room 736 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.—Bids until Nov. 24; 48.29 mi. New Orleans-Hammond Highway, Tangipahoa, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles and Jefferson Parishes; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—Manatee County Commissioners, Wm. M. Taylor, Clerk, Bradenton, Fla.—Palma Sola Loop; Manatee Ave. extension; road connecting Palma Sola shell road to Manatee Ave.; Gulf Shore Blvd. on Anna Maria Key; bridge across Sarasota Bay; bids until Nov. 17; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—Chickasaw County Commrs., Fifth Road Dist., W. J. Lewis, Commr., Houston, Miss.—5 mi. graded and gravel roads between Woodland and Sparta; bids opened Nov. 3; plans, etc., with Chancery Clerk.

Road Construction.—Sumter County Commissioners Road and Revenues, R. S. Oliver, Clerk, Americus, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 21; 3 mi. Andersonville road; Federal aid, Georgia Project No. 101; 31,880 sq. yds. pavement; plans, etc., on file at Americus; State Highway Engr.; Thomas & Hawkins, Project Engrs., 302 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Road Construction.—Kendall County, J. A. Phillip, Judge, Boerne, Tex.—Bids until Nov. 10; 40 mi. asphalt and macadamized roads; \$50,000; A. C. Pancoast, Engr., San Antonio, Tex.

Road Machinery.—Karnes County Commrs., Karnes City, Tex.—Road machinery; drainage structures.

Rubberizing Machinery.—See Cotton Machinery.

Sacking Machinery.—See Mining Equipment.

Safe.—See Bank Fixtures.

Sawmill, etc.—Apartment 36 at 620 W. 122d St., New York.—Second-hand 8 or 9-ft. band-saw mill, with building, power plant, etc.; located on or near Gulf coast.

Sash (Steel).—Apperson-Lee Motor Co., 920 Church St., Lynchburg, Va.—Steel sash.

Saws.—W. E. Brunner & Sons, Heber

Springs, Ark.—Several second-hand circular saws, 45 to 50 in.

Scales Parts.—Southern Vending Machine Co., Box 212, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Inside mechanism for penny-weight scales.

Seating.—See Theater Equipment.

Sewer.—Stonewall Courts Corp., Edgar Allen, Gen. Mgr., 501 Va. Ry. & Power Bldg., Richmond, Va.—Sewer construction.

Sewer System.—City of Morris, Okla., Mrs. John Cable, Clerk.—Bids until Nov. 3; sewer system.

Sewer.—City of Statesville, N. C., G. P. Scott, Treas.—Bids until Nov. 12; 15,000 ft. sewer; plans, etc., from R. E. Greenlee, Engr.

Screening Plants.—Gus E. Hauser, Columbus, Miss.—Sand and gravel screening plants.

Shovel (Steam).—See Mining Equipment.

Tank.—A. E. Hindsman, Box 203, Tupelo, Miss.—Steel pressure tank.

Tank.—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—Hardening cylinder or closed pressure tank, 2550 cu. ft. capacity, 150 lbs. pressure.

Theater Equipment.—John E. Curtis, Piquette, Miss.—Prices on theater equipment, to include opera chairs, moving-picture machine, screen, scenery of second-hand grade; delivered by Dec. 1.

Tractors.—M. Abbott & Bro., Vidalia, La.—Ilice farm tractors.

Transformers.—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—Transformers for stepping up 150 K. W. 2300 to 11,000 volts and stepping down 150 K. W. from 11,000 to 220 volts.

Trenching Machine.—Roy C. Whayne Supply Co., 318 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky.—Trenching machine, No. 0 or 00 Austin; good condition; prefer outfit located near Louisville.

Trucks.—J. G. Granbery, Box 372, Savannah, Ga.—Trucks for lumber yard.

Turntables.—J. G. Granbery, Box 372, Savannah, Ga.—Light turntables, 12-lb. rails, 2-ft. tread.

Tubing.—Navy Dept., Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C.—Miscellaneous lot of seamless copper tubing; delivery Alexandria, Va.; Schedule 4857.

Vault Door.—Henrietta Abstract Co., J. D. Bell, Prest., Denton, Tex.—Prices on vault door.

Vault.—See Bank Fixtures.

Vault.—See Bank Fixtures.

Water-works.—City of Rolling Fork, Miss., J. B. Sinal, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 19; reservoir; water pipe lines, valves and hydrants; tower and tank; plans, etc., from Xavier A. Kramer, Const. Engr., Magnolia, Miss.

Water-works.—City of Kaplan, La., Eugene Elcazar, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 25; reservoir; water pipe lines; valves; hydrants; tower and tank; plans, etc., from Xavier A. Kramer, Const. Engr., Magnolia, Miss.

Water-works.—City of Kirksville, Mo., J. C. Carothers, Clk.—Bids until Nov. 6; water-works extension; two 100 H. P. oil engines; two 600-gal.-per-minute centrifugal pumps; 100 H. P. water-tube boiler; plans, etc., from W. B. Rollins & Co., Const. Engrs., Kansas City, Mo.

Water-works.—City of Shawnee, Okla., F. W. Watts, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 4; water-works construction; plans, etc., from F. D. Brown, Engr.

Well-drilling Machinery.—Carteret Oil Co., Edw. F. Hannon, Gen. Mgr., 312-313 Wheat Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.—Well-drilling machinery.

Wire.—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—20 ml. No. 6 or 8 copper wire for 11,000 volts.

Wrapping and Cutting Machinery.—Kentucky Fruit Laxative Co., 172 Georgetown St., Lexington, Ky.—Wrapping and cutting machinery for chewing gum. (Special size.)

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Ala., Andalusia.—Andalusia, Florida & Gulf Rwy. Co. will build 22 ml. (not 18 ml. as previously reported), from Falco, Ala., to Andalusia, thus completing the Florida-Alabama & Gulf R. R., 25½ ml. long, from Galliver, Fla., to Falco, which has been taken over. Contemplated extension from Galliver to Pensacola Bay, about 29 ml. Incipra: J. I. Robbins, Prest.; Falco; J. F. McGowin, V.-P., Mobile, Ala.; B. M. Robbins, Treas.; H. B. Foshee, Secy., both of Falco; J. G. McGowin, Chapman, Ala.; W. C. Black and Alex. Henderson of Troy, Ala.; A. F. Merrill, Dozier, Ala.; W. E. Henderson, Andalusia, Ala. A. H. Leonard is Gen. Mgr. Route comparatively level.

Tex., Alexander.—Contract is reported let by the Wichita Falls, Ranger & Fort Worth R. R. Co. to the Jarrett Construction Co. of Spring-

field, Mo., to build its proposed line from Alexander via Ranger, Breckenridge and other towns in the oil fields to a point on the Oklahoma boundary, about 175 ml. Jake L. Hamon of Ardmore, Okla.; Frank Kell, J. A. Kemp and others of Wichita Falls, Tex., are interested.

Tex., Eastland.—Wichita Falls, Eastland & Gulf Railroad Co. has let contract to Maney Bros. of Oklahoma City, Okla., to build a 9-mi. extension from the northern terminus into Stephens County and through the site of Weyland, a new town.

Tex., Houston.—Ed Kennedy, Foster Bldg., Houston, says Houston, Richmond & San Antonio Traction Co. is being taken over by Captain Lowe of Houston, and several very wealthy bankers and investors. Capital will be raised to \$5,000,000, and construction begun by January on proposed line Houston to San Antonio, 186 ml., of which 75 ml. are graded, ready for track. Mr. Kennedy will be purchasing agent and chairman of advisory board.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Gas Coal R. R. Co., capital stock \$100,000, chartered for a line from a connection with the Monongahela R. R. at Flagg Meadow Station, W. Va. Incipra: Frank E. Peabody, L. P. Monahan and Eugene S. Reddy, all of Pittsburgh; S. D. Brady of Fairmont, W. Va., and F. W. Byrne of Eversen, Pa.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Works Manager Appointed.

The Triumph Electric Co., Cincinnati, O., has employed W. H. Thompson as works manager. Mr. Thompson was recently works manager of the Fairmont Mining Machinery Co., Fairmont, W. Va., and previously had spent twelve years with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hoists, Electric Cranes, Etc.

The American Crane Co., Inc., recently organized, has taken over the manufacturing interests of the Barber-Foster Engineering Co. at Friendship, N. Y. The plant is being considerably enlarged and improved with additional new equipment to build the entire line of monorail hoists, standard and special electric traveling cranes, which the Barber-Foster Engineering Co. have developed and are marketing under the trade name of "American" cranes and hoists. The Barber-Foster Engineering Co., 602-603 Sweetland Bldg., Cleveland, O., will act as exclusive distributors of these products and will give particular attention to the design and development of special hoisting equipment.

Extra Strong Battery Jar.

An extra strong battery jar has been developed to meet the conditions of service on mine locomotives and other strenuous electric duty. In mines, for instance, the little electric locomotives not infrequently have head-on collisions, and otherwise in this sort of work there are many severe shocks to be withstood, tracks alone being rough, owing to the nature of things in mines and their immediate surroundings. The Electric Storage Battery Co. of Philadelphia, manufacturers of the Ironclad Oxide Battery, have therefore developed what they call an unbreakable jar known as the Giant. This is described as being made of a semi-flexible compound unusually tough and strong, and

tests have shown that the jars made of it will stand a pressure of 2000 pounds at the weakest point, whereas the old jars broke at less than 1000 pounds pressure. An electrical test of 30,000 volts does not puncture them. This type of jar is now standard for the batteries made by this company.

Change of Business Connections.

Albert H. Mitchell is now with H. W. Cotton, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., as vice-president and general sales manager, with headquarters at the New York office in the Woolworth Bldg. Edward H. Abbott has also joined the Cotton forces in the sales department and will have charge of their Western business, making his headquarters for the time being in New York and later at Cleveland, O. Both of these gentlemen were formerly with the Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Co. of Woonsocket, R. I. H. W. Cotton, Inc., have one of the largest and best equipped plants for designing and building jigs, tools and special machinery, as well as for manufacturing parts of complete machines on a contract basis.

Would Establish Factory Connections.

Robert S. Page & Co., Raleigh, N. C., expect to open an office in that city immediately as manufacturers' agents, handling a line of wood and iron-working machinery, boilers and engines and general mill supplies. They are interested in getting the right factory connections on these different lines.

Industrial Opportunity.

N. R. Keeling, consulting engineer and refrigerating specialist, 601 Cotton avenue, Marion, Ala., wants to get in touch with two men for positions there, one a butter maker for the creamery and the other an engineer to operate an ice machine using raw water and of ten tons capacity.

Sale of Tile and Brick Plant.

An interesting sale is to take place at Washington, D. C., on November 17, when the plant of the District Tile & Brick Co., 28th and U Sts. N. E., is to be disposed of. There are 31 acres of clay land with good sand on the property, together with a fully equipped and complete plant capable of operation within 30 days to make either brick or hollow tile, the brick capacity being 50,000 per day. S. A. VerValen, president Hudson Cement & Supply Co., Whitmore and Westwood Aves., Baltimore, Md., may be able to give further information.

An Attractive Exhibit.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the semi-annual session of the Southern Textile Convention, which was held at Charlotte, N. C., October 24 and 25, was made by the High Point Machine Works. It consisted of gears and other parts manufactured by this concern for textile machinery. The exhibit was attended by Shelby E. Corblitt, sales engineer, and W. W. Smith, president. Interesting reading matter and attractive souvenirs were distributed.

Has Opened Engineering Office.

Henry B. Reardon, Jr., of Norfolk, who recently returned from overseas service with the Expeditionary Forces, has established himself in the Bankers' Trust Bldg., Norfolk, as consulting, designing, advising and appraising engineer. While in the Student Engineering Corps of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., Mr. Reardon spent three years in the shops testing all kinds of electrical apparatus. From there he went to Cincinnati as chief switchboard specialist and directed work in this line in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. He entered the First Engineer Officers' Training Camp in 1917, and in August of that year was commissioned second lieutenant. In October he became first lieutenant, and on his return to the United States was made captain. His service for the Government was in general electrical work, designing and constructing, and since his return he received the honorary degree of electrical engineer from the Virginia Military Institute.

Removal of Offices.

The Atlas Powder Co. of Wilmington, Del., announce that their general offices have been removed to 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Now Making Fire Brick.

The Cannellon Sewer Pipe Co. of Cannellon, Ind., says it is pleased to announce that fire brick has been added to its list of products, and it is now prepared to make prompt shipments. A full stock of all sizes is carried, including grate tile and ground fire clay, and the company is prepared to make shipments in straight and mixed cars with sewer pipe and other products. Attention is directed to the fact that fire-brick freight rates are materially lower than the rates for sewer pipe, so that orders for carload lots of fire brick present an advantage over a mixed carload. This new fire brick is adapted to temperatures up to 2800 degrees. Besides sewer pipe and fire brick the products of this company include flue linings, wall coping, stovepipe, steam-line conduit, septic tanks, chimney tops and milled fire clay.

Offices Removed to Towson Heights.

The general offices of the Black & Decker Manufacturing Co. of Baltimore have been removed from 105 South Calvert St., in that city, to Towson Heights, Baltimore, Md., this move having been recently effected. They are now in full operation at the new location.

Trade Literature.**Greenhouses, Conservatories, Etc.**

Hitchings & Co. of Elizabeth, N. J., have issued a wonderfully attractive book about "Hitchings Greenhouses," descriptions also being given of conservatories and cold frames. The publication has 60 large pages, practically every one with a handsome illustration of some one of the installations made by this firm. Most of the pictures are of notable beauty and all of them are interesting and instructive. Greenhouses defy weather and seasons, turn winter into summer, and these pages tell all about how they work their charms. Hitchings & Co. are not only manufacturers of iron frame and half-iron frame houses for growers, but they also build structures of this type for private places, parks, institutions, etc., conservatories, hotbed sash and frames, boilers and heating equipment for greenhouses, dwellings and public buildings, ventilating apparatus, etc., all of these being described with pictures in a supply book also issued.

"Marine Boiler Logic."

The Heine Safety Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo., recently completed printing "Marine Boiler Logic," a 60-page booklet dealing with the fundamental design of marine cargo carriers, and which was written by Charles H. Stoddard, consulting marine engineer of this company. The booklet mainly relates to the design and construction of Scotch and water-tube boilers for marine purposes. Evaporative capacities are worked out for the two types, using coal or oil as fuel, with natural or forced draft. It contains also a discussion of power and speed of cargo vessels, formulas being developed showing the relation between boiler and prime mover capacity, and the dimensions of the hull. In making these computations the method developed by Rear-Admiral D. W. Taylor of the United States Navy has been used, with certain modifications suggested by Mr. Stoddard's experience. The last part of the booklet is devoted to a description of the construction and operation of the cross-drum type of water-tube boiler developed by the Heine Company for marine service. The publication is printed and illustrated in a superior manner.

A Handy Souvenir.

The Standard Rail & Steel Co., Boatmen's Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., dealers in rails, steel, etc., has issued a very convenient desk or pocket rule giving on the reverse side the weights of different sizes of rails, also their width and height according to the standard of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Concerning Industrial Problems.

L. V. Estes, Incorporated, industrial engineers, 202 S. State St., Chicago, Ill., have issued a very interesting booklet, "Human Relations in Industry," which is described as an attempt to set forth the underlying principles of personal relations and industrial management that are essential to industrial harmony and maximum production. The opinion is also expressed that many of the difficulties in the present industrial situation are due to a lack of understanding of these principles and their place and relation to each other in industry. Everyone interested in our industrial life will find the book instructive and thought-inspiring. A two-page diagram entitled "An analysis of the factors of industry" merits careful study.

How Cold Storage Can Best Be Done.

Opbule, Hill & McCreery, Inc., consulting engineers, 110-114 W. 43d St., New York, have issued two exceedingly interesting booklets

relating to cold storage. One of these is "Modern Cold Storage Warehouses," the introduction to which says, among other things: "The preservation of perishable goods in cold-storage warehouses today is one of the most essential industries in the world. * * * Unfortunately, a great number of the plants now in operation are poorly designed, and their cost of operation is entirely out of proportion to their income as compared with other industries, and as a result their charges for space have been high and the earnings on invested capital not as large as they should be." Within are tables showing how a properly designed plant can be built at a reasonable cost and by proper mechanical equipment operating costs can be greatly decreased. Following are pictures and descriptions of installations made by this firm. The other booklet is an illustrated description of the great 11-story cold-storage warehouse of the Merchants' Refrigerating Co., New York, which was planned by the firm and built in record time during 1917.

Machine and Belt Guard Material.

A Machine and Belt Guard Booklet issued by the Harrington & King Perforating Co., 612 to 640 North Union Ave., Chicago, describes simply but completely the company's line of guard accessories from which belt and machine guards of almost any type may be quickly fabricated at a slight labor cost. These include sheets, angles, bands, gussets and malleable-iron detachable floor posts and sockets, all of which parts may be put together after the fashion of a structural toy. Illustrations display guards made by various customers in their own shops. The perforated metal sheets and other parts necessary to make the guards are also shown in equally fine pictures. Eastern office is at 114 Liberty St., New York.

Screws, Bolts, Nuts, Washers.

The ninth catalogue of the St. Louis Screw Co., St. Louis, Mo., is described as embodying complete information, mechanically correct illustrations, clearness of lists and large-type captions which will encourage its general use in various directions. It describes iron and steel screws, bolts, nuts, washers, bar iron, etc., made by the company, including also brass and bronze machine and carriage bolts, stud bolts, lag screws, nuts and washers. Additional capacity has been obtained by increase of facilities at the bar-iron rolling mills, and a hot-galvanizing department has been added to the electro-galvanizing department that was installed several years ago. The catalogue is handsomely prepared.

Reflectors for Industrial Lighting.

Rickard & Sloan, Inc., 20 Vesey St., New York, have issued a small catalogue relating to the Hubbell reflectors for industrial lighting which will be of particular interest to many employers now that the days are shorter and adequate illumination is a matter demanding attention. A great many forms of reflectors are displayed, each of especial fitness for some particular purpose. There are more than 200 shapes and sizes illustrated, described and charted for convenient selection.

Tells How Manila Rope Is Made.

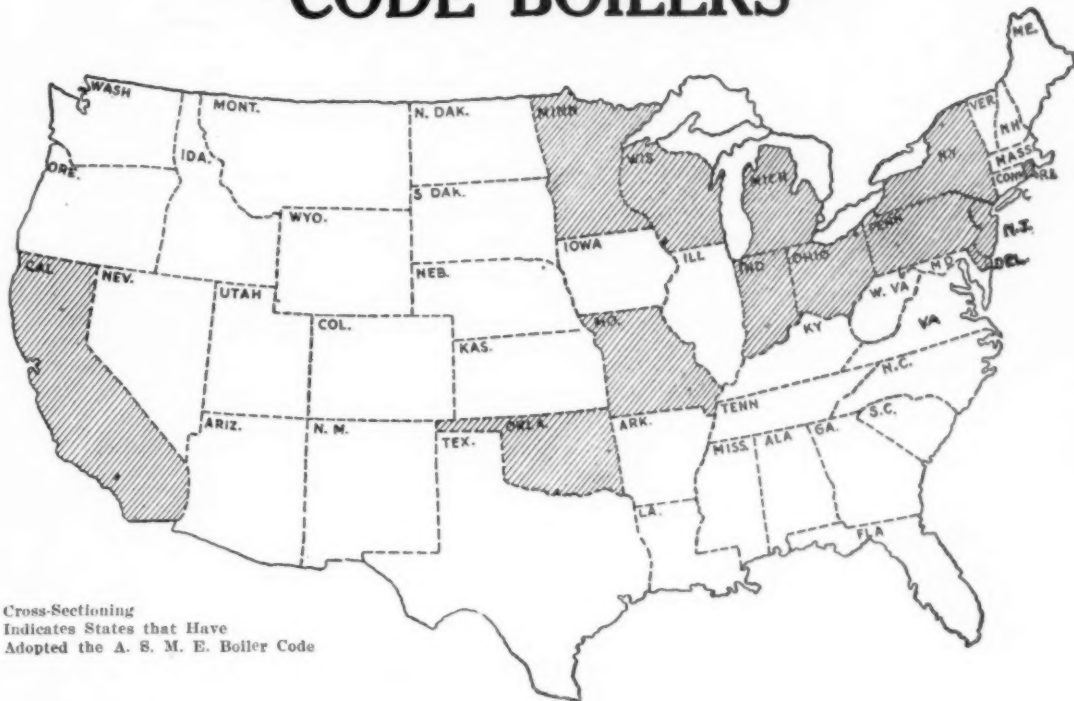
In an eight-page folder the Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., tells how Columbian rope is made from the time the bales of Manila fiber are received from the Philippine Islands to the time the finished product is rolled into coils for the market. Several fine illustrations accompany the descriptive material. On the outside of the folder is a larger picture of the extensive factories of the company.

(Continued on Page 208.)

HEINE BOILERS

are

"CODE BOILERS"



Cross-Sectioning
Indicates States that Have
Adopted the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code

The Boiler Code, prepared by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, represents the highest standards of material and construction.

We are and will continue to be staunch supporters of the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code or any other code that specifies quality and honesty.

From the very first we were closely identified with the development of this excellent code. In fact, Col. E. D. Meier, our first president, was in a measure the originator of this code because while serving as President of the A. S. M. E. he appointed the first boiler-code committee.

The work of that committee and of subsequent committees has resulted in the code as it now stands. We take much pride in the prominent role of our first president in placing steam-boiler design upon a firm and safe foundation.

So, regardless of the State or country in which Heine Boilers are sold, they will all pass the rigid requirements of the A. S. M. E. Code. We believe in the Code to that extent.

The Heine Boiler is fully illustrated and described in our treatise "Boiler Logic."

HEINE SAFETY BOILER CO.

5327 Marcus Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Safety Panel Boards and Cabinets.

The Sprague Electric Works of the General Electric Co., 527-531 West 34th St., New York, has developed a new line of panel boards to supply the demand for maximum safety to operators. These boards are applicable where the live-front type of panel board has heretofore been used. They are fully described and displayed in the company's Bulletin No. 47942, which is admirably illustrated, the pictures being accompanied by complete explanatory text. The title of the bulletin is "Safety Panel Boards and Cabinets." The branch circuit switches and main switches of these new panel boards are distinctive features, being of simple design, strong construction and positive in action.

A Fine Catalogue of Farm Equipment.

F. E. Myers & Bro., manufacturers of farm-operating equipment, including force and lift pumps, hay tools, etc., Ashland, O., have issued a new power pump catalogue, which is now being sent out to customers and which is described as the most complete edition ever brought out by this firm. It shows their entire line of Bulldozer power pumps and working heads, besides including power spray pumps, cylinders, tools and accessories. The catalogue is handsomely prepared, and the lettering and illustrations on the front cover page are finely embossed in gold and black. Within the illustrations are clean cut and attractive, and the data accompanying them is clearly and conveniently presented. The catalogue is wholly businesslike, yet artistic.

Contractor Locomotive.

Bulletin No. 5 of the Edward F. Terry Manufacturing Co., whose works are at Newark, N. J., and offices at the Grand Central Terminal, New York city, relates to the Contractor locomotive crane. This machine is made in three types, each having two capacities, thus: M—4-wheel, 6-ton; 8-wheel, 8-ton. N—4-wheel, 10-ton; 8-wheel, 13-ton. O—4-wheel, 15-ton; 8-wheel, 20-ton. The standard boom length of Type M is 30 feet; Type N, 35 feet, and Type O, 40 feet. This crane is suitable for bucket, general or magnet work, and can be equipped with tractor wheels and centipetal traction. It is very durable and dependable, giving, it is stated, maximum service at a minimum cost. The bulletin also contains a number of fine illustrations showing various Terry cranes in use.

Raw Water Ice Manufacture.

The Triumph Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, has issued Bulletin 515, which treats the subject of raw-water ice-making and sets forth the particular and superior features of the equipment that the company manufactures. The information contained in this publication is very complete, describing the processes of ice manufacture in detail, with advice and suggestions as to how they can be successfully performed. The book, which is of 32 pages, is profusely illustrated, and it is, moreover, tastefully arranged and printed. The front cover page picture is not only appropriate, but attractive, and suggests the purity of the product that can be obtained by the employment of this method of making raw-water ice.

Book Reviews.

Hartfield's Sterling Conversion Tables: Supplement. By John W. Hartfield, 112 Pearl St., New York. Published by the author.

In this work, which is supplementary to one which Mr. Hartfield issued in 1916, are

presented complete tables for the conversion of sterling into American currency and vice versa at rates of exchange ranging from \$3.80 to \$4.49, advancing cent by cent. The previous work dealt with exchange at from \$4.50 to \$4.99. This new publication is designed to meet demands resulting from the abnormally low rates of sterling exchange, and the author explains that it can be used alone in cases where a single cent difference will suffice, but if fractions of cents are necessary it should be used in connection with the previous work. The value of the book will be heartily appreciated by everyone having to do with export and import business as well as finance. It is finely printed on heavy paper and is carefully prepared for quick reference.

Developing Executive Ability. By Prof. E. B. Gowin. New York. The Ronald Press Co.

In this volume of about 500 pages the author, who is connected with the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, considers in an intensely practical manner, the development of the physical, mental and moral qualities which lift a man out of the rut of existence and fit him for leadership in business. He shows in a clear and interesting way how to develop such invaluable characteristics as ability to plan, initiative, will, vision, reasoning power, control of affairs, personal force, personal finance, team work, etc. He also presents a list of other books which would be of particular value to the reader who desires to make the most of himself and his opportunities. Professor Gowin's style is non-technical and is interesting as well as instructive, and he has accompanied his words of advice with sundry exercises, illustrations and charts. The work encourages and inspires the reader in a very practical way. It is well worth the while of any young man or woman to read it so that they may attain maximum profit and productivity.

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ala., Thorsby.—Bank of Thorsby chartered; capital \$15,000.

Ark., Banks.—New bank reported being organized by Guy Stephenson and others.

Ga., Alamo.—Union Banking Co. chartered; capital \$25,000; L. A. Benton, Monticello, Ga.; J. A. Hinson, J. M. Clements and others, Alamo; J. I. Dilsen, Doerun, Ga.; business began Nov. 1.

Ga., Griffin.—Second National Bank chartered; capital \$10,000. M. J. Janes, it is stated, will be cashier.

Ky., Corbin.—Security State Bank organized; capital and surplus \$27,500. D. F. Brown, London, Prest.; A. S. Wilder, Corbin, V.-P.; E. W. Hackney, London, Secy.

Ky., Marion.—Farmers' Bank has added trust department and changed name to Farmers' Bank & Trust Co.; William Fowler, Prest.; O. S. Denny, Cash.

Ky., Prestonia.—Prestonia Bank organized; capital \$25,000; George Schuster, Prest.; W. J. Nevill, V.-P.

La., Church Point.—Commercial Bank of Church Point is to be renamed and become a trust bank; capital to be increased from \$30,000 to \$60,000. L. Franques, Cash.

Md., Baltimore.—Federal Finance Co. Incptd.; capital \$500,000; A. J. Fluk and others, organizers.

Miss., Louisville.—Louisville Home Bank, capital \$20,000, organizing; T. J. Lee, J. D. Ross, H. H. Rodgers, S. T. Carr, Louisville; Homer Lee, Ackerman, Miss.

Mo., Brighton.—Bank of Brighton open for business; capital \$10,000; W. W. Lusk, Prest.; D. P. Slagle, V.-P.; A. H. Parrish, Cash.

Mo., Edgar.—Bank of Edgar organized; capital \$10,000; W. A. Duncan, Prest.; Henry Brown, V.-P.; Clarence S. Haley, Cash.; open for business about Jan. 1.

Mo., Monett.—Bank of Monett has begun business; capital \$50,000; John Walsh, Prest.; J. P. Martin, V.-P.

N. C., Pinchurst.—Moore County Title Guaranty Co., capital \$100,000, organized. Leonard Tufts, A. S. Newcomb, Pinchurst; J. R. McQueen, Lakeview; J. Talbot Johnson, Aberdeen; H. B. Swope, Madera, Pa.

Okla., Pawhuska.—Bigheart National Bank has begun business; capital \$25,000; Dr. I. A. O'Brien, Prest.; G. A. Mitchell, Cash.

S. C., Bennettsville.—Workers' Enterprise Bank (a negro institution), capital \$50,000, organized; E. J. Sawyer, C. B. Breeden, J. W. Thomas, G. W. Pegues and K. D. Reese.

S. C., Greenville.—Southern Indemnity Insurance Co. commissioned; capital \$400,000; petitioners, B. P. Bailey, New York City; C. P. Collins, Dallas, Tex.; G. M. Hamilton, W. S. Griffin and L. A. Cothran, Greenville.

S. C., Lugoff.—Bank of Lugoff chartered; capital \$25,000; J. J. Bell, Prest.; J. R. Dinkins, V.-P.; James B. Wallace, Cash.

Tenn., Memphis.—Realty Bond & Investment Co. chartered; capital \$50,000; incorporators, Edgar Cheatham, B. W. Freedman, E. T. Richards and others.

Tenn., Selmer.—Selmer Bank & Trust Co. has begun business; capital \$25,000; W. H. Stone, Prest.; C. L. Haynes, V.-P.; F. O. Hamilton, Cash.

Tenn., Talbott.—Talbott Bank organized. J. P. Witt, Prest.; J. H. Brown, V.-P.; L. E. Line, Cash.

Tex., Amarillo.—Guaranty Abstract & Title Co. Incptd.; capital \$10,000; business began Nov. 1. Incptd.; A. B. Jones, R. C. Johnson, E. M. Pittman.

Tex., Beaumont.—Sabine Valley Bank & Trust Co. organizing with T. H. Nees, Prest.

Tex., Carrizo Springs.—Commercial State Bank chartered; capital \$25,000. John W. Askew, Prest.; J. M. White, V.-P.; E. T. Addison, Cash. Business is to begin Nov. 10.

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas Building & Loan Association chartered; capital \$1,000,000; incptd.; E. E. Shelton, A. L. Kramer and L. H. Lewis.

Tex., Decatur.—Young Men's Business League has organized a building association.

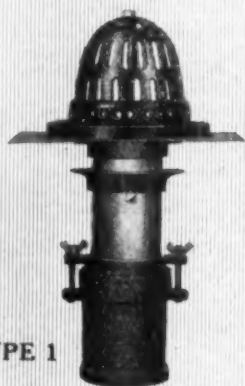
Tex., El Paso.—Juarez Banking & Investment Co. organized; capital \$100,000; R. S. Garcia, Prest.; M. A. Tanoco, V.-P.; Y. Rodarte, Mgr.; S. Rascon, Cash.

Tex., Grapevine.—Tarrant County State Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; open for business Nov. 1, 1919; T. B. White, Prest.; D. E. Box, Cash.

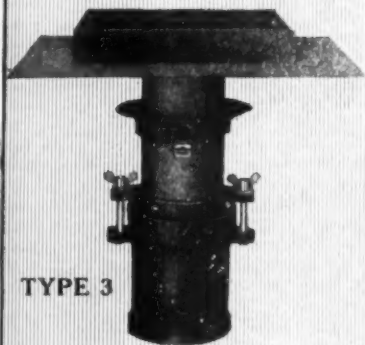
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Use Holt Roof Connections with

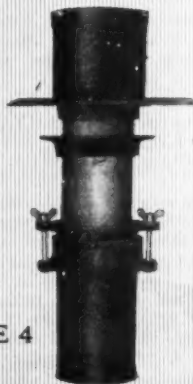
Barrett Specification Roofs



TYPE 1



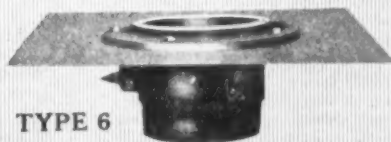
TYPE 3



TYPE 4



TYPE 5



TYPE 6

Any Roof is better for having Holt Connections

In fact, buildings having interior roof drainage are *incomplete* without Holt Roof Connections.

This is true because no other connection is able so well to withstand the expansion and contraction which occurs in interior leader lines.

The leader lines in the building continually push and pull, expanding and contracting with every change of temperature, or because of shrinkage, settlement or vibration, but the Holt Expansion Joint always remains flexible and watertight, because it has a range of movement of from 1½ to 3 inches, according to type of connection used and construction of leader lines and roof decks.

Holt Connections are positive safeguards against the most severe cases of shrinkage, settlement and vibration. Heavy cast brass, copper and iron are their principal components. They are as permanent as Barrett Specification Roofs, with their record of unequalled service. They are, in fact, "partners in good standing."

Use Holt Connections on any type of roof

Holt Connections are made in a variety of types and sizes for *every kind of roof*. They meet every need for a high-grade, dependable connection for roof leaders, vents, pipes, braces or flag poles. *They have never failed.*

Send for details and full Specifications

The *Barrett* Company



New York	Kansas City	Boston	Salt Lake City	Latrobe	Toledo
Cleveland	Washington	Detroit	Dallas	Buffalo	Atlanta
Birmingham	Philadelphia	Nashville	Lebanon	Duluth	Richmond
Milwaukee	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	Youngstown	Peoria	Bethlehem
Chicago	Minneapolis	New Orleans	Seattle	Columbus	Bangor
Cincinnati	Johnstown			Elizabeth	Baltimore

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited:

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

Tex., Dallas.—Eugene de Bogary plans to organize a new bank.

Tex., Bnna.—First State Bank and Farmers' State Bank consolidated under name of latter institution; capital \$50,000; surplus \$10,000.

Tex., Rice.—First State Bank and Farmers' State Bank have consolidated under name of First State Bank; capital \$50,000; surplus \$10,000.

Tex., Zavalla.—Zavalla State Bank chartered; capital \$25,000. C. F. Carpenter, Pres.; K. C. Minter, Cash.

Va., Lynchburg.—Commercial Savings & Loan Corporation applied for charter; capital \$100,000; R. C. Blackford, Pres.; R. C. Watts, Owen C. Shaner, V.-Ps.; W. T. MacLeod, Secy. Treas.

Va., Pulaski.—Pulaski Mutual Building & Loan Association organized; capital \$2,000,000. Neal Bunts, Pres.; Thomas J. Wallner, V.-P.; W. Guy Laughon, Secy. Treas.

Va., Roanoke.—Day and Night Bank chartered; capital \$100,000 to \$200,000; J. C. Haley, Pres.; Arthur M. Clay, Secy.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Mutual Home Savings Co. Inceptd., capital \$300,000, open for business Nov. 1; W. J. Cole, Pres.; Walter Perkins, V.-P.; W. P. Ryan, Secy. Treas.

New Securities.

Ala., Albany.—(Street).—City has for sale \$300,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ala., Gadsden.—(School).—Question of issuing \$300,000 school bonds is under consideration; J. H. Disque is Pres. Board of Education.

Ala., Huntsville.—(Abattoir).—Election Nov. 30 on \$20,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ala., Huntsville.—(Refunding).—Bids received Oct. 28 for \$50,000 6 per cent 10-20-year refunding public-improvement bonds. T. L. Patton, City Treas.

Ala., Montgomery.—(Highway).—State will vote Feb. 16, 1920, on \$25,000,000 bonds. Address Gov. Kirby.

Ala., North Birmingham.—(Refunding).—Ordinance has been prepared providing for the issuing of \$33,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds; dated Dec. 1, 1919; maturity 1929. H. S. Ryall, City Clk.

Ark., Marion.—(Road).—\$3,400,000 Crittenden County bonds for Road Improvement Dists. 7, 8 and have been sold at a premium to Union & Planters' Bank & Trust Co., Bankers' Trust Co. of Little Rock, Friedman-D'Onch Bond Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Joe L. Newburn of Forrest City, Ark.

Fla., Arcadia.—(Road).—De Soto County will soon vote on \$110,000 bonds for road construction from Moore Haven to a point intersecting the Hall City-Palm Dale turnpike. Address County Commrs.

Fla., Bradentown.—(Road, Bridge).—Bids received 10 A. M. Nov. 23 for \$125,000 \$1000 denomination 6 per cent 10-30-year Manatee County bonds; dated June 1, 1919; Wm. M. Taylor, Clk., and J. W. Ponder, Chrmn. County Commrs. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Fla., Bunnell.—(Road, Bridge).—Bids received 2 P. M. Nov. 10 for \$25,000 6 per cent road and bridge and \$100,000 6 per cent certificates of indebtedness. J. C. Geiger, Clerk Board County Commrs.

Fla., Clearwater.—(Street).—Bids received Nov. 19 for \$45,000 5 per cent 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds; dated Nov. 19, 1919. W. H. Freeman, City Clerk.

Fla., Dade City.—(Road).—Pasco County votes Nov. 25 on \$750,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Fla., Hastings.—(Sewer, Paving, etc.).—City plans to issue bonds for sewer, paving and fire department. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Key West.—(Paving).—Election Nov. 11 on \$100,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Miami.—(Municipal Improvement).—\$263,000 bonds recently voted will probably not be offered for sale before January 1. It is expected to have the bonds validated within about 30 days. Ellis A. Hoffpauir, City Auditor.

Fla., Pensacola.—(Time Warrants).—Bids received 9 A. M. Nov. 10 by J. George White, Chrmn. Board Escambia County Commrs., for \$30,000 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1919; maturing \$5000 yearly for 4 years.

Fla., Plant City.—(Street).—\$70,000 bonds voted; Claude B. Root, Mayor.

Fla., Stuart.—(Improvement).—\$60,000 6 per cent bonds for payment of outstanding indebtedness, constructing streets, bridges and fire hall have been purchased at par by United States Trust Co., Jacksonville.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—(Street, etc.).—City voted \$35,000 park, \$35,000 street and \$5000 city terminal bonds; \$125,000 convention hall bonds defeated. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Calhoun.—(Street, Sewer, Water).—\$35,000 5 per cent bonds reported sold. A. R. McDaniel, Mayor.

Ga., Calhoun.—(Street, Water, Sewer).—\$35,000 5 per cent 23-year \$1000 denomination bonds sold at \$35,100 to Trust Company of Georgia.

Ga., Carrollton.—(Road).—Bids will be opened about Jan. 1 for \$200,000 of authorized issue of \$500,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination Carroll County bonds; dated Nov. 30, 1920, maturing in 25 years beginning July 1, 1920; W. M. Robinson, Commr. Roads and Revenues.

Ga., Moultrie.—(School, etc.).—Election will probably be called to vote on bonds for school, sewerage system and paving. J. S. Johnson, Mayor.

Ga., Plains.—(Light, Water).—\$20,500 water and \$6500 light bonds voted. H. R. McGee, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Thomasville.—(School).—Election will probably soon be called to vote on \$100,000 bonds. Address Board of Education.

Ky., Bowling Green.—(Road).—Warren County reported to have voted \$500,100 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ky., Carrollton.—(Water, Light).—Election to be held to vote on \$25,000 bonds; J. E. Guillon, Mayor; Earl Whitehead, City Clerk.

Ky., Louisa.—(Road).—Lawrence County votes Dec. 20 on \$250,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

La., Abbeville.—(Drainage).—\$55,000 Coulee de Jone Drainage Dist., Vermillion Parish, bonds voted. Address Police Jury.

La., Baton Rouge.—(Road).—Election Oct. 21 to vote on \$40,000 bonds Road Dist. No. 9, East Baton Rouge Parish, was called off and another election is to be ordered. Jos. Gebelin, Pres. Police Jury.

La., Cameron.—(Road).—Bids will be opened in Dec. for \$27,000 Dist. 1 and \$60,000 Dist. 5 Cameron Parish 5 per cent 25-year serial bonds; denomination \$1000; dated Aug. 1, 1919. Address Gale & Porter, Lake Charles, La.

La., Coushatta.—(Road).—Bids received Nov. 19 for \$31,000 5 per cent bonds Red River Parish Road Dist. 3; maturity 1920 to 1929, inclusive. J. T. Thomas, Clerk Police Jury.

La., Franklinton.—(School).—\$300,000 \$1000 denomination bonds issued by Washington Parish for City School Dist. were voted Oct. 21. They were purchased at par and accrued interest by Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, La.

La., Lake Providence.—\$325,000 East Carroll Parish direct obligation 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1919; maturing serially 1920 through 1955, are being offered by Kauffman-Smith-Emert Investment Co., St. Louis.

La., Lake Charles.—(Road).—Bids received Dec. 1 by Gale & Porter, Parish Attys., for \$27,000 bonds Common Road Dist. No. 1, Calcasieu Parish.

La., St. Joseph.—(Road).—Bids received noon Nov. 15 for \$750,000 5 per cent 1-35-year \$1000 denomination Tensas Parish bonds. E. F. Newell, Clk. Police Jury.

La., Springville.—(Road).—Jan. 5 Livingston Parish will sell \$110,000 Dist. 2 and \$270,000 Dist. 3 5 per cent serial 25-year bonds; dated Nov. 1, 1919. Address Police Jury.

Miss., Belzoni.—(Road, Bridge).—\$150,000 5½ per cent Humphreys County bonds recently voted have been purchased by Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., Memphis.

Miss., Brandon.—(Road).—Nov. 4 Rankin County Dists. will vote as follows: First Dist., \$100,000; Second Dist., \$70,000. Address County Commrs.

Ms., Elkton.—(Sewer).—Town Commrs. W. H. Mackall, Pres., will soon offer for sale \$20,000 bonds.

Miss., Kosciusko.—(Improvement).—Bids received 7:30 P. M. Nov. 11 for \$54,000 5½ per cent 1-20-year bonds. Address The Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

Miss., Meridian.—(Road).—\$75,000 bonds Suprs.' Dist. 3, Lauderdale County, defeated.

Miss., Vicksburg.—(Road).—Bids will not be asked before next year for \$500,100 not exceeding 6 per cent Warren County bonds; J. D. Laughlin, Clk. County Commrs.

Miss., Wiggins.—(Road).—\$30,000 6 per cent 20-year Stone County bonds will be offered for sale about Jan. 1; W. A. Davis, County Clk.

Mo., Cape Girardeau.—(School).—City votes Nov. 25 on \$83,000 high school bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Cartersville.—(Street).—\$30,000 5½ per cent 10-20-year bonds purchased by William E. Compton Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Mo., Desloge.—(School).—\$70,000 bonds purchased at \$2500 and accrued interest by Stern Bros. & Co., Kansas City.

Mo., Doniphan.—(Engine and Pump).—Reported city will on Nov. 1 sell \$4000 5 per cent 10-20-year bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Marble Hill.—(Road).—Bollinger County voted \$350,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Bakersville.—(Road).—\$35,000 5 per cent 20-year Grassy Creek Township, Mitchell County, bonds purchased at par, less expenses, by Bruce Craven, Trinity, N. C.

N. C., Goldsboro.—(Bridge).—Bids received noon Nov. 10 for \$75,000 5 per cent Wayne County bonds. Geo. F. Vann, Clk. County Commrs.

N. C., Fayetteville.—(Water, Street, Bridge).—Bids received noon Nov. 13 for \$200,000 5½ per cent bonds; dated Nov. 1, 1919; maturing serially 1920 to 1944, inclusive; C. W. Rankin, City Treas.

N. C., Hickory.—(School).—\$35,000 5½ per cent bonds purchased at a premium by A. A. Bell & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

N. C., Lillington.—(Road).—Bids received 5 P. M. Nov. 23 by F. M. McKay, Secy. Board Commrs., Duke Township, Harnett County, for \$30,000 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds; dated Nov. 1, 1919; maturing \$3000 yearly Nov. 1, 1929 to 1948, inclusive.

N. C., Lumberton.—(Road).—\$150,000 5½ per

(Continued on Page 216.)

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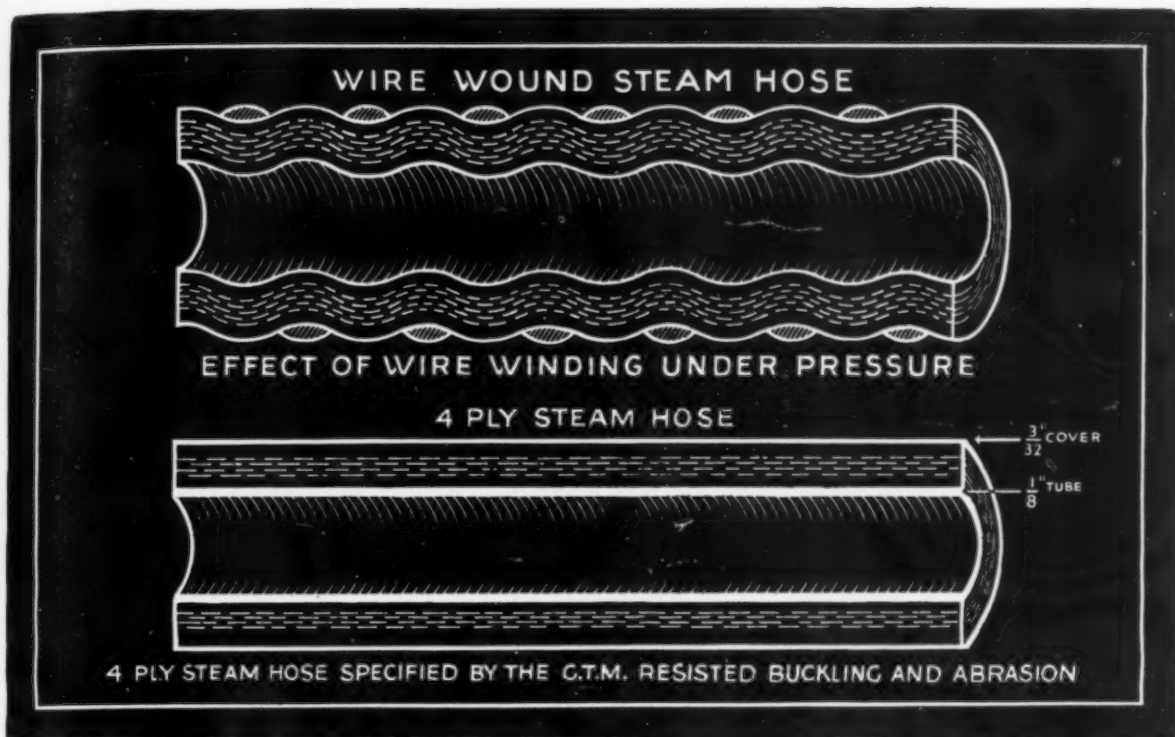
Foreign Missions	- - \$20,000,000	Hospitals	- - - - \$4,800,000
Home Missions	- - 12,000,000	Orphanages	- - - - 4,700,000
State Missions	- - 11,000,000	Ministerial Relief	- - - - 2,500,000
Christian Education		- - \$20,000,000	

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MILLIONS FOR THE MASTER



Steam, Wire, Rubber—and the G. T. M.

That steam hose had to be protected with wire, was long taken for granted by the Beach City Silica Sand Company, at Beach City, Ohio. Of course the hose had a habit of suddenly choking up and having to be discarded, but it had always done that, so they thought it was natural enough. In their experience, hose and steam didn't go well together anyway, and besides the wire seemed necessary for protecting the cover when it was dragged over sand, gravel and rock.

But one day a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—called on Mr. Oliver, president and general manager. And before he left he showed Mr. Oliver something about wire, steam and rubber. When he first came in he was asked what he had to sell. "Steam Hose," said he. "What's the price?" was the answer. "I want to show you something about hose first," said the G. T. M. "Oh, I see; you're one of the fellows that have something a little better than anybody else." The G. T. M. admitted that he was, and that the something better was just what Mr. Oliver needed to cut down his steam-hose bills.

He showed him a sample of 4-ply Goodyear Steam Hose—of Monterey construction—not wire-wound. Mr. Oliver immediately pointed out that their hose had to be dragged over rough, sharp surfaces and needed wire protection. And then the G. T. M. explained what wire-winding does to steam hose—how the alternate heating and cooling, pressure and deflation involved in using steam hose, expand and contract the body of the hose more than they can expand or contract the wire-winding. In consequence the inner tube of the hose

separates from the fabric plies, causing a blister which sooner or later closes up and prevents steam from getting through in the required volume.

Then he told him about the rubber cover of that piece of Goodyear Hose, how it was compounded to resist abrasion, and how it did resist it. Mr. Oliver was interested, said he had never thought that wire-winding was harmful or that a properly compounded cover could do what that Goodyear cover seemed to be able to do. But he said he didn't need any hose just then.

A month later he ordered according to the G. T. M.'s recommendation—ordered by mail. Some time later the G. T. M. saw him. He was perfectly satisfied, introduced the G. T. M. to some of his friends and told them that if they wanted to save money on belts and hose to let him analyze their conditions and prescribe the goods to meet them. And he added: "He told me something about steam hose that I never knew before; after he left I proved it by cutting up an old piece of hose. And the hose he recommended is rendering exceptional service." Of course the Beach City Silica Sand Company continues to order its hose from Goodyear, in accordance with the G. T. M.'s recommendation.

If you have never challenged your steam and water hose bills, ask a G. T. M. to call. He'll do so when next in your vicinity. His services in the matter of hose are free—just as they are for belts. The good will resulting from the economies the G. T. M. effect, is always certain to result in a gratifying volume of business within a few years.

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cent bonds of five townships, Robeson County, purchased at par and interest, less expenses, by Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago.

N. C., Mount Olive—(Improvement).—Bids received 5 P. M. Oct. 30 by M. T. Breazeale, Town Clerk, for \$170,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds; dated July 12, 1919; maturing yearly 1921 to 1932, inclusive.

N. C., Murphy—(Street).—\$25,000 6 per cent bonds sold at \$430 premium to C. N. Malone & Co., Asheville.

N. C., Newland—(Street).—\$10,000 6 per cent bonds purchased at par by Bruce Craven, Trinity, N. C.

N. C., Raleigh—(Road).—\$6000 6 per cent 30-year Avents Ferry Road Dist., Iredell County, bonds sold at par to Bruce Craven, Trinity, N. C.

N. C., Selma—(Sewer).—\$40,000 18½-year average bonds purchased at par, interest and \$2004 premium by Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

N. C., Snow Hill—(School).—\$25,000 20-year bonds Snow Hill Dist., Greene County, bonds purchased at \$1255 premium by Bruce Craven, Trinity, N. C.

N. C., Statesville—(School, Gas).—City sold to Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., bonds as follows: \$100,000 school at par, interest and \$1500 premium, and \$25,000 5½ per cent gas at \$355 premium.

N. C., Wentworth—(Road, Bridge).—\$300,000 5 per cent 1-25-year Rockingham County bonds purchased by Redmond & Co., New York, at a premium.

Okla., Altus—(Improvement).—\$50,000 water-works extension, \$50,000 auditorium and \$50,000 hospital bonds voted. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Chickasha—(Park).—Option on the sale of \$100,000 5½ per cent bonds at \$2116 premium has been secured by R. J. Edwards, Oklahoma City; sale subject to approval of Atty.-Genl.

Okla., Cleveland—(Water, Gas, Sewer).—\$175,000 6 per cent 5-25-year \$100 to \$1000 denomination bonds purchased at \$3500 premium and accrued interest by G. W. and J. E. Piersol, Oklahoma City.

Okla., Duncan—(Courthouse, Jail).—\$150,000 5½ per cent 20-year 25-year Stephens County bonds purchased by A. J. McMahon, Oklahoma City, at \$325 premium.

Okla., Enid—(Sewer, Park, etc.).—\$915,000 5½ per cent 25-year \$1000 denomination bonds purchased at par, accrued interest and \$13,825 premium by American National Bank, Oklahoma City, and others.

Okla., Konawa—(Water, Park).—\$8000 water-extension and \$4000 park bonds purchased by Geo. W. and J. E. Piersol, Oklahoma City.

Okla., Madill—(School).—\$12,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds purchased by Geo. W. and J. E. Piersol, Oklahoma City.

Okla., Oklahoma City—(School).—Election will probably be called to vote on \$600,000 bonds. Address School Board.

Okla., Pryor—(Bridge).—\$40,000 bonds purchased by W. A. Graham, local banker.

Okla., Sapulpa—(Road).—\$1,000,000 5 per cent \$3000 denomination bonds voted Sept. 9; dated Oct. 1, 1919; maturity \$40,000 each year. Bids are to be asked sometime in November; date not decided. C. K. Maddox, Clk. County Comms.

Okla., Shawnee—(Water).—Election Nov. 4 on \$260,000 bonds. F. W. Watts, Mayor.

Okla., Shawnee—\$40,000 Moore Township and \$35,000 St. Louis Township. Pottawatomie County, 6 per cent 25-year bonds have been voted and sold. Address County Comms.

Okla., Waukomis—(Water).—\$18,000 6 per cent \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds sold at par. Address The Mayor

S. C., Florence—(Loan).—\$40,000 4½ per cent loan awarded to First National Bank.

S. C., Orangeburg—(Municipal Improvement).—City votes Nov. 4 (not Nov. 8) on \$100,000 gas plant; \$50,000 sewer; \$45,000 water and light; \$610,000 street improvement bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Rock Hill—(Street, Water, Sewer).—City voted \$900,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Benton—(Road).—Polk County will not offer for sale bonds recently voted until some time next year. A. R. Arp, Clk. Polk County Court.

Tenn., Camden—(Road).—\$50,000 of authorized bond issue of \$200,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination Benton County bonds, maturing \$10,000 annually, beginning March 1, 1921, have been purchased at par and accrued interest by Powell, Garard & Co., Chicago.

Tenn., Chattanooga—(Street).—\$25,703.82 bonds purchased at \$705 premium by Duffree, Niles & Co., Detroit.

Tenn., Greenfield—(Water, Light).—No sale Oct. 28 of \$70,000 6 per cent 20-year \$500 denomination bonds offered on that date; Clyde Ezzell, Mayor.

Tenn., Spencer—(County).—Van Buren County Court has authorized the issuing of \$25,000 not exceeding 6 per cent 5-25-year bonds. Address C. M. Clark, County Clerk.

Tex., Austin.—Bonds approved by Atty.-Genl.; \$50,000 5½ per cent Montgomery County Road Dist. No. 5; \$235,000 street, water, school and park improvement.

Tex., Austin.—Bonds approved by Atty.-Genl.; \$115,000 5½ per cent Dist. 8, Milam County, road.

Tex., Brenham—(Road).—Bids received Nov. 10 for \$1,500,000 5½ per cent 30-year Washington County bonds; Wm. R. Ewing, Judge, County Comms.' Court.

Tex., Caldwell—(Road).—Burleson County voted \$1,000,000 bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Coleman—(Road).—Precinct 2, Coleman County, will vote on \$250,000 additional bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Cuero—(Street).—Street bonds reported voted. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Dallas.—\$2,300,000 4½ per cent 40-year bonds purchased by Dallas Savings Bank & Trust Co. Address City Commission.

Tex., Groveton—(Road).—Districts 1, 4 and 5, Trinity County, voted \$40,000 bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Harlingen—(Warrants).—\$15,000 6 per cent warrants, maturing serially 1921 to 1951, inclusive, have been purchased by J. L. Arlitt, Austin, Tex.

Tex., Karnes City—(Road).—Karnes County voted bonds; they are to be offered for sale. Address County Comms.

Tex., Laredo—(Road).—\$300,000 Webb County 5 per cent bonds purchased by Whitaker & Co., St. Louis, at par and accrued interest.

Tex., Marlin—(Fire Department).—\$14,000 fire-station building and \$28,000 fire-fighting equipment 5 per cent 40-year \$500 denomination bonds voted; date for opening bids not stated; dated Oct. 1, 1919. T. B. Bartlett, Mayor.

Tex., McKinney—(Hospital).—Bids received 4 P. M. Nov. 6 for \$100,000 5 per cent \$500 denomination bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1920; maturity 1960. H. A. Finch, Mayor.

Tex., Naacogdoches—(Road).—\$600,000 5½ per cent Naacogdoches County bonds purchased at \$20,400 and accrued interest by National City Company of Chicago.

Tex., Texarkana—(Road).—Dist. 3, Bowie

County, voted \$70,000 additional road bonds; recently \$60,000 were voted. Address County Comms.

Va., Farmville—(Road).—No election has been ordered in Prince Edward County, as yet, to vote on bonds. Horace Adams, Clk. County Comms.

Va., Martinsville—(Road).—\$50,000 6 per cent Henry County road bonds have been purchased by Baker, Watts & Co., Baltimore.

W. Va., Clarksburg—(Improvement).—\$800,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination street, water, fire department and bridge bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1919, maturing yearly from 1920 to 1943, inclusive, purchased by Harris, Forbes & Co., National City Co. and Redmond & Co., all of New York.

W. Va., Hinton—(Road).—Summers County Comms. contemplate issuing the following bonds: \$90,000 Green Sulphur Dist.; \$15,000 Forest Hill Dist.

W. Va., Madison.—Sheridan Dist., Madison County, reported to have voted \$200,000 bonds. Address County Comms.

W. Va., Montgomery—(Paving, Sewer).—\$30,000 bonds recently purchased by local banks. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Moundsville—(Road).—Marshall County Dist. vote Nov. 4 on 25-year serial not exceeding 5 per cent bonds; denomination \$1000; dated Jan. 1, 1920; \$234,000 Camera Magisterial Dist.; \$200,000 Clay Dist.; \$170,000 Franklin Dist.; \$200,000 Washington Dist.; \$151,000 Meade Dist.; W. M. Nowell, Presd., County Court.

W. Va., Wheeling—(Street, Sewer, Water).—Election Nov. 6 to vote on \$851,753 street, \$107,412 sewer, \$40,835 water bonds; dated Jan. 1, 1920; denomination \$1000; maturing serially 1930 to 1945, inclusive. T. F. Thoner, Mayor.

Financial Notes.

Wheeling Bank & Trust Co., Wheeling, W. Va., increased capital from \$160,000 to \$300,000.

Liberty National Bank, Columbia, S. C., increased capital from \$390,000 to \$600,000.

First State Bank, Strawn, Tex., increasing capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Okmulgee Abstract & Title Co., Okmulgee, Okla., increased capital \$10,000 to \$40,000.

First National Bank, Sanford, Fla., plans to increase capital.

People's Bank, Kershaw, S. C., increased capital \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Bank of Alexandria, Ky., increased capital from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Georgia National Bank, Athens, Ga., increasing capital to \$100,000, surplus to \$500,000.

Real Estate & Trust Co., Florence, S. C., increasing capital to \$25,000.

Bank of Aynor, Aynor, S. C., increasing capital \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Dothan National Bank, Dothan, Ala., plans to increase capital \$200,000 to \$400,000.

City National Bank, El Paso, Tex., increased capital from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Citizens' Bank & Trust Co., Henderson, N. C., increased capital to \$500,000.

Guaranty State Bank, Breckenridge, Tex., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$300,000.

Bank of Prospect, Prospect, Ky., increased capital from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

Mutual Savings Bank, Inc., Portsmouth, Va., increasing capital from \$25,000 to \$150,000.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Florence, S. C., it is reported, is to be reorganized and capital increased from \$25,000 to \$250,000. Address T. J. Cottingham, Lake City, S. C.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

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